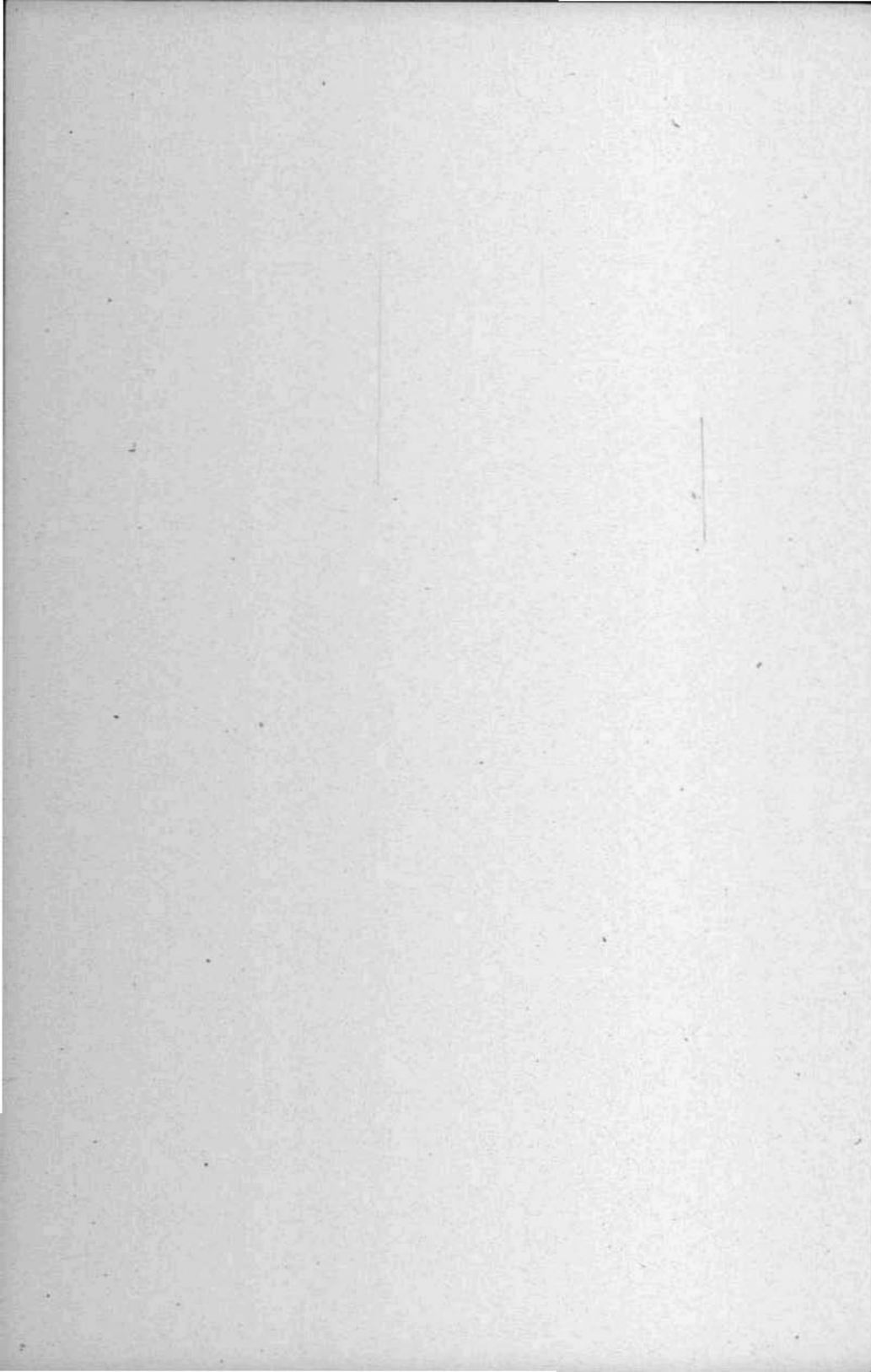


REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF THE
State of Florida
FOR THE YEAR 1907



Tallahassee, Florida

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.
Capital Pub. Co., State Printer
1908



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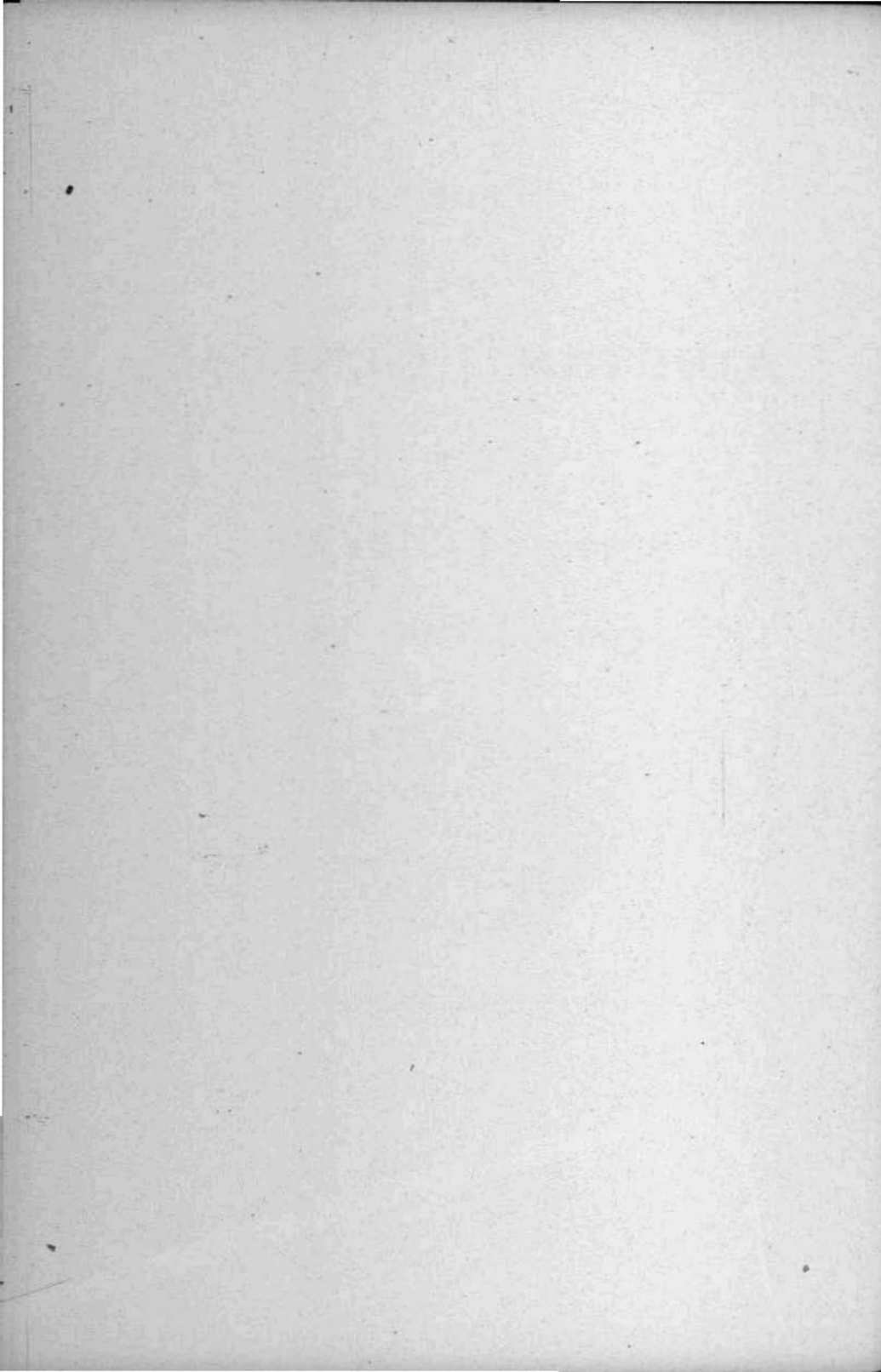


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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Tallahassee, December 31, 1907.

Hon. Napoleon B. Broward,
Governor of Florida.

SIR:—In accordance with the requirements of Section 743 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this department during the year 1907:

RESERVE MILITIA.

The estimated strength of the Reserve Militia of this State is two hundred and thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty; which estimate is based upon the average yearly increase in population as shown by census reports, there being no funds available to cover the cost of an enrollment of the unorganized militia.

THE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

The present organization consists of one brigade, composed of two regiments of infantry—The First Infantry, consisting of a band and nine companies, with headquarters at Jacksonville, and the Second Infantry, consisting of a band and twelve companies, with headquarters at Orlando.

The annual return of militia shows the actual strength of the Florida State Troops on December 31, 1907, to be as follows:

Commissioned officers:

Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief....	10
Brigadier General commanding the brigade and the General Staff, including medical officers	26
Line	81— 117

Enlisted Men:

Non-commissioned officers.....	281
Field musicians	25
Artificers	14
Privates	950—1,270

Total strength commissioned and enlisted..	1,387
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The total strength authorized under the law is as follows:

General officers of the line.....	1
General Staff, including all staff corps and de- partments, commissioned and enlisted.....	53
Coast Artillery Corps, consisting of four com- panies	448
Two regiments of infantry	1,776
Hospital Corps	35—2,320
Total authorized strength.....	2,320

MUSTERED OUT.

There has been mustered out of the service during the year, one company of infantry:

Company B, First Infantry, at Fernandina, October 24, 1907.

MUSTERED IN.

There has been mustered into the service during the year, one company of infantry:

Company C, First Infantry, Tallahassee, June 7, 1907.

ARTILLERY.

The plan of the War Department for utilizing the organized militia as coast artillery in its scheme for national defense was very elaborately set out in the last report of

this department. Since that time our infantry troops have participated with organizations of the United States Coast Artillery Corps in coast defense exercises at the fortifications near Tampa and Pensacola, and it is believed that these joint exercises have been the means of awakening a more general interest in this important branch of the service.

Under the present law of the State the organization of four companies of coast artillery is authorized, and it is hoped that companies may soon be formed within or near the three U. S. Coast Artillery Districts in this State.

Were it possible to organize the four companies of coast artillery which are authorized, and maintain them at the maximum strength, it would provide a force of sixteen commissioned officers and four hundred and thirty-six enlisted men. The estimate prepared by the Chief of Artillery of the Army as to the force of organized militia which this State should furnish for the purpose of manning the fortifications on its coast, is as follows:

Artillery District of Key West: three companies, total of 336.

Artillery District of Tampa: two companies, total of 224.

Artillery District of Pensacola: five companies, total of 560.

Making a total force required, commissioned and enlisted, of 1,120.

Thus it will be seen that in order to fully cooperate with the War Department in this plan for joint coast defense, a very material change in the existing State law would be required. This change ought to be made, and if it is not possible to maintain from available State funds a reasonable and proportionate force of coast artillery in addition to the present organization, then unquestionably the number of infantry companies should be reduced so that the other and equally important branch of the service may be provided for.

The Secretary of War, in a recent letter addressed to your Excellency, says in this regard:

"It is felt that the State of Florida should at this time set apart a certain portion of its organized militia for service as coast artillery. The State has a long coast line with important and exposed cities and harbors, and if these are to be adequately defended it is absolutely

necessary that the State should contribute a certain portion of the personnel for manning the armament.

* * * * *

"It is understood, of course, that such a step would involve the reorganization of the National Guard of the State of Florida, and in this connection I venture to invite attention to the action recently taken along this line by New York State," etc.

It is certainly not unreasonable to expect that the people of the cities near which these fortifications are located will be willing to cooperate in the development of a plan for the defense of their own homes and property. This is really the smallest contribution which may be made by an able-bodied citizen toward the national defense, and ought to present itself to the people thus directly interested as a patriotic duty.

The argument is sometimes used that coast artillery service will not appeal to the young men who now go into the State Troops, because they hope that in the event of war, the organizations to which they belong would "go to the front" as a part of the mobile army. This is perhaps true, but the formation of coast artillery companies for service at home ought to be the means of bringing to the colors another class of men, no less patriotic, and who would be glad to belong to the military establishment, but are deterred by obligations of family and business.

As stated in the report of this department last year, this plan of coast defense is one which involves considerations of local as well as national expediency, and should be dealt with under a policy far-seeing enough to contemplate emergencies which are now, apparently, only remotely possible, but which may unexpectedly develop.

Coast artillery companies could be accepted with advantage at any of the following named points:

Pensacola, DeFuniak Springs, Chipley, Marianna, Apalachicola, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Fort Myers, Bradenton, Plant City, Lakeland, Key West and Miami.

INFANTRY.

The close of the year shows no increase in the number of infantry companies, but there has been an increase of something over 8 per cent in the enlisted strength. The First Infantry gained a company at Tallahassee, and lost one at Fernandina because of inefficiency; but it is under-

stood that a new organization is being formed at the latter point. It ought to be possible to organize and maintain companies at Quincy, St. Augustine and Palatka. These cities have population enough to support first-class organizations, and St. Augustine has in the past supported two. Apparently all that is required is a little stirring of public interest in the matter.

The Second Infantry continues to have its full complement of companies. Differences have arisen in Company B, of this regiment. This company is divided, one platoon being located at Leesburg, and the other at Brooksville. Several years ago it developed that neither of these places could maintain an entire company at the prescribed standard, therefore, and with the view of keeping up the military organizations at each point, the two were merged into one company. This arrangement has been in effect about two years, but, recently, the commission of the captain having expired, a division occurred over the selection of his successor. Unless the existing differences can be reconciled and perfect harmony be restored, the discharge of one or both platoons may be necessitated.

ACTIVE DUTY.

Three companies have been called upon during the year to render active service in aid of the civil authorities.

On July 18th a telegram was received from the Sheriff of Franklin County advising of the killing of a negro by a white man at Apalachicola, stating that feeling was high and that troops might be required to protect the prisoners.

The commanding officer at Apalachicola was immediately directed by telegram to cause the captain commanding Company L, First Infantry, to notify his men and hold his organization in readiness for duty; this to be accomplished and all necessary preparations made as quietly as possible and in such a manner as to attract the least attention.

Late on the night of July 18th, the Sheriff decided that to protect his prisoner a stronger guard would be required than could be provided by the civil authorities. Not being able to communicate with the Governor at that hour, he applied to the County Judge of Franklin County, who, under the authority given him by law, called out the

troops. Company L remained on duty five days, providing a guard for the county jail.

Major Brown, the commanding officer at Apalachicola, in his report upon this occurrence, commends the officers and enlisted men of Company L very highly for the promptness with which they responded to the order calling them out, and for their alertness and attention to duty.

On August 21st, Company C, First Infantry, was ordered out to protect a prisoner confined in Leon County jail. Three officers and forty-four enlisted men responded. Early on the morning of the 22nd it was decided to move the prisoner to Live Oak, and a detachment from Company C, under the First Lieutenant, conducted him to that point. Company E, First Infantry, was placed on duty at Live Oak August 22nd and 23rd to protect the same prisoner. The orders to the troops in relation to this service were not transmitted through this department, and there is no record here of the occurrence, other than the above facts, which are gleaned from notes upon the pay rolls sent in by the respective company commanders.

EFFICIENCY.

The Florida State Troops are more efficient at this time, it is believed, than they have been before. Gradually, but with assured progress, the troops are approaching the higher standard which has been established for them under the national and State militia laws which have been enacted during the past few years.

In this connection it is but proper to say that much credit is due the general commanding the brigade and the colonels of the First and Second regiments of infantry, respectively, for their part in bringing about these greatly improved conditions. There has been more activity at these several headquarters during the past year than during any similar period of my incumbency of this office. The present commanding officers are discharging their duties with vigor, and with the evident purpose of getting results. The Brigade Commander has prescribed a course of progressive instruction for the troops, and has instituted a system of weekly instruction reports by post card, which should be the means of keeping him fully advised as to whether or not his orders are being faithfully carried out, and as to what is being done at each post.

Regimental Commanders have undertaken, and are maintaining a closer supervision over the administrative work and instruction of the several units of their commands. This is particularly true of the Colonel of the First Infantry, who has, at his own expense, visited a number of the companies of his regiment and personally given instruction and advice as to methods of administration and management.

The added attention to military matters which is being given at the several headquarters above referred to, means, of course, increased sacrifices of time upon the part of the commanding officers, but it is noted that at brigade headquarters and at the headquarters of the First Infantry, the work is being systematized and much simplified by apportioning it among the staff officers, each one being required to do a part. This is proper, and the same plan should be followed at every post in this State. Men cannot expect to accept and hold positions of importance without discharging to the fullest extent the duties which relate to them, and they should in every instance be required to meet their official responsibilities or resign and give place to others who will.

The Second Infantry is entitled to especial credit for its efficiency. Company I of this regiment has again been awarded the State pennant as the most efficient company, based upon the work of 1907, and the gold and silver medals annually presented by the State to the individual soldiers making the best records for general efficiency, have both gone to this regiment again this year, which speaks well for it, and should be a matter of pride to every officer and enlisted man.

The system of awarding a pennant to the best company, and medals to the most efficient soldiers, has proven most successful, and the beneficial results will be more marked from year to year, as the terms of competition are more fully understood and the distinction more fully appreciated.

There is now in course of preparation an order, which will be published as the first general order of the series of 1908 from this office, setting forth the relative standing of all organizations composing the brigade, and showing the rating given each one upon each separate division of military work in which they engaged during 1907. This order will also announce the result of all competitions which have been held.

ADMINISTRATION.

There has been marked improvement in "paper work" during the past year. Officers show greater familiarity with the methods of using the forms issued by this department and of preparing stated reports, and, evidently, appreciate more fully the purpose and importance of such reports.

It is gratifying to be able to state that, as a rule, reports have been forwarded more promptly than had previously been the practice. There have been, however, two notable exceptions: Company K, First Infantry, and Company G, Second Infantry. The improvement in this regard is due, at least to some extent, to the fact that regimental commanders have been directed to see that all reports are promptly forwarded, and to take such disciplinary action as might be necessary to accomplish it. In one instance, an officer was tried by a general court martial for failing to respond to a call for reports, and the court imposed a fine of twenty-five dollars.

The paper work has been made as simple as possible, and with a view to reducing the amount of work to even a greater extent, it is proposed, with the new year, to require company commanders to prepare only two copies of the Quarterly Return and Drill Report, instead of five, as heretofore; one copy will be sent to regimental headquarters and the other will be retained with the records of the organization. Officers should not wait to be called upon to render stated reports, but should prepare and mail them promptly at the time that they become due.

Under this heading it was stated last year: "The routine business of this office cannot be successfully conducted; nor can the reports which are required of the Governor be prepared, unless subordinate officers meet their responsibilities in this matter. The amount of work of this character which is required of officers is limited to the minimum consistent with successful administration, and it is a fact that fewer reports and less 'paper work' is exacted of the officers of this State than in any other where the organized militia is being maintained upon an efficient basis."

ORGANIZATION.

It is provided under both the Federal and State laws that the organization, armament and equipment of the

Florida State Troops shall be the same as that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the Army of the United States. It is further provided under the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903, that those States which have not within five years from the passage of this act conformed their militia to the organization prescribed for the Army, shall not be entitled to benefit under the annual Federal appropriation for uniforming, arming and equipping the militia. This period of five years will expire on January 21, 1908, and, as legislative action is still necessary in quite a number of States, an effort will be made to have Congress extend the time for two years more. In fact, a bill has already been presented in Congress to this effect and its passage seems assured.

In all essential respects the organization of the troops of the line in this State now corresponds with that prescribed for the Army, but there are a number of points of difference in the staff corps and departments. The State law was amended in this respect by the Act of June 3, 1907, which was published in General Order No. 14, issued from this office under date of June 5, 1907; but the error was again made of prescribing by the title and rank of each office just what the organization of the staff corps and departments should be. This can only result in further differences, for, from time to time, in fact, nearly every year, changes in minor details of organization are made in these respective staff corps and departments of the Army.

It is now recommended that as soon as possible the law of this State be further amended so as to give to the Governor the duty of fixing, by order, the details of organization for the staff corps and departments, the same as is now done for the troops of the line; reenacting the clause which prescribes that the organization of the militia shall be the same as that prescribed for the Army, and simply fixing the maximum strength which may be organized in time of peace in each arm of the service.

There has been prepared in this office, and presented for the consideration of your Excellency, a plan of organization to be put in effect as soon as the necessary change in the existing State law can be secured. In the preparation of this plan the criticism offered by the General Staff of the Army upon our present organization, and the provisions of General Order No. 222, series of 1907, from the War Department, have been considered. It is pro-

posed that the organization of the staff corps and departments shall be as follows:

Adjutant General's Department.

The Adjutant General, with rank of major general. (As this is the rank is fixed by the State Constitution. It should be brigadier general.)

- 1 adjutant general, with rank of colonel.
- 1 adjutant general, with rank of major (for detail as adjutant general of the brigade).

Inspector General's Department.

- 1 inspector general, with rank of colonel.
- 1 inspector general, with rank of colonel (for detail to the brigade staff).

Judge-Advocate General's Department.

- 1 judge-advocate, with rank of colonel (to be detailed as Acting Judge-Advocate General).
- 1 judge-advocate, with rank of major (for detail to the brigade staff).

Quartermaster's Department.

- 1 assistant quartermaster general, with rank of colonel (who shall be detailed as Acting Quartermaster General and Acting Chief of Ordnance).
- 1 quartermaster, with rank of major (for detail as quartermaster of brigade).
- 5 post quartermaster sergeants.

Subsistence Department.

- 1 assistant commissary general, with rank of colonel (to be detailed as Acting Commissary General).
- 1 commissary, with rank of major (for detail as commissary of the brigade).
- 2 post commissary sergeants.

Medical Department.

- 1 assistant surgeon general, with rank of colonel (to be detailed as Acting Surgeon General).
- 3 surgeons, with rank of major (one for detail as surgeon of the brigade and for detail to each regiment of infantry).
- 20 assistant surgeons, with rank of captain or first lieutenant (two for detail to each regiment of infantry, and the remainder to be assigned to duty, one at each post).

A Hospital Corps to consist of:

- 2 sergeants, first-class.
- 5 sergeants.
- 17 privates, first-class.
- 7 privates.

Pay Department.

- 1 paymaster, with rank of major.
- 1 paymaster, with rank of captain.

Corps of Engineers.

- 1 major (for detail to the brigade staff).

Ordnance Department.

An Acting Chief of Ordnance, with rank of colonel, by detail from the Quartermaster's Department.

- 1 lieutenant colonel (for detail as general inspector of small arms practice).
- 1 major (for detail to the brigade staff as ordnance officer and brigade inspector of small arms practice).
- 2 captains (one for detail to each regiment of infantry as inspector of small arms practice).
- 3 ordnance sergeants.

Signal Corps.

- 1 major (for detail to the brigade staff).

In the Act passed by the Legislature of this year provision was made for putting one officer at the head of both the Quartermaster and Ordnance departments. This was done for the reason that heretofore these positions have been practically honorary, the incumbents performing no duties except such as were specially assigned them during the encampment periods. The methods of administration developed under the new Federal militia law and the increase in the amount of work involved in the management and conduct of the supply departments renders it now absolutely necessary, both to the interests of the United States and of the State, that there should be an officer actually on duty at all times and in charge of this division of the work of the military department.

SMALL ARMS FIRING.

The comment which was made under this heading in the report of this department for 1906 might with equal aptitude be repeated here, for while there has been some rifle practice during the year, it was not by far as much as

might reasonably have been expected. The progress in this important branch of military work has not been abreast of that along other lines, and it is feared that the senior officers of the troops are not sufficiently impressed with its importance. Firing for record on out-door ranges has been reported from thirteen out of twenty-two companies, but in only one instance was it shown that the entire company was given practice. In the few organizations which developed expert riflemen and sharpshooters, it appears that firing was only indulged in by the few enthusiasts who wished to qualify and voluntarily practiced. It is a significant fact that no officer of the line above the grade of captain has so far qualified in any degree of marksmanship. When the Brigade Commander and the colonels and majors of the line are enrolled as at least marksmen, we may be sure that there will be great improvement in rifle firing throughout the entire brigade, and it will then be assured that the prescribed course of firing will be insisted upon as a necessary part of the instruction of every soldier; in other words, that this work will be given the relative attention which its importance entitles it to.

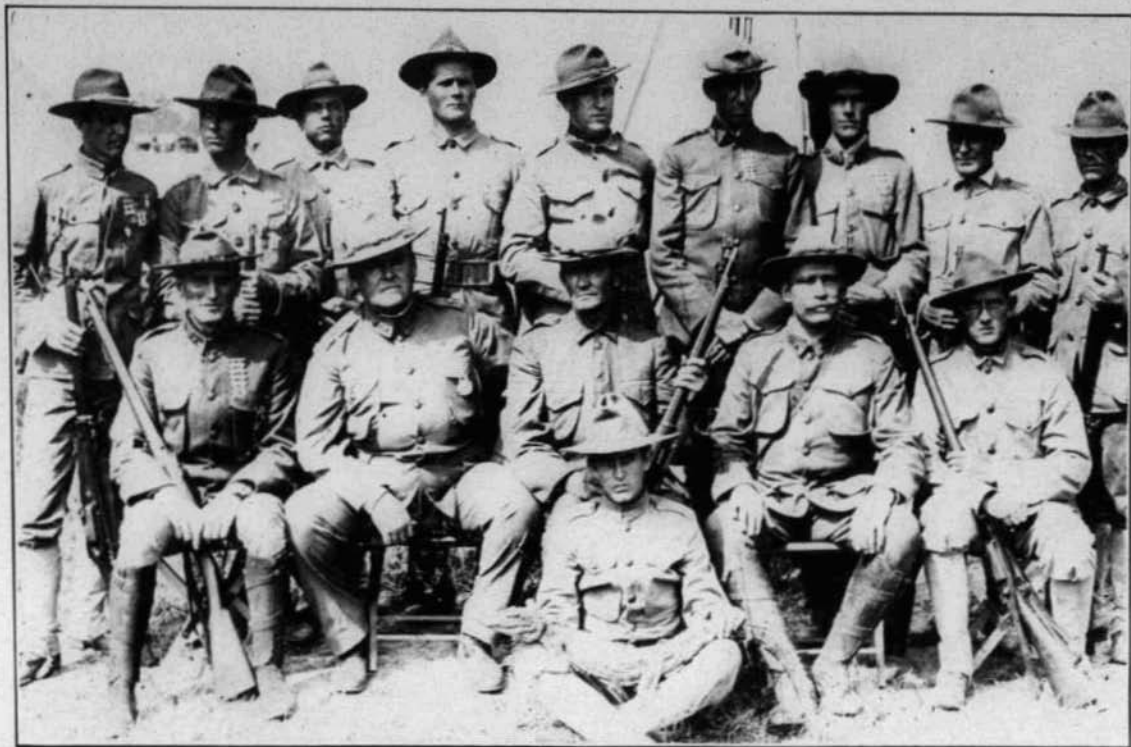
So far as known there is not a single post in the State where practice on out-door ranges may not be had throughout the entire course prescribed for qualification as marksmen, and it should be insisted upon that this course be fired by every officer and enlisted man in the troops, with the exception of chaplains and members of the medical department, though even the latter should not be barred.

Reports received at this office show that during 1907 there were qualified in the State thirteen expert riflemen, five sharpshooters and sixty-six marksmen. The figure of merit of the State was 15.89 (out of a possible 200). The highest percentage in small arms practice attained by any company was 12 (the standard of efficiency being 100); this was the rating of Company I, Second Infantry.

Tables showing the relative rating of all organizations in small arms practice; the figures of merit, etc., are now in course of preparation and will be published in the first general order of the series of 1908 from this office.

Company I, Second Infantry, will be the first to hold the bronze trophy offered by The Florida National Guard Association to the company making the highest figure of merit, as the reports show that this organization did the best work on the range during 1907.





The Florida Rifle Team in the National Matches of 1907, at Camp Perry, Ohio.

THE STATE RIFLE COMPETITION.

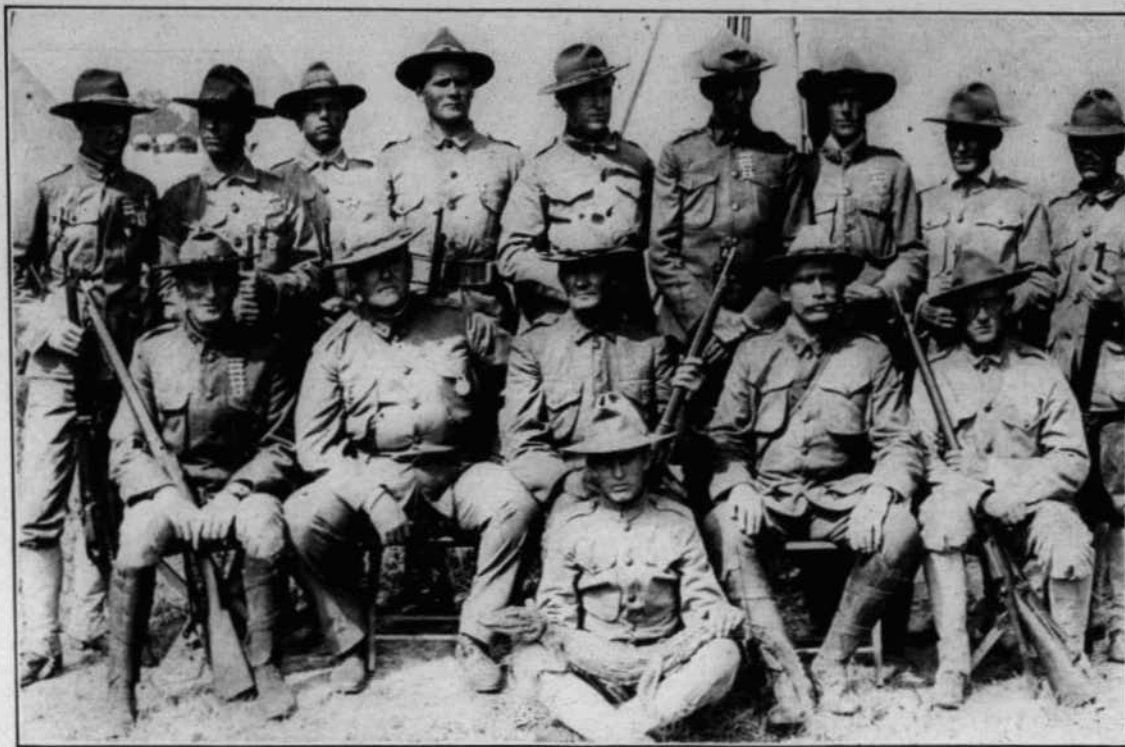
The annual State Rifle Competition, conducted under the auspices of the State Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, was this year held again on the range near St. Augustine, and took place August 5th to 8th inclusive. It was the most successful competition in every respect which has yet been held. There were present and participating about one hundred and seventy-five officers and enlisted men; every company in the State, with one exception, being represented by at least five persons.

The report of the Executive officer of the competition was published in General Order No. 22, current series, from this office; it gives a list of the several matches and announces the successful competitors. The Taliaferro Trophy was won by Company G, Second Infantry.

THE NATIONAL MATCHES.

The National Matches, arranged by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and the matches of the National Rifle Association, were held this year during August and September on the Ohio State Rifle Range at Camp Perry, on the shore of Lake Erie. Florida was again represented, the team having been selected, as has been the custom each year, by competition during the progress of the State matches. After the close of the State matches at St. Augustine, the team which had been selected was given a week's practice under conditions which were, it appears, rather unsatisfactory; this owing to the scarcity of ammunition and the poor quality of that on hand. The team then proceeded to Camp Perry in time to enter the National Team Match. The personnel of the team, with a tabulated statement of the scores made, and its relative standing as compared with the other forty-seven competing teams, is shown in the annual report of the Inspector General of Small Arms Practice.

The work of the team this year, while not entirely satisfactory to its members, was really very good indeed, and much better than might reasonably have been expected considering the limited practice which was had and the relatively small amount of money which was available for its development. The aggregate scores of the team in the National Match showed a gain of ninety-six points over the work of the year before, yet so great had been the advancement of other States that Florida fell back from



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fourteenth to twenty-seventh place; though there were seven more teams competing in 1907 than in 1906.

There is grave question as to whether or not it may be advisable to send a team from this State to the national matches of 1908. Considerable benefit is derived, of course, from the increased interest which is thus awakened in rifle shooting throughout the troops generally; but against that is the argument that the same amount of money might this year be expended to great advantage in preparing and equipping the State rifle range at Black Point. Another consideration is that these matches bid fair to develop into a competition between the several powder manufacturing companies as to the quality and relative merit of their products, rather than to remain—as was originally intended—a test of marksmanship between average men of the regular and militia forces. Last year, and for several years past, many of the very best shots on the teams of the largest States (which were expected to be among the winners) were regular employees of these powder companies; men who were on salary to promote the business interests of these respective companies, and incidentally—or, perhaps as the chief means of accomplishing the first named purpose—to qualify for places on teams regarded as likely winners. This has been the means of giving the particular teams fortunate enough to secure such men a decided advantage over those that must depend upon their own resources to develop their riflemen. There is nothing which can be said against this practice other than that it gives a professional flavor to the game which cannot but take out of it some of the zest for those who must, perforce, remain amateurs.

JOINT COAST DEFENSE EXERCISES.

The annual period of field duty was this year devoted to the joint coast defense exercises arranged by the War Department to test the practicability of the proposed plan for using a portion of the organized militia to supplement the U. S. Coast Artillery Corps in manning the various fortifications. An invitation for the troops of this State to participate in these exercises was extended by the Secretary of War early in the year, and as Florida has an extensive sea coast, with many important fortifications, the necessity for co-operating with the War Department in this work was readily appreciated and the invitation was accepted. It was at first planned that the exercises

should be held in July or August, but it was found that the weather conditions, and the swarms of mosquitoes along the coast at that season, would have imposed hardships and involved a test of endurance not necessary for mere practice. Colonel William LeFils of the First Infantry, and his quartermaster, were sent to inspect the proposed camp grounds near Fort Pickens and McRee, and, as the result of his report, the Department was asked to postpone the date for the tour of duty until the latter part of October, which was agreed to.

The exercises commenced on October 19th, and the nine companies composing the First Infantry, with the Third Battalion of the Second Infantry, were sent to the Artillery District of Pensacola, while the remaining companies of the Second Infantry, and the bands of both regiments, were assigned to the Artillery District of Tampa.

All arrangements for transporting the troops, and for subsisting them en route to and from the fortifications, were made through this department. The various movements were, for the most part, promptly and successfully executed; though the troops traveling to Pensacola were delayed on account of a confusion of the directions which had been given the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and because the first section passing over the Louisville and Nashville was wrecked. Fortunately no one was seriously injured, but it became necessary to move all of the troops via Montgomery, Alabama, thus considerably disarranging the schedules.

Reports upon these exercises indicate that they were of considerable benefit to the State troops. The coming into close contact and association with trained men of the regular establishment and remaining for ten days under the supervision of capable Army officers gave opportunity for learning many lessons which a purely State encampment would not have afforded. The State officers testify to the consideration which was shown them, and to the painstaking efforts of the Army officers to instruct and assist them in every way. They also express appreciation of many personal courtesies which undoubtedly did much to increase the good feeling of the officers of the State service toward those of the Regular establishment.

Reports from the two regimental commanders; from officers who were given detached commands, and a few from other State officers who attended and participated in the exercises are submitted herewith, and form Appendix

A. While the comment of State officers, and their recommendations, present a diversity of opinion upon details of management, etc., the general expression is favorable and bears out the conclusion stated in the foregoing paragraph.

The reports of the United States officers who participated in the exercises as instructors and observers have been compiled by the War Department, are being printed, and will—this office is advised—be available for distribution to all officers of our State service, in view of which fact they are not presented herewith. These reports, in the main, speak favorably of the character of service rendered by the Florida troops, and the most general opinion which seems to have been developed among the Army officers by these exercises is that the organized militia can be used to advantage as an adjunct to the Regular Coast Artillery.

The reports from the Artillery District of Tampa are quite complimentary, while those from the District of Pensacola are more critical. This must be explained by local conditions and the varying viewpoints of the observers, for the general character of the work performed in the Pensacola district could not have differed very materially from that in the district of Tampa; in fact, some of the best organizations in the State were among those sent to Pensacola.

So far as can be learned from State sources, both officers and enlisted men found much to interest them in the exercises as planned and conducted, and addressed themselves seriously to the problems involved. They seem to have done fully as well as could reasonably have been expected in so short a time.

There is this to be said—not by way of excuse for any shortcoming of the troops of this State—but for consideration in weighing the results and value of the exercises: The forts on the coast of Florida are not the most delightful places imaginable in which, or near which, to spend any period of time. This is strongly testified to by the reports by Regular officers, as to conditions there, which were made in advance of the encampments; it was fully and conclusively established by personal observation. The forts in the District of Pensacola are located on narrow sand bars, with no natural shelter, soft, sandy soil and little promise for the comfort of the men either on or off duty. The Regular troops, comfortably quartered in the barracks at Fort Barrancas on the main land, were some-

what better situated than the militia organizations that were under canvas across the bay and immediately adjoining the batteries. No doubt it was not practicable to transport them all back and forth each day; but this made some difference. It is quite plain, however, from the skeleton companies of Regulars, that something more than real enthusiasm for the military profession is required to keep the organizations recruited up.

In the militia the majority of the men are young. They enter the service in time of peace, it is feared, with no very serious purpose in view, and if they do not find it attractive they will not stick. This should serve to explain any chafing at the bits which may have occurred among those who found themselves within a few miles of a large city and unable to taste its delights, because of restrictions to which they were not habitually accustomed. It is perfectly plain, however, that a majority of both officers and enlisted men fully realized the importance of the work in which they were engaged and applied themselves zealously to it.

The Commanding Officer of the Artillery District of Tampa says:

"The militia officers and men apparently understood from the first that these exercises were for work and not play; there were no amusements possible except fishing from the wharf. Both officers and men were zealous in their work, and camp discipline was excellent."

The Commanding Officer of the District of Pensacola says:

"There is too much of the idea that an important part, is not an essential, of their encampment, is a 'jolly time' and lots of liberty to have it. A majority of the officers and many of the enlisted men do not hold this view, but still it is very evidently an important factor among the State troops. Some of the reports of the State officers voice this view, and it was a matter of frequent report in daily papers at Pensacola."

Whatever discontent may have existed among the troops near Pensacola, though there was very little, must be charged, at least in part, to the well meaning efforts of the good people of that city to provide some form of entertainment for them. The character of the coast defense exercises (which included night operations) rendered it impracticable to give the men "shore liberty" without seriously interfering with the program that had been arranged in advance. The State officers were at pains to

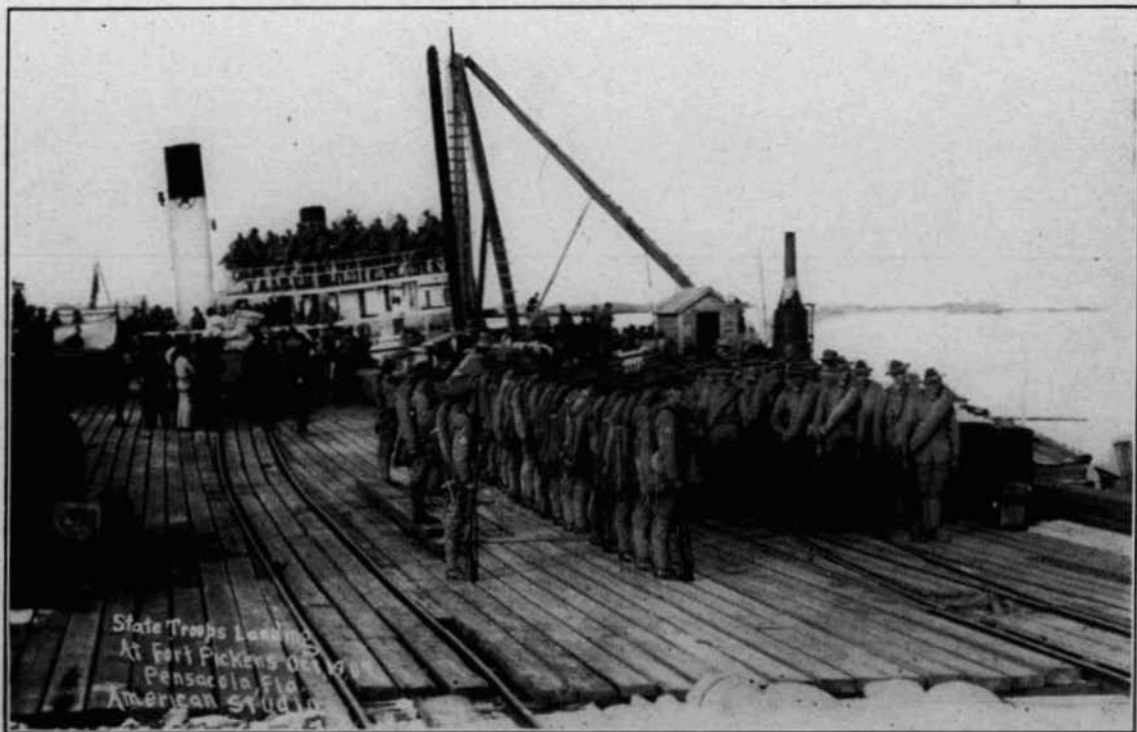
make this plain and at the same time expressed hearty appreciation of the generous and hospitable entertainment which was offered; but the fact was that while the troops were obliged to pass through Pensacola on their way to and from the forts, their camp was many miles beyond the city, and, as they were without adequate means of transportation, it would have been absolutely impossible to have granted them the freedom of the city in such numbers as was desired without entirely abandoning the exercises. The position taken by the colonel commanding was commendable and proper, but was made the basis of unjust criticism and continued complaint by an afternoon newspaper, which, unfortunately, did much to breed discontent among the men, and to nullify the best efforts of those officers who had the success of the military work at heart.

The Colonel of the First Infantry reports that people actually came into camp and attempted to address the troops, complaining against the action of the Commanding Officer in refusing to allow the men to proceed en masse to the city, etc. The effect of that sort of thing upon the morale and discipline of a camp, whether it were of Regulars or militiamen, will readily be understood.

There ought to be a safe medium between the two courses of attention to duty and unbridled enjoyment. The Government must realize that in order to keep the militia up to anything like an efficient standard, upon a basis of voluntary service, it must be made attractive. During periods of practical instruction, the middle course must be found which will give to the militiamen the maximum of instruction and training, and still leave them such time for their enjoyments as will make them satisfied and not cause them to lose interest in the service altogether. This must not be understood as recommending the establishment of pleasure parks as an adjunct to coast fortifications. It is only necessary that a little time be provided in which the troops may have outside diversions under all proper restrictions. On the other hand, both officers and enlisted men must be taught to more fully realize the serious purposes for which their organizations are maintained, and the importance of striving to gain the fullest possible benefit from these short periods of instruction.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

The troops of this State are fully armed and equipped for active service in the field; but, in the way of cloth-



Arrival of First Infantry, Florida State Troops, at Fort Pickens on October 10, 1907.

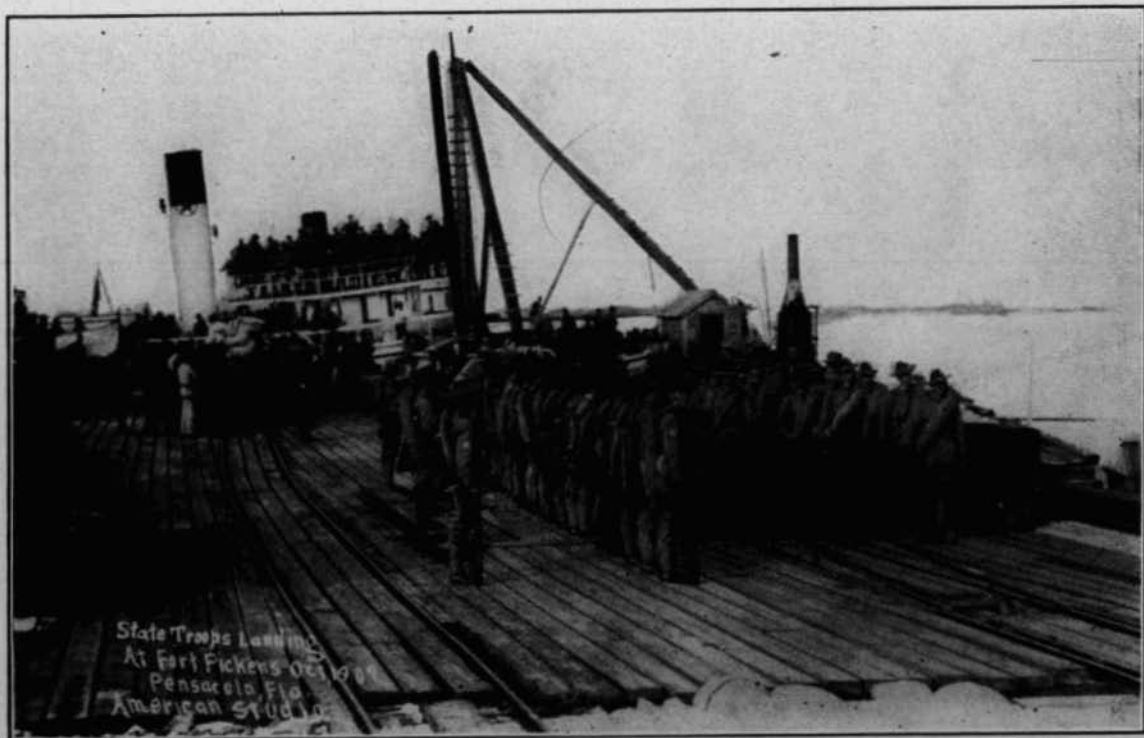
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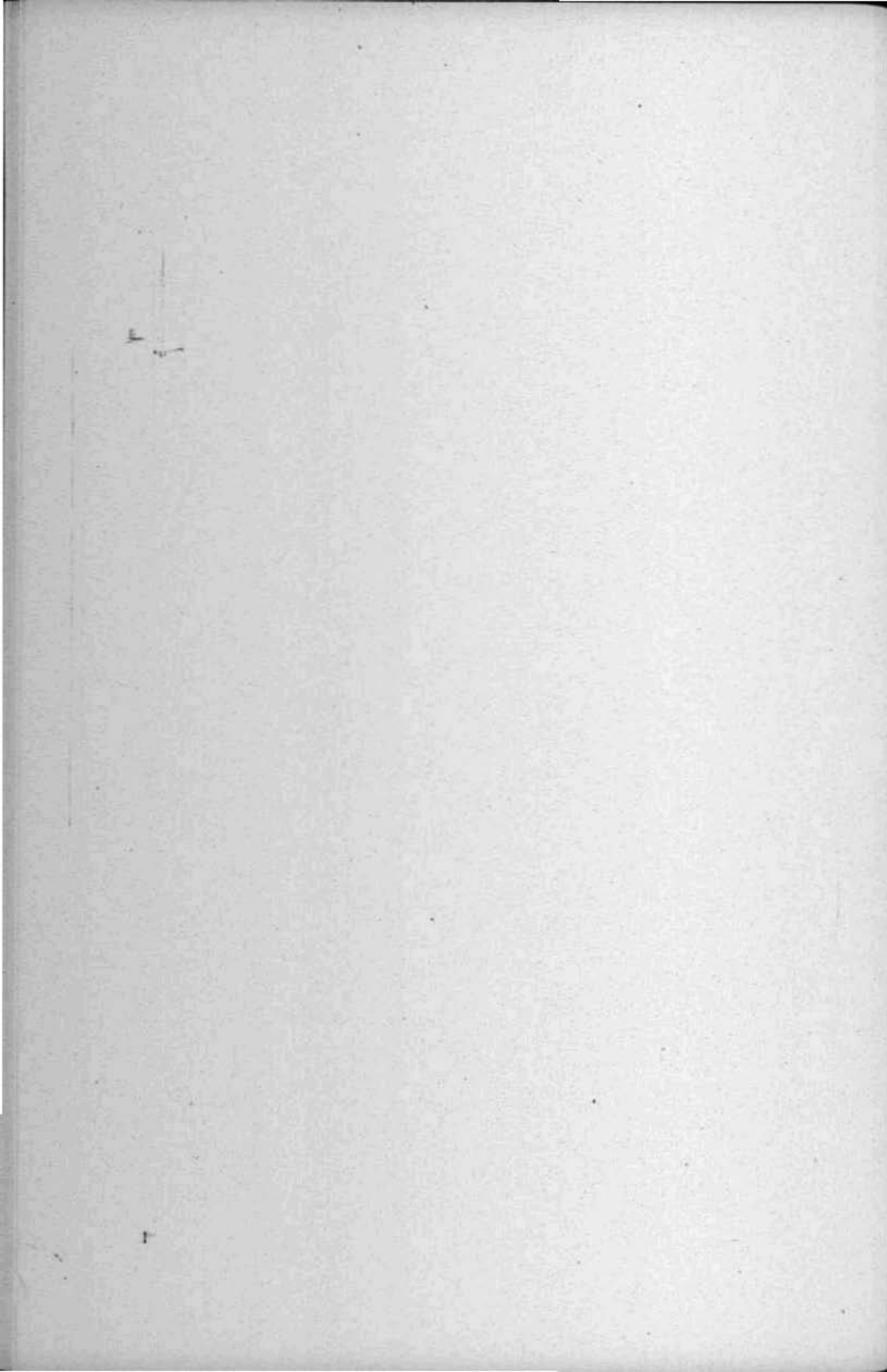
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ing, overcoats and blankets are required. It becomes necessary each year to replace a certain amount of the equipment which has been worn out in use, or which through other causes has been rendered unserviceable. Minor deficiencies found to exist when the annual inspections are made can usually be explained by the fact that Commanding Officers have not taken steps to have their unserviceable equipment surveyed with a view to its condemnation, and have not made requisition for the articles which are needed. There is usually kept on hand at General Headquarters a stock of ordnance and ordnance stores sufficient to supply these minor deficiencies as they occur. In the matter of clothing and quartermaster's supplies, it has not been possible, owing to the lack of storage facilities, to constantly have as complete an assortment of sizes, etc., as is required to meet every demand, and it has, therefore, been necessary to insist that requisitions for this class of property be forwarded in such time that the stores can be obtained from the War Department.

The troops are now armed with the model 1898, 30 calibre, magazine rifle; but the Ordnance Department has advised that the new model 1903 rifles will be issued to this State early in the Spring of 1908. As the old arms are to be turned in in exchange, it may be most convenient and least expensive to effect the exchange when the troops are assembled next year for the annual field exercises, rather than to attempt to ship them out to each post.

FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Allotment for Arms, Equipments, Etc.

By balance January 1, 1907.....	\$ 4,558.14
By apportionment for fiscal year 1908	14,960.78
To purchases of ordnance stores...	\$1,948.19
To purchases of Quartermaster's supplies and clothing	13,130.32
To purchases of military publica- tions	71.40
To charges for ordnance stores....	24.68
To balance unexpended	4,344.19
	<hr/>
	\$19,518.92 \$19,518.92

Allotment for Promotion of Rifle Practice:

By balance January 1, 1907.....		\$4,899.90
By apportionment for fiscal year		
1908		4,986.92
To purchase of ordnance stores...	\$1,351.03	
To purchase of land for State Rifle		
Range	8,000.00	
To amount held on deposit by State		
Disbursing Officer	500.00	
To balance unexpended	35.79	
		<hr/>
	\$ 9,886.82	\$ 9,886.82

To Appropriation by Act of March 2, 1903:

By balance, December 31, 1907.	\$58.13
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STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

EXPENSES OF MILITARY DEPARTMENT FOR 1907.

Fund for Expenses of the Florida State Troops:

Balance, January 1, 1907.....	\$1,199.28
Appropriation for first six months	
of 1907	6,000.00
Appropriation for last six months	
of 1907	7,432.50
To total expenditures, as per list of	
warrants which form Appen-	
dix e.	\$14,631.78
	<hr/>
	\$14,631.78 \$14,631.78

Fund for Expenses of Encampment and Field Exercises in 1907:

Appropriations	\$15,000.00
To expenditures on account of	
State Rifle Competition and Flor-	
ida Rifle Team at National	
Match	\$2,509.52
To expenditures in preparing and	
equipping the permanent camp	
site and rifle range.....	498.70
To balance available for use under	
Section 3 of Chapter 5672, Laws	
of Florida	11,991.78
	<hr/>
	\$15,000.00 \$15,000.00

CLAIM AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The claim against the United States for reimbursement on account of expenses incurred in organizing the First Regiment of Florida Volunteer Infantry for the war with Spain, has not yet been settled; there remains due the State the sum of \$1,386.27.

THE FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual convention of the Florida National Guard Association was held in the Duval County Armory, at Jacksonville, February 27th and 28th. The meeting was quite well attended, (although all organizations were not represented,) and its work was most satisfactory and encouraging. The general military policy of the State was discussed, and plans were suggested, thrashed out, reformed and finally adopted, looking to the betterment of the service in many ways. Recommendations were made for legislative action by the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Whereas, It is the sense of the Florida National Guard Association that the best interests of the Florida State Troops demand action by the Legislature upon the matters hereinafter specifically set forth; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this Association recommends and is unanimously in favor of the enactment of legislation covering the following subject matters:

"First—The appropriation of money in advance in a sum sufficient to cover the expenses of holding three annual encampments or tours of field exercises.

"Second—The adoption of such legislation as may be prepared by or result from the work of the permanent camp site commission looking to the establishment, equipment and maintenance of a permanent camp site and State rifle range.

"Third—the adoption of legislation for the construction by the State of armories as rapidly as practicable in all the larger cities which are likely to remain permanent posts of the militia, and, with a view of securing such character of buildings as will be suitable to military purposes, the establishment of an Armory Commission, composed of competent military officers, to pass upon and approve the plans for and superintend the construction of such buildings.

"Fourth—The authorization of the construction and establishment of a permanent military headquarters and arsenal in this State, and, by reason of the transportation facilities afforded for communication with all parts of the State, we recommend and advocate its location at Jacksonville, Fla.

"Fifth—Under the system of discipline and administration now prescribed by law, we believe it is absolutely necessary that the Quartermaster General be placed permanently on duty at militia headquarters to have charge of the supply departments; and we recommend the adoption of legislation necessary to the accomplishment of this purpose.

"Sixth—The adoption of legislation for the encouragement and promotion of rifle practice.

"Seventh—By reason of the military character of the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition at Jamestown, Va., this year, we believe that special benefit would accrue to the State troops and to the State by holding the encampment of 1907 on the grounds of such exposition, and if any legislative or executive action is required to this end, we recommend that the same be taken.

"Eighth—The adoption of such amendment to the military code as may be necessary to provide for the enlistment of a general service corps.

"Ninth—The adoption of such amendment to the military code as may be necessary to provide for a sufficient appropriation to brigade and regimental headquarters to secure the clerical assistance necessary to conduct efficiently and promptly the administrative duties of such headquarters.

"Resolved further, That the president of this Association do appoint a committee of five, whose duty it shall be to prepare, print, and distribute such suitable resolutions enlarging upon the recommendations herein made and presenting arguments in support thereof as will properly set forth the reasons which make necessary the legislation herein advocated; that such committee be charged with the preparation of such bills as may be necessary to secure the desired legislation, and to actively present the same to the attention of the Legislature."

Resolutions were also adopted urging the Legislature to take such steps as might be necessary to make it possible to conclude the purchase of the Franklin County

Armory, for which purpose appropriation had been made by the Legislature in 1905.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The ninth annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States (formerly known as the Interstate National Guard Association), was held in the hall of representatives of the Capitol at Columbia, South Carolina, on March 25th and 26th. Florida was represented by a delegation consisting of The Adjutant General and Captain John W. Blanding, Second Infantry.

The convention was one of the largest and most representative which has so far been held, and a great deal of work was accomplished. As copies of the published proceedings have been furnished your Excellency and all officers in the State service, it is not thought necessary to here review what was done, further than to invite attention to the following matters:

The delegation from this State presented a resolution urging a reduction in the minimum number for an infantry company from fifty-eight as now prescribed by the President, to forty-five. The adoption of the following resolution was also secured:

"That the several States which have, by their own laws or military regulations, prescribed a fixed clothing allowance for the individual soldier, be given the right to drop from the returns of the Governor, and from the papers of accountable officers, such clothing as has been regularly issued to enlisted men upon schedules in accordance with the practice in the Regular Army."

It has recently been announced that, pursuant to the provisions of the foregoing resolution and the instructions of the Association, the Executive Committee, acting with the Secretary of War and representatives from the General Staff, have embraced and made this a strong feature of the bill which has been prepared and is to be considered at the approaching convention at Boston of this Association. It is hoped to secure the passage of this bill during the present session of Congress.

Your Excellency has already authorized the sending of a delegation to the tenth annual meeting of this association, which is to be held next month. This delegation will present several matters to the convention with the hope of securing for them endorsement, chief of which are:

A resolution urging the War Department to issue instructions to officers in charge of recruiting depots that whenever the services of a surgeon are required to conduct the physical examination of recruits and no Army surgeon is available, a medical officer of the National Guard shall, if practicable, be employed. This is based upon a suggestion of Colonel Henry Bacon, the Surgeon General of this State, and his idea is to give the medical officers of the militia a better understanding of the physical standard fixed by the Government for entry into the military service.

A resolution recommending to the War Department that, with a view to securing a uniform system of instruction for commissioned officers of the militia throughout all the States, a central correspondence school be established, to be conducted under the supervision of officers of the Army and militia detailed for that purpose. This being a suggestion of the Brigade Commander, General Maxwell.

Resolutions recommending the following amendments to the existing Federal militia law:

1. To Section 20 of the Act of January 21, 1903: That details of officers of the Army for duty with organized militia of the several States shall only be made from the active list.

2. To Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended: Changing the plan of apportioning among the states and territories the annual Federal appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, so that such apportionment shall be upon a per capita basis, considering the total strength of the militia which may be organized, uniformed, armed and equipped in all the States, instead of upon the basis of congressional representation as at present.

The present plan of apportioning the Federal appropriation is absolutely unfair and unjust, and under its operation the recent increase in the appropriation has had, it would almost appear, the effect of injuring rather than of promoting the military service. This for the reason that certain States now seem to depend almost entirely upon the National Government for the support of their militia, and are unwilling to contribute a fair share of the expense. Under this policy the strength of the Guard in those States has been reduced to as small a number as can be maintained without forfeiting the right to participate in the Federal appropriation; this is hardly a proper recognition of the generous support now being given the

militia by Congress, and the other States, those which are consistently trying to do their part in a manner proportionate to their means, are placed at a disadvantage.

Florida having only five representatives in Congress, its per capita allotment of the National appropriation is only \$14.38, while Mississippi, maintaining a smaller force, gets \$33.38.

Some idea of the inequality of the present plan of apportionment may be gained from the following examples:

State.	Strength of Guard.	Per capita for maintenance:	
		Appropriated by the State.	Allotted by the U. S.
Florida	1,387.....	\$ 21.63.....	\$14.38
Mississippi	1,195.....	8.37.....	33.38
Massachusetts ...	5,571.....	106.62.....	11.46
Virginia	1,900.....	7.84.....	25.20
New Jersey.....	4,493.....	42.56.....	10.66
Texas	2,169.....	14.75.....	33.10
Ohio	5,841.....	52.03.....	15.70
Kentucky	1,448.....	13.81.....	35.82
Wisconsin	2,904.....	48.20.....	17.85
Tennessee	1,553.....	12.88.....	30.83
Michigan	2,512.....	59.71.....	22.23
Missouri	2,010.....	24.35.....	35.73
North Carolina...	1,989.....	6.53.....	24.07

There can be no question but what the only fair and just method of making this apportionment is upon the per capita basis, for certain it is that a soldier, if properly trained, uniformed, armed and equipped according to the standard fixed by law, will be worth no more for the purposes of the General Government if he comes from Missouri than if from New Jersey. To the more equitable method of adjustment which is contended for the objection is sometimes raised that certain States might increase their organized force to an unreasonable extent, thus reducing the apportionment to all others. To obviate this the Federal law might fix a maximum organized strength to which support will be given, based upon population, just as the minimum is now fixed, leaving it to the States to bear alone the expense of any additional force maintained.

STATE MILITARY LAW.

Several changes were made in the military law by the Legislature of this year, all of which were announced in General Order No. 14, current series from this office.

Bills were prepared and introduced with a view to carrying out each of the recommendations made by the Florida National Guard Association. The bill providing for the erection of a joint armory and arsenal at Jacksonville, which carried an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, failed of passage because of the exceedingly heavy appropriations for other purposes which had preceded it. A number of other bills, of more or less importance, could not be gotten up for consideration because of the crowded condition of the calendar during the closing days of the session, among them the proposed amendment to the Constitution reducing the rank of The Adjutant General. This proposition has been presented at every session of the Legislature during the past seven years, and it is still most earnestly recommended.

There were a number of very important bills passed, however, including the following appropriations:

\$30,000 for two years encampments.

\$29,730 for expenses of the State Troops, including armory rents and allowances.

\$450 for necessary repairs to the Key West armory. Also an act amending the organization of the Staff corps and departments.

An act providing for and creating a State Armory Board.

An act requesting the War Department to turn over to the State for use as an arsenal and general military headquarters the property known as St. Francis Barracks, at St. Augustine.

An act adopting the report of the Camp Site Commission; establishing the permanent camp grounds and providing for its equipment.

And certain memorials to Congress relating to affairs of the military department.

STATE CAMP SITE AND TARGET RANGE.

The commission appointed by the Legislature of 1905 to select a suitable location for a permanent camp site for the Florida State Troops made its report to the Legislature this year, recommending a site at Black Point, about six miles above Jacksonville on the St. Johns river. This

report was adopted and the Act of June 3, 1907, directs the State Armory Board to establish a permanent camping ground at that point. This act carried no appropriation, but the people of Jacksonville very generously subscribed nearly seven thousand dollars, with which there has been purchased about three hundred acres fronting on the river at Black Point; this land being most admirably adapted in every way for the purpose. With the authority of the Secretary of War there has also been purchased from Federal funds available for the promotion of rifle practice in this State, a tract of about four hundred acres immediately adjoining the camp site, where it is proposed to establish a large target range. It is hoped, in the course of time, to prepare and equip this range so that it will be the equal of any in the United States, and so that it may be available for use in conducting the National Matches, or other large competitions. The natural advantages which the location offers are unexcelled. It is located directly on the river, with twenty-one feet of water at the wharf, and is on the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line railway. The main county road of the west shore is being extended to the grounds, and the Riverside extension of the Jacksonville street railway has already been built to a point just above, and will, it is practically assured, be extended right up to the camp and rifle range. The land is high and the character of the soil such that it may readily be sodded. The part of the reservation fronting on the river is already a natural park, made beautiful by mammoth oak and magnolia trees. There is available a natural flow of artesian water with a rise of about thirty feet, while the conformation of the land gives perfect drainage to the river. The commission may well feel repaid in its fortunate selection for all the time and attention given to looking over all other sites which were proposed.

The report of the State Armory Board, which is transmitted herewith, will show what has so far been done toward the establishment of the camp grounds and rifle range. The State holds an option on about six hundred acres more of land adjoining that which has already been acquired, and it is hoped that the means may soon be found for purchasing this, in order that even more space may be provided for the rifle range and additional ground be provided for maneuvers and extensive field exercises. In this connection it is suggested that the availability of this location as a rendezvous for troops ought to make it

of special value for Federal uses. The fact that it is practically at the gateway to the State, is accessible by water and over any railroad running into the State; that it is directly on the main line to Tampa, and is just across the river from the northern terminus of the road which is rapidly being extended to Key West, ought all to be weighty considerations in view of contingencies which may at any time arise through our dependencies in the South and new Isthmian possessions and undertakings.

STATE ARSENAL.

Pursuant to the Act of the Legislature approved June 3, 1907, your Excellency made formal application to the War Department for the use of St. Francis Barracks, including all the property and buildings at St. Augustine which were formerly used by the United States as a military post. This application was favorably considered, and on August 15th the property was turned over to the State under lease. These buildings are soon to be occupied and used as the State arsenal; the principal administrative offices of the military department will be located there, except that The Adjutant General will retain his office in the State Capitol.

These buildings are admirably suited to the purposes of the State. They are in good condition and will provide ample accommodations for the administrative offices of the several staff corps and departments. The main buildings are of stone, protected by high surrounding stone walls and barred windows, insuring the security of all arms and equipment, and thus providing an arsenal which will be in every way adequate and satisfactory. The establishment of this arsenal will be of great benefit to the State military service, as it will make it possible to keep on hand at all times a complete supply of clothing and equipment, to provide for the care and safekeeping of unused military property and to install repair shops for ordnance and ordnance stores.

ARMORIES.

The condition of the armories at each post is made a matter of special comment in the report on the annual inspection of the troops at their home stations, which report is transmitted herewith as a part of Appendix B.

It was found upon investigation that no further legislative action was required to furnish authority for con-

summing the purchase of the Franklin County Armory, as the slight defects in title had been corrected to the satisfaction of the Attorney General, and he had so reported to the Governor. A new difficulty has arisen, however, from the fact that appropriations in excess of the resources of the State were made by the last Legislature, and to meet this situation a bill was passed during the closing days of the session, which gives precedence to payments such as are current expenses of the State, and next, to those for school purposes, and as the expenses under these two headings have so far taxed the revenue of the State, it remains an open question as to when the purchase of the armory at Apalachicola may be made.

The general appropriation bill for current expenses of the State for the last six months of 1907 contained an item of \$450 for necessary repairs to the Key West Armory. This work is now being done.

REGULATIONS.

The Regulations for the Florida State Troops which have been so long in preparation, are not yet printed and ready for distribution, though it is expected that they will be within the next few weeks. The lack of necessary clerical assistance in this department has made it a physical impossibility to give this matter needed attention.

CIVIL AND INDIAN WAR RECORDS.

The matter of securing the return to this department of records and papers relating to the military history of the State, and showing the service performed by Florida soldiers in the several wars, was discussed at length in the report for 1906. This came to the attention of the Legislature and resolutions were adopted directing an investigation, but, unfortunately for the public interests; it was taken up so late in the session that the committee was unable to give it necessary attention and the investigation was not completed; in fact, not commenced.

It is hoped that your Excellency will be disposed to make such inquiries and take such action as may be possible under the circumstances to preserve to the State the valuable military records which have apparently been either removed or diverted from their proper and legally constituted repository. Persons holding "retained copies"

of muster rolls, etc., might also be invited to turn them in to this department—if only to be copied and returned.

An act was passed by the last Legislature calling upon the delegation from this State at Washington to secure the passage of an act by Congress authorizing and directing The Adjutant General of the Army to cause to be prepared and furnish this department with copies of rolls and records on file in the War Department, which serve to show the military service performed by citizens of Florida in the several wars. It is understood that this bill has been prepared and is shortly to be introduced. Its enactment into law will be of great benefit in perfecting the military history of the State, and will enable this department to furnish information frequently applied for and to which the people are entitled.

INSPECTIONS.

The troops of this State were inspected at their home stations during the months of February and March by officers of the Regular Army, acting under orders of the Secretary of War, and the inspection provided for by Section 729 of the Florida Military Code was made in part by myself and completed by the Inspector General of the First Brigade.

Extracts from reports of the United States officers and the reports of the State inspectors are submitted herewith, as are also reports on the following special inspections:

Company B, First Infantry, September 16, 1907; report by Colonel William LeFils, First Infantry.

Company E, First Infantry, report by Major Alfred B. Small, First Infantry.

Arms of Companies A, D, and F, First Infantry; report by Major Jacob Gumbinger, Ordnance Department.

These reports form Appendix B.

As a result of certain occurrences at posts where joint inspections were being made by Major J. A. Dapray, U. S. Army, retired, for the United States, and by myself, for the State, the following report was made to your Excellency:

"Jacksonville, Florida, March 5, 1907.

"Hon. Napoleon B. Broward,

"Governor of Florida,

"Jacksonville, Florida.

"SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith copies of all telegrams and letters relative to the differences which

recently arose between Major John A. Dapray and myself while conducting jointly the annual inspections required under the Federal State laws; Major Dapray representing the Federal Government and acting under orders of the War Department, and I representing the State and acting under the orders of your Excellency. These telegrams and letters will show fully the action taken by me in this matter.

"In making report of this occurrence, I wish to state that, before requesting of the War Department that the Federal Inspector be given specific directions as to the manner of performing his duties to the end that conflict with the State authorities might be avoided, I had exercised every reasonable means to reach an understanding with the officer himself.

"As you know, and as is shown by the attached correspondence, an Inspector General was sent from the Headquarters of the Atlantic Division of the Army to investigate the differences which had arisen. I was first notified (by wire) to meet this officer at Tallahassee, and was afterward directed by you to meet him in Jacksonville, which I did on February 26th. As soon as notified of his coming, I suggested to you that Major Dapray be present at any conference between the Inspector General and myself, and also wired the Headquarters of the Atlantic Division requesting that the Federal inspections be postponed so as to permit this. Upon my arrival at Jacksonville I presented to the Inspector General (Major Warren P. Newcombe) the correspondence between Major Dapray and myself, and made a statement to him as to the differences which had arisen. Major Dapray was given an opportunity to present his side of the question and then a meeting was arranged at which all three of us were present.

"Major Newcomb stated that he thought it would be possible to avoid a formal investigation (which would have involved the summoning of witnesses, taking of testimony, etc.), and asked if we did not think it possible to arrange such a definite plan for the conduct of the remaining inspections as would preclude the possibility of further friction. We agreed that it ought to be possible to do so, and we thereupon entered into a written agreement (a copy of which is submitted herewith) which is to govern in the inspections remaining to be held this year.

"This agreement reserves to the State Inspector such privileges as I think necessary in order for him to accomplish the purposes of his inspection without in any way interfering with the conduct of the Federal inspection; and you will observe that it provides for a single inspection of property, for a conference of officers at which the State Inspector shall be present, and for the issuing of all orders and directions through the proper State authorities—these being the points for which I was contending. Should this agreement be strictly adhered to, I believe that further friction will be avoided; but Major Newcomb has been advised that should circumstances arise not contemplated by this agreement, and which do occasion further friction, I shall feel called upon to recommend to your Excellency that the dates for the State inspection be changed.

"Although in my telegram to you from Gainesville, under date of February 22d, I promised to forward a specific report of this matter not later than Sunday, February 24th, I was prevented from doing so by the great press of official business in connection with the work upon which I was then engaged. In order to acquaint you fully with the circumstances, I think it will only be necessary to invite your attention to correspondence between Major Dapray and myself, and particularly to my letter addressed to him under date of February 25th, which sets out some of the grounds of my complaint against the methods employed by him in conducting the inspection provided for under Section 14 of the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903.

"There need be no question of veracity between Major Dapray and myself upon the points involved, as all of the statements contained in my letter can be verified by the other officers who were present and who have knowledge of the occurrences at each of the posts mentioned. In my telegram to you of the 22nd ultimo, I spoke of requesting the recall of this officer. Inasmuch as this report deals solely with Major Dapray in his capacity as a United States Inspector, it does not lie with the State authorities to apply for a change in the inspecting officer, as it is the prerogative of the War Department to detail any officer for this duty without reference to the wishes of the State authorities; but where the officer so detailed exceeds the bounds of his authority, or interferes in any way with the administration of State military affairs, redress would

have to be obtained by complaint to the War Department, which is the course I have followed in this case.

"Major Dapray, in his letters, both of the 18th and 27th ultimo, has attempted to justify his most extraordinary course in this matter, and in his last letter disclaims any intention of being discourteous or disrespectful in his official relations with me. A simple disclaimer of any intentional discourtesy is hardly sufficient to overcome the deep impression which his actual manner and methods had previously made upon me. It would have been impossible for me to have misunderstood this officer's attitude toward me; and, without entering further into the details of the matter here, I may say that calm and deliberate consideration only serves to convince me that I was not only warranted in writing my letter of the 25th ultimo, but that it was most conservative in every respect.

"Commenting upon the statement in the closing paragraph of Major Dapray's letter, in which he contends that I had no right to make complaint against him direct to the War Department, I will only say that this is a matter entirely between your Excellency and myself. You have done me the honor to leave me free in the exercise of my best judgment regarding all matters of military administration. All of the correspondence relating to this inspection had been with me direct from the Headquarters of the Atlantic Division, and the action taken by those Headquarters upon my complaint would seem to indicate that the view expressed by Major Dapray upon this subject is not held by the War Department. The Adjutant General is the recognized medium of communication in such matters, and his actions are those of the Governor of the State (for whom he acts) until disavowed by the latter.

"I am constrained to believe that the actions of this officer, both in the matter of this inspection, and in other instances, have resulted in such strained relations with all of the senior military officers of the State as to render it doubtful as to whether or not he can usefully serve further with the Organized Militia of this State; but as this report deals solely with this officer in his capacity as United States Inspector, my views upon this matter will be made the subject of a separate report.

"Very Respectfully,
 "J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
"Adjutant General."

EXHIBIT ACCOMPANYING REPORT.

Telegrams and letters relating to the complaint of the Adjutant General of Florida against the methods pursued by Major John A. Dapray, U. S. Army, retired, in conducting the inspection of the organized militia of Florida, under Section 14 of the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903:

TELEGRAMS.

"Jacksonville, Florida, February 15, 1907.

"The Military Secretary, U. S. A.,

"Washington, D. C.

"In accordance with suggestion from War Department, annual inspection of Organized Militia being made by State Officer at the same time as Federal. These inspections always satisfactorily conducted jointly heretofore.

"Impracticable conduct separate ceremonies, handle and count all military property twice in limited time available after advance announcement of dates and hours. This involves unnecessary hardship upon local military.

"It is requested that United States Officer now making inspection be directed to confer with Adjutant General of State, and be instructed that orders and necessary directions should be conveyed through the proper State authorities and not given direct to subordinate officers. Every means will be accorded to the United States Inspector to accomplish the purpose of his inspection; but the administration and management of State military affairs should not be superceded or interfered with. Action requested prior to inspection of troops at Jacksonville tonight.

(Signed) *"Foster, Adjutant General, Florida."*

"Washington, D. C., February 16, 1907.

"Adjutant General, State of Florida,

"Jacksonville, Florida.

"Reference your telegram of yesterday. It is of course understood that communications from United States officers will pass through proper State authorities. Your telegram not fully understood. Please specify grounds of complaint. By order Secretary of War.

(Signed) *"Ainsworth, The Military Secretary."*

"Jacksonville, Florida, February 17,, 1907.

"*The Military Secretary,*

"*U. S. Army,*

"*Washington, D. C.*

"Referring your telegram of sixteenth: Essence of complaint with reference to inspections now in progress is that United States Officer insists upon separate and distinct ceremonies and verifications of property at each post. This contrary to practice heretofore and prearranged plans, and greatly to inconvenience of all concerned. It is apparently not understood by this officer that communications should pass through proper State military authorities, which has caused regrettable friction. Specific report will be forwarded later through Governor.

(Signed) "*Foster, Adjutant General, Florida.*"

"Forwarded from Tallahassee, February 21,

"*Governor's Island, N. Y.*

"*Adjutant General, State of Florida,*

"*Gainesville, Florida.*

"I am directed by Division Commander to investigate your complaint as to method of conducting inspection of Florida troops by United States officers. Am due at Tallahassee Saturday evening and desire to see you in your office Sunday morning.

(Signed) "*Newcombe, Acting Inspector General.*"

"Forwarded from Tallahassee, February 22,

"*Philadelphia, Pa., February 21, 1907.*

"*Adjutant General J. C. R. Foster,*

"*Gainesville, Florida.*

"Reference my telegram of today. Expect to arrive at Tallahassee Friday evening and see you Saturday.

(Signed) "*Newcombe, Acting Inspector General.*"

"Gainesville, Florida, February 22, 1907.

"*Newcombe, Acting Inspector General,*

"*Care Adjutant General's Office,*

"*Tallahassee, Florida.*

"Wired you yesterday to Division Headquarters as follows: Am now engaged making inspection Florida militia, under orders of Governor. Will be at Leesburg Sunday, Aragon Hotel, Jacksonville, next Thursday, and at Tallahassee March second. Would prefer meeting you Jackson-

ville or Tallahassee on account of witnesses and papers.
Wire me Ocala until tomorrow noon.

(Signed) *"Foster, Adjutant General."*

"Gainesville, Florida, February 22, 1907.

*"Hon. N. B. Broward, Governor,
Tallahassee, Florida."*

"Owing to persistent interferences and repeated official and personal discourtesies by Major Dapray, have been obliged to wire War Department requesting that he be instructed that orders to Florida militia must be issued through proper State military authorities and not be given by him direct to subordinate officers. Owing to great press official duties, have been prevented making earlier report this matter, but will forward specific report and request for recall not later than Sunday.

(Signed) *"Foster, Adjutant General."*

"Jacksonville, Florida, February 23, 1907.

*"General J. Clifford Foster,
Brooksville, Florida."*

"Have received telegram from Major W. P. Newcombe, Acting Inspector General, Tallahassee, as follows: 'Under orders Division Commander am in Tallahassee to investigate trouble concerning inspection Florida militia by Major Dapray. General Foster wires me that he will be in Jacksonville next Thursday. This is too great delay; important that I see Foster soon as possible. Will you wire him at Brooksville to meet me at Jacksonville on Monday next, his witnesses and papers. This will postpone his inspection at Leesburg and St. Petersburg only, but need not interfere with the United States inspection. Please send reply to Leon Hotel.' If practicable, would it not be best to be in Jacksonville Monday and meet him? Answer Major Newcombe, care Leon Hotel.

(Signed) *"N. B. Broward, Governor."*

"Brooksville, Florida, February 23, 1907.

*"Hon. N. B. Broward, Governor,
Jacksonville, Florida."*

"My official engagements ahead are such that inspections Leesburg and St. Petersburg could not be postponed as suggested by Major Newcombe, but would have to be abandoned, which I deem inexpedient unless you positively order it. Can possibly arrange reach Jacksonville Tuesday

night, but not earlier with justice to duties I am now performing. Am anxious to meet inspector, but should think necessary Major Dapray be present also. Wire me your orders Leesburg tomorrow.

(Signed) *"Foster, Adjutant General."*

(Copy of above telegram to Major Newcombe, Leon Hotel, Tallahassee, Fla.)

"Tallahassee, Fla., February 25, 1907.

"General J. C. R. Foster,

"Leesburg, Florida.

"I go to Jacksonville today. Will see you at Aragon Hotel. Please be there as soon as your duties permit. Major Dapray's presence will also be necessary immediately after St. Petersburg inspection.

(Signed) *"Newcombe, Major."*

"Leesburg, Fla., February 25, 1907.

"The Military Secretary,

"Atlantic Division, U. S. Army,

"Governor's Island, N. Y.

"State inspection St. Petersburg postponed. Suggest United States inspection be postponed until some date to be fixed later, so afford Major Dapray opportunity be at present conference with Major Newcombe, Acting Inspector General, at Jacksonville.

(Signed) *"Foster, Adjutant General, Florida."*

"Gainesville, Fla., February 22, 1907.

"Miss Julia C. Herring,

"Adjutant General's Office,

"Tallahassee, Florida.

"See that Inspector General gets message sent care of my office. Also give him copies inspection orders showing itinerary.

(Signed) *"Foster, Adjutant General."*

"Tallahassee, Fla., February 25, 1907.

"General J. C. R. Foster,

"Leesburg, Florida.

"Have requested Major Dapray to be Aragon Hotel to be present with you and Major Newcombe in considering military matters which is subject matter your telegram to Department. Should you and Major Newcombe change the day from Wednesday to some other day, inform Major Dapray of the day.

(Signed) *"N. B. Broward, Governor."*

"Governor's Island, N. Y.

"Adjutant General, State of Florida,

"Leesburg, Fla.

"Reference to your telegram of this date: Major Dapray has been notified to postpone inspection of company at St. Petersburg until a later date.. Please make recommendation of date when this company can be inspected. By command Major General Wade.

(Signed) "Robinson, Military Secretary."

"St. Augustine, Florida, March 1, 1907.

"Military Secretary,

"Atlantic Division, U. S. Army,

"Governor's Island, N. Y.

"State inspection at St. Petersburg will be made Tuesday, March twelfth. It is preferred that United States Inspector be consulted as to date for federal inspection. Any date satisfactory to State authorities provided few days advance notice be given.

(Signed) "Foster, Adjutant General, Florida."

LETTERS.

"Jacksonville, Fla., February 18, 1907.

"Major General J. Clifford R. Foster,

"Adjutant General of Florida.

"SIR:—Before resuming my tour of inspection of the Florida State Troops under the instructions of the Honorable Secretary of War, I deem it proper to re-state to you in writing the protest I made verbally to you on the night of the 15th instant, in the armory building of this city (and the grounds therefor) concerning the seeming interference on your part which threatens to obstruct seriously the required discharge of my official duties as prescribed in competent Military Orders.

"On the night above stated, during the inspection of the Companies of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, Florida State Troops, after finishing with Company 'D,' the first company in column, I asked the colonel (Maxwell) commanding the First Regiment to designate an hour on the following day, morning or evening (Saturday), when I might inspect the public property in that and the other organizations of his command—this in accordance with both Federal and State orders, and likewise in accordance with the method pursued last year.

"Col. Maxwell replied that he had been instructed by you that there would be no inspections of public property until after you had seen the property, and that inasmuch as you were expected to be out of the city on Saturday, he did not believe there would be any inspections of property before Sunday or Monday. I reminded the Colonel that the orders and instructions of the War Department required me to make those inspections and that I would expect him to arrange for them on the next day—Saturday. His reply was very positive that there would be no inspections on Saturday unless you ordered them. I told him that in that case I would feel called upon to address him an official letter—meaning thereby a letter of protest against the delay; whereupon he stated that he could not help it, as he had orders from the Adjutant General of the State.

"Now, inasmuch as all necessary orders to the State Troops had been issued in advance by direction of the Governor, based upon the itinerary of inspections approved by the Commanding General of the Atlantic Division of the U. S. Army, and copies of the same furnished to both Colonel Maxwell and myself, I cannot understand how any legitimate change or modification of those orders could be made by a lesser State authority than the Governor, and I could see no necessity for any enforced delay of the property inspections on the following day and night, when at least two of the three commanders of company organizations had told me they were ready to be so inspected. It was at this juncture that I sought you privately and expressed myself to you on the subject, requesting to be informed to what extent my required performance of official duty would be obstructed on the next day (Saturday), when I deemed it necessary to do as much work as possible, as the following day would be Sunday. All Sundays have been omitted in both the State and Federal orders setting forth the order of inspections this year, as was done last year; and, of course, you and I were both aware of the fact that heretofore Sundays have never been regarded as working days for the Florida State Troops any more than was the case in the Regular Army. One of your assigned reasons for attempting to limit my legitimate inspection was that the instructions of the War Department governing these annual inspections of the Militia contemplated hours for the inspection that would least interfere with the personal business avocations of members

of the State Troops—a fact well understood by both you and myself when we first considered that point and decided on 8 p. m. as the hour for the formal inspection of organizations, reserving to ourselves the discretion to fix the formal property inspections at such hours as were most convenient of all concerned, just as was done so satisfactorily last year when you conceded to me the right to make my arrangements direct with the officers concerned. It was while I was undertaking to arrange satisfactory hours on Saturday for the proper inspection that I was met by your individual orders directing that no organization could be inspected next day by me without your authority.

“There were other interferences on your part with my discretionary performance of duty, but I deem it necessary now only to say that the official orders directing me to make this annual inspection of the Florida State Troops contemplated that I should be accompanied only by some State official duly detailed for that purpose, and that I should proceed according to my best judgment and ability to do my duty under the prescribed Military Rules and Regulations.

“In this connection I desire to say that while I have been perfectly willing to do all in my power to accelerate and facilitate the dual inspection arranged by yourself under the Governor’s authority, I deem it proper, nevertheless, to remind you that these Federal inspections, being made under the mandatory provisions of the Federal Militia Law of 1903, were never officially intended to be made secondary features of a dual inspection in which the State officer should take precedence and lead without regard to the duty imposed by law upon the United States Inspector.

“I, therefore, feel impelled to respectfully ask that hereafter you will cause such course to be pursued as will leave me free to perform my duty this year, as I performed it last year, in accordance with the terms of my orders and the proper exercise of my own judgment. I am perfectly willing to do all in my power to oblige you in whatever plans you may have, but inasmuch as your task seems to involve the adjudication of disputed property accounts and to fix responsibility, while at the same time acting as a surveying officer with regard to unserviceable property, you might well follow the course pursued by you last year in allowing the United States inspection to be made first, giving to you and your clerk all the rest of the time for

the varied and complicated duties undertaken by you. At any rate, I hope that you will see the justness of my claim—that nothing should be allowed to interfere with the military inspection under the orders of the War Department, in accordance with the exactions of the Federal Militia Act of 1903, and that I be allowed to proceed in the manner in which I conceived it to be my duty to proceed.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. A. DAPRAY,
Major, U. S. Army, Retired,
*Special Inspecting Officer of Organized Militia
of Florida, 1907.*

"Leesburg, Florida, February 25, 1907."

"Major John A. Dapray,
U. S. Army,
Leesburg, Fla.

"SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 18th instant, which I have been prevented from replying to earlier because of press of official duties.

"I have carefully noted your statements, and the grounds which you set out to sustain your claim that I have interfered with you and endeavored to obstruct you in the discharge of your duties. While I have no intention of discussing here all of the unfortunate incidents which have been the cause of so much embarrassment to all concerned in the inspections now in progress, still, in replying to you, I may again affirm that not only have you been in no way interfered with or obstructed in the proper performance of your duties, but you have been afforded every possible and reasonable means for accomplishing the purposes of your inspection.

"It is worthy of note that your verbal accusation that I was obstructing you in your work was made after I had been obliged to formally protest to the War Department against the methods you were pursuing and to request that you be instructed that any directions which you deemed necessary for the guidance of the troops in the conduct of your inspection must be communicated through proper State military channels, and not given direct to the subordinate officers.

"The orders and instructions under which the inspection of the Organized Militia of this State is now being made, differ in no material degree from those under which simi-

lar inspections have been conducted since 1903. As you made the inspection with me last year, and as I was at pains to advise you fully of the advance instructions which were being issued to the troops this year, you certainly understood before commencing this tour of duty what the procedure would be.

"Without referring to many actions on your part which I have felt to be discourteous, I will say that the original cause of friction in the conduct of these inspections was due to your insisting that entirely separate and distinct ceremonies be held, and that separate and distinct verifications of property be made at each post. While your examination of property has been for the most part only nominal and perfunctory, still you have on occasion required officers to count in your presence all of certain classes of stores; and as the inspection being made by me involved the handling and counting of each article of public military property at the several posts, I felt that it would be imposing too greatly upon the local officers to require them to perform this laborious task twice within the short space of time to be spent by us at such posts.

"Prior to the commencement of this tour, the official orders for the inspection were supplemented by a letter to the commanding officer of each organization (which, if not written at your suggestion, was at least with your full knowledge), directing them as to the arrangement of their property with a view to facilitating the work of verifying it; advising them of the probable hour of our arrival at their respective posts, and requesting that they call upon me as soon thereafter as possible for conference as to the time best suited to the convenience of all concerned for conducting that part of the inspection aside from the actual ceremonies.

"You have in nearly every instance endeavored to communicate with the local officers direct immediately after your arrival at each post, and to insist upon their making engagements with you without reference or heed to the orders under which they were acting. At Lake City, when the Post and Company Commanders called, you stated in my presence, in answer to a suggestion from one of these officers, that you had nothing to do with the inspection being made by me, and insisted upon their fixing another hour for the examination of their property. I then and there stated to you in as courteous a manner as possible that I did not think it practicable to make separate and

distinct inspections in the limited time available; that it had never been attempted before, and that I believed it imposed unnecessary hardships upon the local officers; adding that I would be glad to make such arrangements and give such directions as would facilitate your work and meet your wishes as far as possible.

"To this you replied in a manner most offensive to me, and calculated to discredit me in the eyes of the subordinate officers present, that you were asking nothing of the State authorities at that time; that you had nothing to do with the State inspection being held by me; that when you arrived at a post you dealt directly with the local officers, etc.

"On the same night you proceeded to the armory and insisted upon commencing the ceremonies before my arrival, although I entered the hall promptly at the hour fixed for the inspection and fully ten minutes before the town clock struck eight.

"Before referring to the occurrences at Lake City, I should perhaps, have reminded you that at Live Oak (the post inspected the day previous) you did not reach the city until after the hour fixed for the inspection, and did not reach the armory until nearly nine o'clock. I had in the meantime made an inspection of and mustered the company, observed its drill, etc. By my directions the Commanding Officer held the men in line until your arrival, and, to further accommodate your convenience, I sat up and waited until you had finished your business with the local officer (after eleven o'clock) and consequently did not conclude my work until after one o'clock in the morning.

"I am not, of course, fully advised as to what took place between you and Colonel Maxwell (the post commander) at Jacksonville; but in other respects your statements are so presented as to create an entirely erroneous impression of what actually happened at that post. Immediately after our arrival there you endeavored to communicate with certain of the local officers direct, and to require them to see you at such hours as you wished, without reference to the instructions which had been given them from my office. When the Post Commander called at the hotel to pay his respects to me, you intercepted him and insisted that he at that time make such arrangements for the inspection of the property of the several commands as would suit your convenience. He informed me a few moments later that

he had declined to meet your demands until he could have opportunity to confer with me and with the other officers concerned.

"I did not see Colonel Maxwell, or give him any orders—other than those of a general character issued in advance by letters to all officers—until after his refusal of your first demands. When I did see him he stated that you had insisted upon inspecting the property and upon seeing some of the officers at once and upon making engagements with others for the following day (Saturday) irrespective of what my plans might be. Colonel Maxwell further stated to me (and I know it to be a fact) that the many officers of the post could not be reached at a moment's notice; that, as many of them are engaged in mercantile pursuits, it would have been most inconvenient for them to have undertaken any military work for Saturday. Knowing also of the duties which would necessitate my absence from the city the following day, and not anticipating that separate verifications of property were contemplated or would be required, he had made no advance engagements, but had planned to arrange a definite schedule after conference of all officers to be held immediately after the ceremonies that night.

"This plan seemed to me the most practicable one, and I directed him to carry it out, and to consult with you in the premises.

"I shall call upon Colonel Maxwell for an explanation with reference to your statement that he told you my orders were that there would be no inspections of public property until after I had seen such property. I gave no such instructions; but I did say to him that I did not think our officers should be required to make unnecessary sacrifices of their business interests and personal affairs to suit the convenience or satisfy the whims of an inspector, and that if he fixed a definite schedule dividing the time to be spent by us at the post so as to include all organizations, I thought it would be proper for him to advise you of such schedule and insist that you conform to that arrangement.

"Notwithstanding that you were advised of the plan for a conference of the officers of the post, you again, at the ceremonies that evening, undertook to compel the company commanders to make arrangements with you independent of the arrangements of the Post Commander. It was then, if I am correctly informed by Colonel Maxwell,

that he protested against your action and told you that no such engagements could be made, and that he was proceeding under my orders. You shortly afterward called me aside in the armory—but not beyond the sight or hearing of many of those present—and asked me in a most offensive manner how far you were to be obstructed by me in the performance of your duty. I told you that your remark was not such as I could consider, but that I would reply to an inquiry as to how far I would aid you in accomplishing the purposes of your inspection. At the same time I advised you of the arrangements which were to be made, and, calling Colonel Maxwell over, said to him in your presence that I wished him to render you every reasonable assistance, and to meet your wishes as far as possible, and as far as consistent with the instructions of the War Department that the hours for the inspections be fixed so as to interfere as little as possible with the usual business avocations of the members of the militia.

“That your demands for separate inspections of the property at that post were finally acceded to was a concession which should not be accepted as indicating that they were felt to be right or just.

“I deny most emphatically the implication in the closing paragraph of your letter that the usual method of conducting these inspections has been departed from by me. It has been the practice for the ceremonies to commence with some honor to me because of my rank and official position. At the large posts a review sometimes preceded the inspection; at the others the commands have been ‘presented’ to me, when I have directed the commanding officers to prepare for inspection and invited you to conduct it—simply accompanying you. This plan afforded full opportunity for such observations as I am called upon to make, and was not departed from until you had repeatedly asserted that you wished your inspection to be entirely separate from and to follow the ceremonies being conducted by me.

“The detail of a State officer to accompany the United States Inspector would hardly be deemed necessary solely for the purpose of providing for and looking after the personal comforts of the latter, and it is not plain what other purpose you have expected him to serve. Aside from this, you are well aware of the reasons for the arrangements which have been made for the State inspections, and for the performance of this duty by the Adjutant General.

"My course throughout this tour of duty has been strictly in accord with what has been the practice heretofore. I have in no way sought to limit or restrict your work or observations, and I still hold myself ready to facilitate in every possible way the proper performance of duty by the United States Inspector. I have felt obliged, however, to protest against your attitude toward me, and against your attempts to interfere with the administration of State military affairs.

"Whether or not your actions have been prompted by 'the proper exercise of your judgment,' or by your conception of duty, as suggested in the closing paragraph of your letter, I feel compelled to say that in my opinion, you have in many instances overstepped the bounds of your authority, and to advise you that your attitude toward me, both personal and official, has been most discourteous and unwarranted.

Very respectfully,

"J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

"Adjutant General of Florida."

"Jacksonville, Florida, February 27, 1907.

*"Major General J. Clifford R. Foster,
Adjutant General of Florida,
Jacksonville, Florida."*

"SIR—Your letter of the 25th instant in reply to my letter of the 18th, reached me on my arrival at Leesburg, and would have been answered immediately but for the fact that I was officially occupied most of the time during my stay at that place, on duty in connection with the inspection of the organized militia there. And another reason for my delayed writing to you may be attributed to the extraordinary conditions which have developed on account of your complaint to the War Department, rendering it necessary for me to request official authority to postpone the official inspection at St. Petersburg in order that I might return to Jacksonville to meet the United States Army Officer (Major Newcomb), of whose arrival in Florida I had only just been informed by telegram from Governor Broward.

"Even now, however, I am somewhat embarrassed and in doubt as to just how I should address you in reply to your letter. The letter itself is so unfair to me and so full of inaccuracies, due largely no doubt to misinformation, that it should not be allowed to go without answer by me in detail, contradicting or denying, as I feel in jus-

tice to myself I should do, each of the salient points stated by you in that letter.

"But inasmuch as since my arrival here you and I have had a hearing of the differences between us, in the presence of the United States Officer sent here under instructions from the War Department for that purpose; and inasmuch as you and I have come to an agreement that the future performance of our respective duties may be effected without conflict or interference from each other, I feel strongly inclined to let this matter rest and would cheerfully have done so had you withdrawn your letter of the 25th instant, as I asked you to do, on account of its unpleasant official criticism and personal comments. In my opinion they were wholly uncalled for, and while I take this occasion to deny absolutely any intention on my part to be disrespectful or discourteous to you in our official relations at any time, I respectfully submit that no fair-minded man can read my letter of the 18th instant, toned, I think, in accord with dignity, courtesy and fairness, and then read your reply thereto, without feeling that you have departed from the line upon which I had endeavored to have our differences considered between us, and that nothing in my letter either warranted, or should have called forth, the kind of letter you saw fit to address to me one week after its receipt by you.

"However, the new shape which things have taken between us, will, I think, warrant only a general rejoinder and denial on my part. I think it is only just to myself to state that but for the conciliatory feeling that seemed to prevail at our conference today, I would be justified in writing a very different letter in response to the allegations contained in your communication of the 25th instant. First of all it would be my duty to myself to show that you had started out on this last tour of inspection with an unkind or disagreeable feeling against me, for which I am not responsible, which seemed to grow from day to day, and culminated in the official difference which occurred between us and called forth my protest of the 18th instant.

"I am willing to concede that it is possible for you to have misunderstood my attitude, and I am also willing to concede that you have been misinformed, or that you or those who have informed you of things concerning me, have erred through misunderstanding or mistaken judgment, but I do not mean to concede that anything I have

done either personally or officially warranted a letter like yours of the 25th instant to me.

"I deem it only fair to myself also to say that I do not think you were justified in making a complaint to the War Department without at least having notified me of your action. Nor do I concede to you the official right to make any complaint against me except through the Governor of this State, and it is my opinion that had you forwarded your complaint through him, the War Department would not have had the matter brought to its attention.

"My official attitude in the matter of inspections, as well as my personal disposition toward the State officers, are fully set forth in my letter of the 18th instant, to which I again invite your careful attention.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. A. DAPRAY,

Major, U. S. Army, Retired,

Special Inspecting Officer, U. S. A."

"Jacksonville, Florida, February 27, 1907.

"Major W. P. Newcomb,

Acting Inspector General, U. S. Army,
Jacksonville, Florida.

"SIR—I have the honor to state that, after our conference this morning—at which Major Dapray was present, I think it should be possible to complete the inspection of the Organized Militia of this State in the manner and according to the practice which has always, heretofore, obtained.

"I stated to you this morning the reasons which make it necessary for the annual inspection required under the State law, and the annual survey of public military property required under the National law, to be conducted by the Adjutant General; also the reasons which prompted the suggestion (afterwards approved and adopted by the War Department) that both the Federal and State inspections should be conducted at the same time.

"It has been made clear, I believe, that the federal officer has been left perfectly free to make his inspection in such manner as he saw fit, and that every request which he has made of me (as the representative of the Governor) with a view to facilitating his work has been complied with. In other words, that he has been given full opportunity to accomplish the purposes of his inspection.

"The method followed in previous years of conducting the ceremonies of inspection and muster at the hour des-

ignated in official orders, is fully explained in my letter to Major Dapray of the 25th instant, a copy of which has been furnished you. I have stated that I did not believe it could reasonably be required of officers who are voluntarily rendering military service, without remuneration, that they should undertake two separate and distinct verifications of property within the short space of time allotted to each post. There is apparently no reason why this should not be done at one and the same time by both inspectors.

"After a full discussion of the matter and after you had been given to understand the exact character of the work which I, in my capacity as State Inspector, am undertaking to do, I was assured by you this morning that these inspections can be made jointly. The plan now agreed upon, which is practically the same as before any friction arose, is that upon our arrival at a post I shall consult with the Post Commander and fix an hour for the inspection and verification of military property; that I shall then advise Major Dapray of the hour so fixed, at which time we shall meet and proceed with the verification of the property jointly (this arrangement suggested today by Major Dapray, in lieu of my proposal that conferences be held at each post between the inspectors and local officers, removes the chief difficulty, as, of course, my complaint was mainly based upon his refusal to consult me at all upon the matter); that at the hour fixed in orders for the inspection of the troops we shall both repair to the armory or place of inspection, when the ceremonies shall commence; that the officer first arriving at the rendezvous shall wait a reasonable time upon the other—this to meet unavoidable delays of a few moments, or slight variations in time; but if one of the inspectors should not be at the post at the hour fixed, I would understand that the other should proceed with the ceremonies.

"If this plan is faithfully and consistently carried out, as I for my part agree that it shall be, I can see no reason why the joint inspection should not be successfully completed. I hold myself ready to meet every reasonable and proper requirement of the United States Inspector, and this has been my position since the commencement of this tour.

"Now I do not pretend to say that these joint inspections are proper and feasible, but it would seem to be possible to conduct them as it has been done before. Thoroughly

good results can only be obtained where amicable relations exist between all concerned; but, even though the intercourse between the inspecting officers be limited strictly to the performance of these joint duties, it ought to be possible to discharge such duties without further friction, for of course personal considerations should not enter into the transaction of official business.

"If unforeseen circumstances, however, should occasion further friction, I shall feel inclined to recommend to the Governor that the State inspection be discontinued, although it is only proper to say that this could not be done without serious inconvenience in the administration of State military affairs.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant General of Florida."

PLAN FOR INSPECTION OF FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

It is agreed, as a plan for making the inspection of the Florida State Troops, that upon the arrival of the inspecting officers at a post the Adjutant General shall summon the post and company commanders to a conference with himself and Major Dapray, at which conference the hour shall be fixed for the inspection of military property; at which time the inspecting officers shall meet and proceed to the inspection of property jointly, after which the State inspector shall make his inspection of unserviceable property. The United States Inspector shall, at the conference above provided for, arrange a suitable hour, prior to the verification of property, for meeting officers accountable for property in order to assist them in making out their papers, etc.

That at the hour fixed in orders for the inspection of the troops, the inspecting officers shall both repair to the armory or place of inspection where the ceremonies shall commence; that the officer first arriving at the rendezvous shall wait a reasonable time for the other—this to meet unavoidable delays a few moments, or slight variations in time, but if one of the inspectors should not be at the post at the hour fixed, the other should proceed with the ceremony.

At the inspection of the men in ranks, the State Inspector will accompany the United States Inspector, or, if it

seems best to him, will hold a separate ceremony immediately following the United States inspection.

(Signed) J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant General, F. S. T.,
State Inspector.

(Signed) J. A. DAPRAY,
Major, U. S. Army, Retired,
United States Inspector.

After the foregoing agreement had been accomplished, the following copy of a telegram was furnished the Adjutant General by Major Newcomb:

"Jacksonville, Florida, Feb. 28, 1907.

"Military Secretary,
Atlantic Division, U. S. Army,
Governor's Island, N. Y.

"I believe there will be no more friction in this inspection. Official causes are removed and I have assurances from both Major Dapray and the Adjutant General that they will conform to a plan agreed upon today.

"I return tomorrow, leaving at noon.

WARREN P. NEWCOMBE,
Major, Actg. Insp. Gen'l."

"Jacksonville, Florida, March 5, 1907.

"Major Warren P. Newcomb,
Acting Inspector General,
Headquarters Atlantic Division, U. S. Army,
Governor's Island, New York.

Upon my receipt at Jacksonville of a letter from Major John A. Dapray, dated February 27, 1907, which letter was read in your presence, I advised you that I would not feel called upon to make any reply to the same. My object was, of course, to close the incident, and terminate the correspondence between us relative to the differences which had arisen in connection with the joint inspections of the troops which we were holding. The understanding which we had reached on the day I received this last letter, and the agreement entered into at that time, seemed to me to offer a remedy for the causes which had been complained of. Hence my decision to make no further reply.

"Upon mature consideration, however, and a more careful examination of Major Dapray's letter, I do feel called upon to repeat to you at this time what I said to you in

Jacksonville in person—namely: That the statements set out in my letter to Major Dapray under date of February 25th could all have been substantiated by the testimony of other persons had you seen fit to enter into a formal investigation. I quite agree, however, that, in view of the fact that it seemed possible to effect an arrangement under which the remaining inspections could be conducted without likelihood of further friction, there was no necessity for entering into a formal investigation of the charges and counter-charges which had been made. The purpose of this letter is simply to show that I do not wish Major Dapray's statement, that my letter to him was "unfair and full of inaccuracies," to go undisputed.

"In closing this communication, I wish to thank you for your courtesies to me, and to testify to the tactful manner in which you approached what must have been a most unpleasant duty.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant General of Florida."

UNITED STATES OFFICER ON DUTY IN THIS STATE.

In the closing paragraphs of the report of this department for 1906 some space was devoted to a discussion of the relations between the Federal and State governments with reference to militia affairs, and with particular reference to the status and functions of the United States officer detailed to duty with the organized militia of this State. What was written upon the subject at the time would seem to be even more appropriate for expression now, and circumstances have developed which make the application more direct than was originally thought necessary.

It is unfortunate that differences should have arisen between the United States officer sent here to *assist* in the work of training the troops, and the State officers who under our laws are responsible not only for the methods of discipline and training employed, but for the results obtained. It is still more unfortunate that these differences involved occurrences which have greatly disturbed the discipline of the troops and interfered with the successful administration of military affairs, giving excuse, at the same time, for bitter and biased public criticism from sources having neither the information as to the facts or knowledge of military matters which would qualify for intelligent discussion of the subject.

Inasmuch as action in this matter has already been taken by your Excellency, it is not proposed to do more here than to correctly report the course which was followed by this department; this with the view to meeting the responsibilities imposed upon the writer by that provision of the State law which requires him to annually make to your Excellency, for the information of the Legislature, a detailed report of the work of this department, and to submit such recommendations as he deems necessary to promote the interests of the service.

On April 22, 1907, I addressed the following letter to your Excellency:

*"Hon. N. B. Broward,
Governor of Florida,
Tallahassee, Fla.*

"SIR:—In accordance with the closing paragraph of my report to you under date of March 5, 1907, relative to certain official actions of Major John A. Dapray, the United States officer on duty with the Organized Militia of this State, I have the honor to request that he be relieved from his official connection with this department. This action is taken only after mature deliberation resulting in the conclusion that the differences which have arisen between this officer and myself, as well as his differences with the heads of other military departments and senior officers of the troops, are such as cannot be adjusted. The methods employed by Major Dapray in the discharge of his official duties have resulted in a great deal of friction, and I am forced to believe that he has an erroneous conception of the character and purpose of his detail to duty in this State.

"The detail of a United States officer to duty in this State is made under the following provision of the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903:

"Upon the application of the Governor of any State or Territory furnished with materials of war under the provisions of this act or former laws of Congress, the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, detail one or more officers of the Army to report to the Governor of such State or Territory for duty in connection with the organized militia. All such assignments may be revoked at the request of the Governor of such State or Territory or at the pleasure of the Secretary of War."

"It is not contemplated under the above provision of the

Federal law that an officer so detailed shall undertake to dictate a military policy for the State, nor that he shall maintain a hypocritical attitude—out of sympathy with the administrative head of the State military department. The primary purpose is to provide an instructor; one competent to teach the various organizations the details of military science; though it is understood, of course, that he shall give to the State authorities such advice upon military matters as he may be called upon for. The officer now on duty here, however, styles himself 'The Military Advisor of the Governor,' though the only State order defining his status announces him as 'Inspector and Instructor.'

"The Adjutant General is the chief of the Governor's military staff, and as such he is the administrative head of the State military department. As it is impossible for the Governor to give personal attention to all the details of military administration, the Adjutant General must act for him in minor or routine matters, and under his specific directions where more important considerations are involved. In view of this relationship between the Commander-in-Chief and his military secretary, or Adjutant General, it is clear that no intermediary officer is contemplated.

"For my official acts I am responsible to your Excellency, and may be removed for cause; but, if I may be permitted to say so, Governor, I must also answer directly to the people of the State for the successful administration of this office, for it is by their suffrage that I hold it. This being so, it is obvious that any outside interferences with the plans and policies of this department cannot but be a serious embarrassment to me, and must necessarily operate to the disadvantage of the service as well.

"In applying for the revocation of the assignment of this officer, the above are grounds which appeal most directly to me; but a more general reason is that in his official association with other officers in our State service his methods have not been such as to establish those cordial relations which must exist to enable him to accomplish the purposes for which he has been sent here; this is established by the complaints and expressions of dissatisfaction which have come to me. If it is the desire of your Excellency, these matters can be formally presented to you, but I take the position that the fact that Major Dapray is entirely out of sympathy and accord with the estab-

lished military department of the State is sufficient reason for asking that he be relieved from his present assignment.

"Very respectfully,

"J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

"Adjutant General."

About six weeks later I again addressed your Excellency upon the same subject, as follows:

"Tallahassee, Florida, June 1, 1907.

"Hon N. B. Broward,

"Governor of Florida,

"Tallahassee, Florida.

"SIR:—On April 22, 1907, I had the honor to present to your Excellency, officially, the recommendation that application be made to the War Department for the revocation of the assignment to duty in this State of Major J. A. Dapray, giving reasons therefor. Knowing the great press of public business with which you have been concerned during the session of the Legislature just closed, I have made it a point to burden you with no affairs of this department which were not of most urgent character; but, the Legislature having now adjourned, I take the liberty of again addressing you about this matter.

"Nearly a month having elapsed since the date of my former communication upon this subject, and not being advised as to the action, if any, that will be taken, it may be assumed that I am not sustained, and that the status of the case is, therefore,

"1. That I have made certain official complaints against the methods employed by Major Dapray, which, according to the records, have not received consideration.

"2. Nearly all officers in the State service, and a great many of the enlisted men, have knowledge of the official differences which have arisen between this officer and myself, as the occurrences involving conflict of authority, and what I have considered to be unwarranted interferences upon his part, have come directly under their observation; from which it is obvious that my usefulness in this position will be seriously impaired, and the interests of discipline much prejudiced, if by this officer being permitted to remain on duty here, or to seemingly relinquish his detail of his own volition, it is made to appear that in my official acts I have not been sustained by the Commander-in-Chief.

"3. As a further reason for desiring that official cognizance be taken of the matters which I have presented to you, I would submit that under his instructions from the War Department the United States officer on duty here is required to forward reports, at stated intervals, giving his opinion as to the qualifications for commissioned office and military efficiency of each officer in the State service, which reports are kept on file in the War Department for reference. Should the officer making these reports be moved by prejudice or personal feeling, it is within his power to color them so as to reflect upon and injure the standing of the State officer or officers concerned (the reports being of confidential character) against which they would be without redress unless cause for such prejudice or personal feeling is established by matters of public record.

"If I am wrong in the position which I take, namely: That this officer has not a proper conception of the purpose of his detail; that his presence here has a disturbing influence upon our State military organization, and that his services have not been of the character contemplated by the law under which he comes, then he is entitled to such justification in his course as a full investigation would give. On the other hand, if my position is a correct one, it is due me that I be sustained, and I therefore have the honor to request the appointment of a court of inquiry.

"For the purpose of counteracting the misleading impressions arising from certain articles which this officer has recently caused to appear in the public prints, and that my position may be fully understood by those in the military service, I shall within the next week—unless otherwise specially directed by your Excellency—make public the fact of my having applied for the appointment of a court of inquiry, and the correspondence in this case.

"Very respectfully,

"J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

"Adjutant General of Florida."

Ten days later, having received no reply to either of the foregoing letters, the text of the first one (dated April 22nd,) was made public. My purpose in giving it out is fully stated in the second letter, and I of course considered that I had your Excellency's sanction for the action taken. In fact, you afterwards personally stated to me that this

was your understanding, and that if you had wished me to do otherwise you would have so directed.

On June 7th there was received at this office through military channels the following:

"Jacksonville, Florida, June 5, 1907.

"His Excellency,

"Napoleon B. Broward,

"Governor of the State of Florida,

"Through the Adjutant General of Florida,

"Tallahassee, Florida.

"SIR:—We, the undersigned officers of the Florida State Troops, have the honor to invite your attention to the following: The Times-Union has, in two of its recent issues, published extracts from the report of Major John A. Dapray, U. S. Army, retired, detailed as General Instructor and Inspector, Florida State Troops, severely criticising the officers of the Florida State Troops and the military establishment of the State generally.

"These articles do not purport to be published by the authority of yourself as Commander-in-Chief, or of the Adjutant General in his official capacity. We are forced to conclude, therefore, that these articles emanate from Major Dapray, and are published solely at his instigation. In view of the fact that the official report of Major Dapray was published in the usual way in the report of the Adjutant General, together with the report of other officers, and a copy of this report furnished to each officer of the State Troops, we must conclude that these extracts by such newspaper publication lose their character as official documents and become merely personal criticisms by Major Dapray.

"We desire to protest, most emphatically and vigorously, against such unsoldierly and unmilitary action of Major Dapray.

"We most earnestly represent that these publications are detrimental to the Florida State Troops; that their evil effects are now apparent, and will become more apparent if they are allowed to continue, for the following reasons:

"First:—We consider it most unsoldierly and unmilitary for an officer who has made a report to his superior to publish in the public press such report or extracts therefrom without the consent or authority of the officer to whom the report was made. If such conduct as this is

overlooked or sanctioned it means, in our judgment, that the officers of the State Troops will be led to believe that it is their province, upon their own motion, to give newspaper notoriety to any report, or extract therefrom, that they may be called upon to make to their superior officers, without asking or obtaining the leave or authority of the officers to whom said report is rendered.

"Second:—The publication of the extracts as newspaper articles tends to and does belittle the officers in the eyes of the enlisted men, and destroys the friendly and happy relations which up to now have always existed between the officers and enlisted men of the Florida State Troops, and will result in the material impairment of military discipline.

"Third:—From comments which have come to us, we are convinced that the publication of these articles in the newspapers has already lessened the confidence of the people in the State military establishment, and will cause the withdrawal of the assistance and moral support so necessary to maintain its efficiency.

"In view of the above, and from our observations and our knowledge of the strained relations existing between Major Dapray and many of the officers of the State Troops, due, in our opinion, to his failure to meet the requirements of his detail as Inspector and his unfortunate temperament and personality, we believe that his usefulness in his present detail has become so seriously impaired that a longer continuance therein will militate against the best interests of our military establishment.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

J. W. SACKETT,
*Brigadier General commanding First
Brigade, F. S. T.*

JOHN S. MAXWELL,
Colonel, First Infantry, F. S. T.

WALTER P. CORBETT,
*Colonel General Staff, F. S. T.,
Inspector General.*

WILLIAM LEFELS,
Lieut. Colonel, First Infantry, F. S. T.

FRED G. YERKES,
Major, Signal Corps, F. S. T.

HARVEY R. PAYNE,
Major, First Infantry, F. S. T.

J. GUMBINGER,
Major, Ordnance Department, F. S. T.
 S. C. HARRISON, JR.,
Captain, First Infantry, F. S. T.
Commanding Company "D".
 R. FLOYD METCALF,
First Lieutenant, Company "D",
First Infantry.
 DANIEL G. WHEELER,
Second Lieutenant, Company "D",
First Infantry.
 L. F. BEERBOWER,
Second Lieut., Q. M. and Com.,
First Batt., First Infantry, F. S. T.
 A. G. SAWYER,
First Lieutenant Company "A",
First Infantry, F. S. T.
 G. H. WELLER,
Captain and Adjutant,
First Infantry, F. S. T."

The foregoing communication was submitted to your Excellency on the day that it was received here, with the following letter:

"Tallahassee, Florida, June 7, 1907.

"Hon. Napoleon B. Broward,
Governor of Florida,
Tallahassee.

"SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith a communication which reached this office today from the Brigadier General commanding the Brigade of Florida State Troops and certain of the officers of the post of Jacksonville.

"In view of my position with relation to the presence in this State of Major John A. Dapray, on detail with the State Troops, I wish to say in submitting the complaint from these officers, that this action was taken by them of their own accord, and I would like the Governor to know that the making of such complaint was not prompted or suggested by me. I may say, however, that it expresses what I believe to be an opinion very generally shared by officers in the State service.

Very respectfully,

"J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
"Adjutant General."

On Monday, July 1, 1907, several letters were received at this office calling attention to articles appearing in the issues of the Army and Navy Register and Army and Navy Journal of the week before in which announcement was made of my application to you for the recall of Major Dapray, followed by quite lengthy articles to the effect that "The Governor of Florida was quick to disapprove of General Foster's action, and has in most emphatic terms indicated to the War Department his appreciation of Major Dapray's services both to himself and the State troops, and his desire that these services be continued," etc.

Having received a most positive assurance from your Excellency (which was given in the course of an interview upon another subject) only two days before, on June 29th, that you had not yet had time to fully consider the matter of my recommendation, and that you had taken no action in the case, I immediately sought an interview with you; but learned that you were not in your office, whereupon I addressed you the following letter:

"Tallahassee, Florida, July 2, 1907.

"Hon. Napoleon B. Broward,
Governor of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.

"SIR:—From our conversation Saturday afternoon I understood that you had taken no action upon the application made by myself and other officers with regard to the recall of Major Dapray, but that you contemplate doing something about the matter upon the occasion of your approaching visit to Washington. The latter part of our conversation I accept as of confidential character, but it is very important that I have some official expression from you in the other respect, as the situation is awkward if I can give no information whatever in reply to inquiries received at this office.

"If the enclosed letter is correct, I would be glad to have you sign and return it to me. I regret the necessity of having to take this matter up while you are at home and not well.

Very respectfully,

"J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
"Adjutant General."

"Tallahassee, Florida, July 2, 1907.

*"General J. Clifford R. Foster,
Adjutant General of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

"SIR:—Replying to your inquiry, you are advised that I have taken no action as yet in the matter of the application made by you, General Sackett, Colonel Corbett, Colonel Maxwell, and other officers of the State Troops, that Major John A. Dapray, U. S. Army, retired, be relieved from duty with the organized militia of Florida.

Very respectfully,
N. B. BROWARD,
Governor."

Acting upon the information and the authority conveyed by the foregoing, the following letter was the same day addressed to General Sackett and Colonels Maxwell and Corbett:

"Tallahassee, Florida, July 2, 1907.

"SIR:—Replying to your inquiry as to the action taken by the Governor upon the complaint filed by the officers of your post against the methods pursued by the U. S. officer on duty with the organized militia of this State, I have the honor to transmit herewith official copy of a letter received at this office today from the Governor; which is his only official communication upon the subject.

"Under the circumstances, I do not think the articles in the service papers, which you refer to, correctly report his position.

"Very respectfully,
"J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
"Adjutant General."

At the suggestion of your Excellency there was prepared a detailed statement of the facts and circumstances upon which the complaint against the United States officer was based. This was submitted on July 16th, just as your Excellency was leaving for a visit to Washington. Having opportunity to present the letter in person, I took occasion to invite attention to certain articles which had been published claiming the weight of authority, and asked if they correctly expressed your actions and opinions. Your Excellency was pleased to advise me that they did not; that you had taken no action in the case at that time, and did

not intend to until you had had opportunity for conference with War Department officials as to the status of the Army officer sent here, and that the only question involved, so far as you were concerned, was—whether or not the actions complained of constituted a sufficient ground for basing a request for the recall of the United States officer.

The following was submitted:

"Tallahassee, Florida, July 15, 1907.

"Hon. Napoleon B. Broward,

"Governor of Florida,

"Tallahassee.

"SIR:—In compliance with your verbal suggestion, I have the honor to submit herewith a statement of occurrences upon which, in part, I have based my recommendation that application be made to the War Department for the recall of Major John A. Dapray, the United States officer on duty with the organized military of Florida. In my letter of April 22nd, containing this recommendation. I said:

This action is taken only after mature deliberation resulting in the conclusion that the differences which have arisen between this officer and myself, as well as his differences with the heads of other military departments and senior officers of the troops, are such as cannot be adjusted. The methods employed by Major Dapray in the discharge of his official duties have resulted in a great deal of friction, and I am forced to believe that he has an erroneous conception of the character and purpose of his detail to duty in this State.

"I maintain that the purpose of the law under which this officer is detailed is to furnish the State with a competent instructor for the troops and an officer capable of giving advice in administrative matters—*when called upon* to do so. In other words, it is the purpose of the law that the officer so detailed shall *assist* the State military authorities. It seems unnecessary to say that one who is manifestly out of sympathy and accord with the senior and administrative officers of the State is not in a position to render them assistance.

"Upon coming to Florida and reporting to your Excellency Major Dapray was furnished with accommoda-

tions in this office. Being here, his opinion was frequently invited, and matters of administration were discussed with him. I felt no hesitancy in adopting this, the same course that had been followed with his predecessor satisfactorily and without friction. Questions of military procedure were seldom an issue, but policies of administration came frequently under discussion; and when the advice of Major Dapray seemed adaptable to our State conditions, it was unhesitatingly accepted. When I felt, however, that an opposite course would best serve the public interests, being myself the responsible officer, I felt at liberty to follow the promptings of my own judgment.

"This course would undoubtedly have been maintained without friction or discord had Major Dapray given his opinion or advice in these matters and not sought to control and direct the final policy of this office. As soon as it became apparent that this was his inclination, he was less frequently consulted. Early during his assignment to duty in this State, this officer endeavored to force his views as to methods of administration and management upon this office to an embarrassing extent. Where his suggestions were not promptly accepted, he did not hesitate to employ more insistent measures, going to the extent of voicing through the public press opinions which he knew to be contrary to the policies practically decided upon by this department.

"An instance of this kind occurred in 1905, when preparations were being made for the annual encampment. Your Excellency had done me the honor to leave me free in the matter of arranging the details of this field work; and, after consulting with the senior officers in the State service, it was decided that it would be of advantage to encamp the troops by regiment that year. Major Dapray thought that a brigade encampment should be held, and insistently argued from that point. Knowing that the decision for regimental encampments had practically been made, he gave out an interview to the press in Jacksonville in the latter part of July or first part of August of that year, in which he enlarged upon the advantages of a brigade encampment, and stated that in his capacity as military advisor to the Governor he had recommended that course. This article was given to the press on his way through Jacksonville to the North. The motive for this procedure was apparent and made it necessary for the department to announce the program for the field

exercises of the year at least a month earlier than was intended. A statement was given out by this office within four or five days afterward, announcing that regimental encampments would be held, etc.

"The incident referred to above is only mentioned to indicate in a general way the course consistently followed by this officer with gradually increasing persistency. It should, perhaps, be stated here, that your Excellency has seen fit to accept and act upon the recommendations of this department very largely in the management of military affairs, and it does not appear that any recommendations made by Major Dapray direct to your Excellency over the head of this department have been sanctioned; with the possible exception of the matters involved in my request for a Court of Inquiry and the assignment of Major Dapray to military duty at the Jamestown Exposition. Nevertheless, this United States officer has assiduously devoted himself to the cultivation of an artificial relationship with your Excellency of asserted official superiority to the military department of the State.

"There should be considered in this connection the statement in my letter of April 22nd, to the effect that this officer has assumed without authority the title of "military advisor to the Governor," and with it the prerogatives which might naturally attach to such an office—which, it seems to me, formed a ground for complaint. Major Dapray's assignment to duty in this State was announced in General Order No. 8, series of 1905, from this office, which defines his status as 'general instructor and inspector'; and this has not been amended except by paragraph 1 of General Order No. 3, series of 1906, from this office, in which he was announced as commandant of the Service School for the Florida State Troops, which latter assignment was revoked under paragraph 6 of General Order No. 35, series of 1906, from this office. It is understood that your Excellency could, if you so desired and the officer possessed the qualifications of citizenship, appoint him Adjutant General of the State or to command the Brigade; but the point is that this was not done and that Major Dapray's official status as shown by the records remains that as above set out. The officer sent here comes for duty with the organized militia of the State, and this duty naturally means any proper military duty which the Governor may designate.

"Major Dapray's familiarity with staff duty and talent

as a writer enabled him to render valuable assistance at times, both at this office and at Brigade and Regimental Headquarters, in suggesting the formulation of orders and circulars. In fact, it may be said without injustice to this officer that this particular line of work constitutes practically the only service which he has rendered during his stay in Florida.

"During Major Dapray's detail, no duties other than those above referred to have been assigned him, except during the encampment seasons of 1905 and 1906. I have never known or heard of his attempting to instruct any organization in drill while in the field, nor have I ever seen or heard of his attempting to drill or instruct an organization at its home station; and a point which I wish to emphasize is that this latter is the particular line of work in which a United States officer on duty here could render most effective assistance. During the encampment of 1905, and again during the encampment of 1906, Major Dapray was in attendance, but his line of work was entirely confined to suggestions as to administrative methods at headquarters, and to criticisms—especially criticisms. In his capacity as Commandant of the Service School, he prepared and there were issued through this office three circulars during the year 1906, outlining a course of study for officers, and it was proposed that during the encampment of that year, at Tampa, an oral examination should be held by him to determine whether or not the officers had consistently followed the prescribed course of study. This examination was to be conducted by battalion. I am advised that during the first days of encampment (which commenced under most trying circumstances) Major Dapray applied to General Sackett for special tentage, tables, chairs, and other things necessary for fitting up an office or school tent in camp. The tentage was available, but owing to the pressing need for carpenters and other workmen in constructing kitchens, sinks, etc., General Sackett was unable to have the tables and benches built as quickly as Major Dapray desired. Some friction arose over this point, and General Sackett verbally complained to me that he had been caused considerable annoyance by Major Dapray's attitude toward him. When Major Dapray brought these matters to my attention, I suggested that he hold the examinations in the office of each battalion commander; which he declined to do, stating that unless he could be

provided with special facilities for the purpose he would not hold the examinations at all—and the examinations were not held.

“Prior to the establishment of the camp at Tampa, Major Dapray proceeded to Jacksonville to assist General Sackett and the colonels of the two regiments of infantry in preparing their orders and making other necessary advance arrangements for the encampment. General Sackett has testified that his service in this particular respect was most satisfactory and helpful. Colonel Maxwell, who had already prepared his orders when Major Dapray arrived, verbally complained of the manner in which he (Major Dapray) criticised these orders in the presence of junior officers; which criticisms were not only directed toward Colonel Maxwell, but to those officials at Washington under whose authority and direction the rules governing military correspondence and orders (which Colonel Maxwell had followed) were prepared.

“During the encampment at Tampa, Major Dapray remained at the hotel where I had my office, and visited the encampment grounds at his pleasure. Whatever differences and difficulties arose during this encampment must be attributed to the temperament and peculiar personality of this officer; but it is a fact that differences of a most serious character occurred. The senior State officers in charge there were very busy, and had a great deal to do within a very limited period of time. To be harassed and worried with captious and caustic criticisms was a hardship which they could not be expected to bear without protest, and these protests were many and emphatic—though, with but one exception, of a verbal character. The Brigade Commander complained as to the methods employed by Major Dapray, as did many other officers; and the Inspector General of the State filed a written protest against what he believed to be captious, caustic and unwarranted criticism. I myself had occasion to suggest to Major Dapray the impropriety of criticising my official actions in the presence of junior State officers, and subsequent to that occurrence made no further calls upon him for service of any character.

“Just here it should be stated that I had been at pains to maintain pleasant personal relations with this officer, and it was my policy all along to try to reconcile the differences which constantly arose because of the peculiar

methods adopted by him. This was accomplished in an unofficial way and with a view to minimizing friction and avoiding discord.

"In 1906, the inspection required under Section 14 of the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903, was made by Major Dapray for the United States, and the annual inspection required by State law was made by me. These inspections were held jointly and without particular friction. In 1907, Major Dapray was again appointed to make the inspections for the Government, and as it was suggested by the War Department that a State officer should accompany the Federal inspector, the annual State inspections were fixed for the same dates—conforming to the plan that had been followed each year heretofore. The itinerary for the Federal and State inspections gave one day to each one company post, and all ceremonies of inspection were arranged to be held at night, commencing at eight o'clock. In accordance with the practice of other years, the orders for the inspection were supplemented by letters directing post and company commanders, as well as quartermasters and other accountable officers, to call upon me upon my arrival at each station of the troops in order to arrange a time for inspecting and verifying the public property. As the United States and State officers were supposed to be traveling together, and as both were charged with the duty of verifying this property, and as the time to be spent at each post was very limited, it was naturally assumed that this verification might be made jointly (as had been the previous custom) and this plan was followed at the first few posts visited.

"I should mention that my personal relations with Major Dapray had remained unchanged up to the time of visiting Marianna—the second inspection held. Proceeding from DeFuniak Springs, I sat with Major Dapray, and our personal relations were apparently of the same pleasant character. The first difference which assumed anything of a personal character grew out of the following incident at Marianna: The inspection of company property had been made on the afternoon of our arrival at that station; the ceremony of inspection had been held that night. On the following morning, when all official business had been concluded with the exception of verifying and signing the reports, Major Dapray and I accepted an invitation from the temporary commander of the company, Lieutenant Barnes, to take a drive about the city, and upon this drive

we were accompanied by some ladies. In the course of conversation (which had been of a general character), Major Dapray thought it proper to give some advice, or as he termed it—instruction, to the local officer, much to the embarrassment of the latter and myself, as we deemed the time and place inappropriate. In the course of his remarks, and in criticising the relations maintained between officers and enlisted men of the militia, and in telling Lieutenant Barnes how he thought the men should be addressed, he made use of this expression: 'You must remember that the enlisted men are not gentlemen.' While I had kept silent up to that time, I felt called upon to interrupt him and said, in substance: 'Pardon me, Major, you may be qualified to speak for your own establishment, but in the National Guard we have a great many enlisted men who are gentlemen; and my advice to you, Mr. Barnes, is that you enlist none but gentlemen in your company, as you must do this to command the support of the people of your community.' Just at this point, we stopped in front of the postoffice, and before anything more could be said, Lieutenant Barnes excused himself and left the carriage to get mail for the party.

"Being near the armory, and desiring to avoid the possibility of discord on a purely social occasion, I suggested that the gentlemen repair to the armory; but it is my recollection that Major Dapray insisted upon our continuing the drive to the hotel, and as soon as we took our seats again in the carriage, Major Dapray, with much heat, addressed Lieutenant Barnes about as follows: 'I now desire to give you some instruction, sir, in my capacity as general inspector and instructor of the State troops', and continued along the lines above referred to until we reached the hotel, though he said nothing further that I felt obliged to take exception to. Upon our arrival at the hotel, Lieutenant Barnes accompanied me into the office, where my clerk was, and there we concluded our business but exchanged no remarks in regard to the incident above mentioned, nor have I since communicated in any way upon this subject with that officer, but I am sure that he will verify the statement outlined above. From that time on Major Dapray's attitude toward me was distinctly offensive, involving a series of incidents that culminated in a complaint to the War Department.

"The next post visited was Apalachicola. To reach this point a boat trip is necessary. The hour set for inspection was eight o'clock p. m., but the boat was greatly

delayed and it was nearly nine o'clock before we arrived. To expedite matters, I prepared for the inspection on the boat, and was ready to proceed to the armory immediately upon my arrival. The company being in line and ready for inspection upon my arrival there, I proceeded with the ceremony and had concluded this, had mustered the organization, and had proceeded to some extent with a verification of the property before Major Dapray's arrival at the armory. In the meantime, I had required the commanding officer to hold his men in line until his arrival, when a second inspection was proceeded with.

"The next post visited was Live Oak. The train service being very irregular at that season of the year, I thought it necessary to take the early morning train to that point, this in order that I might have opportunity to examine and verify the property during the daytime, as the schedule from Live Oak to the next point to be visited necessitated the taking of the early morning train on the next day, which would have given no time for the examination of property if the ceremony of inspection were held first. This plan was followed. At the hour for inspection Major Dapray had not yet arrived in the city, and the local railroad agent was unable to state when his train might be expected. Under these circumstances, and as the organization was ready for inspection, I concluded to proceed with the same. As there was only one officer on duty with the organization I requested Captain Lyle, a retired officer in the State service, to remain at the depot to meet Major Dapray upon his arrival in the city, and had on the morning of that day engaged rooms for him and his party at the hotel as it was very much crowded and there were twice as many people named on the register as could be accommodated with rooms. I think it necessary to mention this matter only to show that I was not unmindful of the courtesies which were due a visiting officer. The ceremony at Live Oak was concluded before Major Dapray's arrival at the armory, but I required the company commander to hold the men there, turning this officer over to Major Dapray as soon as the latter came into the armory. I then waited at the hotel until nearly twelve o'clock in order to conclude my business with the company commander, this keeping me up until half past one in the morning.

"We proceeded to Lake City on the early morning train, and upon arriving there I waited at the hotel for the local officers to comply with the written instructions that had been given them and with which Major Dapray was

familiar. In the meantime he telephoned to Major Small, the post commander, and endeavored to communicate with these officers before they had seen me. Major Small and Captain Stephens, the commander of Company H, 1st Infantry, called at the hotel about eleven o'clock a. m. Major Dapray was not in the office at the time. I discussed with these officers the matter of inspecting the company and battalion property, advising them that I wished to commence as early as possible, and it was agreed that they would be ready and at the armory at one-thirty in the afternoon. After this understanding had been arrived at and just as our interview was about to conclude, Major Dapray came up and addressed the officers, stating that he desired to fix an hour for the inspection of their property, papers, etc. One of the officers said: 'We have just arranged with General Foster to meet him at the armory at one-thirty, when we will have the property ready for inspection.' Major Dapray, who in the meantime had not noticed my presence, said in substance: 'I have nothing to do with any arrangements which you may make with the State inspector. As United States inspector, I must make my own inspection and in my own way.' I then turned to Major Dapray and said: 'Major, it is simply impracticable during the short time that we have to spend at these posts to attempt to hold entirely separate inspections. There is not time, and it seems to me an imposition upon the local officers to require them to go over and verify this property separately when it could be done at the same time.' I made this statement to him in as courteous a manner as possible, telling him that separate verifications of property had never been held before, and, adding that I would be glad to make such arrangements and give such directions as would facilitate his work, and would meet his wishes as far as possible. To this he replied in a manner most offensive to me, and evidently intended to discredit me in the eyes of the subordinate officers present. That he was asking nothing of the State authorities at that time, that he had nothing to do with the State inspection being held by me, and that when he arrived at a post he dealt directly with the local officers etc. Whereupon I turned to Major Small and said: 'All right, Major, I will commence the inspection of the property of this company at half past one, and after commencing will not be interrupted by anyone for any reason whatever.' It must not be understood, however, that I prevented Major Da-

pray from getting such information as he wished, for when he visited the armory later in the afternoon he was given opportunity to view the property and to see the responsible officers.

"The hour set for inspection that night was eight o'clock. I proceeded from the hotel to the armory (just across the street) at one minute to eight, by a clock in the office, said to be regulated by telegraphic communication with the observatory at Washington; it having been my practice to time my arrival at the armories so as not to cause the local officers and enlisted men embarrassment. Upon reaching the armory, I was astonished to find that Major Dapray had already commenced the ceremony and was half through with the inspection of the front rank. Upon my entering the hall, he said: 'I have commenced the inspection, sir, of this company;' to which I replied: 'I see you have.' Addressing Major Small, I then asked the hour, and Major Small replied that by his watch it was five minutes after eight, and that he had been directed by Major Dapray to commence the ceremony. Major Dapray had completed the inspection of the front rank and had half finished the rear rank when the town clock struck eight, to which I called the attention of the post commander by asking what bell it was and what hour it was striking.

"It should, perhaps, be mentioned here that the custom in conducting these joint inspections had been for the commanding officer to salute me upon our entering the armory, when I would direct him to prepare for inspection, and, turning to the U. S. inspector would salute and request him to conduct the ceremony, it being possible for me to accomplish the purpose of my inspection by simply accompanying him through the organization. At the conclusion of the ceremony of inspection, the organization would be mustered by me, and a copy of the report showing the result of the muster would be given to the United States inspector.

"We arrived at Jacksonville on Friday, and immediately after Major Dapray's arrival he again endeavored to communicate with the local officers direct; and upon Colonel Maxwell's calling at the hotel in response to the instructions that he had received. Major Dapray intercepted him and endeavored to fix hours for inspecting the property of the various organizations. Colonel Maxwell informed me a few minutes later that he had stated to Major

Dapray that he could not fix these hours until after conference with me. He said further that Major Dapray had insisted upon seeing some of the officers at once and upon making engagements with others for the next day, irrespective of what my plans might be. Colonel Maxwell said that many of the officers at the post could not be reached at a moment's notice, and as many of them were engaged in mercantile pursuits it would be most inconvenient for them to be away from their business on Saturday. This was well understood in advance, and the plans for the inspection at Jacksonville left Monday open for this purpose. Prior to our arrival at Jacksonville, and following his custom, Major Dapray sent to the Jacksonville Times-Union a lengthy article, which appeared in the issue of that paper on the morning of the day of inspection, outlining the features of inspection and presenting the view that the State inspection was a mere incident of the occasion. The real purpose and design of this article, which he was able to have appear as a news item, will best be shown by the article itself; and a copy of the same, which is contained in the issue of the Times-Union of Friday, February 15, 1907, will be obtained and filed with your Excellency.

"In the meantime Major Dapray had approached junior officers at the post of Jacksonville, including captains of companies, and had endeavored to make arrangements with them for inspecting their property; irrespective of the orders and directions of the post commander. Captain Harrison, of Company D, one of the officers approached, when Major Dapray insisted upon seeing the property of that organization on Saturday, said that he would lose his position if this were done, as his civil duties required his attention on that day. Colonel Maxwell had been instructed to hold a meeting of the officers immediately after the inspection on Friday night, for the purpose of fixing a definite time for the inspection of the property and interior arrangements of each organization, and Major Dapray was advised of this action by Colonel Maxwell. The inspection at Jacksonville included five organizations; and, notwithstanding the arrangements of Colonel Maxwell just referred to, Major Dapray turned to Captain Harrison as soon as he had concluded the inspection of that company, and said: 'I shall inspect your property tomorrow morning (naming some hour)'. To which Captain Harrison replied, 'Very well, sir' But

Colonel Maxwell, who was nearby and overheard the remarks, stepped up and said, in substance: 'Major Dapray, you cannot inspect the property of that organization tomorrow morning. As I have already told you, a meeting will be held after this inspection, at which all officers will be present, when an hour will be fixed at which time you may see each of the organizations. These arrangements are made under the instructions of the Adjutant General.' Major Dapray then crossed the armory to where I was inspecting another organization, and said (in a most offensive manner) that he would like to know how far he was going to be obstructed by me in the performance of his duty, etc. To which I replied that his remark was discourteous, and that I would not consider it; but that if he would ask me how far I would aid him in accomplishing the purpose of his inspection I would answer him that. Then, calling Colonel Maxwell over, I said to him, in Major Dapray's presence, that I wished him to meet Major Dapray's request as far as was practicable, and that if any of the officers at the post could hold their inspections of property at hours that would be specially convenient to Major Dapray, I wished him to so arrange it, but that he should bear in mind the fact that the instructions from the War Department were that the hours for these inspections should be so timed as to interfere as little as possible with the usual business avocations of those concerned.

"The meeting that I had directed Colonel Maxwell to hold took place immediately after the ceremony of inspection, and, following the schedule arranged at that time, I visited each organization and inspected its property; but whatever examination was conducted by Major Dapray was made at some other time, and I am not advised at what hour. The inconvenience to all officers concerned was so great, however, and Major Dapray's attitude toward me, both personally and officially, had been so offensive, that I felt compelled to make complaint to the War Department, and wired the Military Secretary of the Army asking that the United States Inspector be directed to confer with the Adjutant General as to details of the inspection, and that he be instructed that orders and necessary directions should be conveyed through the proper State authorities, and not given direct to subordinate officers. A number of telegrams were exchanged upon this subject, as your Excellency is advised, and, finally, Major Warren P. Newcombe, Acting Inspector General of the Atlantic

Division of the Army, was sent down to investigate the differences that existed between Major Dapray and myself.

"While at Leesburg, I received telegraphic instructions from your Excellency to proceed to Jacksonville and confer with Major Newcombe. It will be remembered that I immediately wired your Excellency suggesting that Major Dapray be present also; and at the same time I wired the Headquarters of the Atlantic Division a request to the same effect—which resulted in his being ordered to proceed to Jacksonville. The conference was held at Jacksonville and I laid all the facts (especially relating to occurrences involved in the inspection) before Major Newcombe. After this conference, and at Major Newcombe's request, I addressed him a letter outlining the plan followed in previous years in conducting the joint Federal and State inspections, and which I thought it would be possible to continue to follow without necessity for further friction. An examination of this letter will show that it forms the basis of the 'Plan for inspection of the Florida State Troops,' which was prepared by Major Newcombe and, at his suggestion, signed by both Major Dapray and myself in the form of an agreement. This agreement covered the essential features of difference between Major Dapray and myself—though, of course, no reference was made to his personal and official attitude toward me while we were associated together.

"It is worthy of note that while Major Dapray did not resist the decision of Major Newcombe, and signed the agreement which was prepared, he made no further inspections, but applied to the War Department to be relieved, upon the ground of illness. He remained at Jacksonville during the remainder of the period covered by the inspections and has had no relations with this department since his return to Tallahassee.

"On April 22d, I addressed the letter to your Excellency in which I recommended that application be made to the Secretary of War for the recall of Major Dapray. Receiving no acknowledgment or advice as to the action taken upon this letter, and after the elapse of nearly two months, I took the liberty of again addressing your Excellency upon this subject, and applied for permission to publish my first letter. This action I deemed necessary by reason of the fact that Major Dapray had been in correspondence with officers at posts where differences had arisen dur-

ing inspection, and had submitted to such officers prepared statements of what he said had taken place, endeavoring to get them to adopt such statements as their version of what had occurred. It was also brought to my attention that he had applied to officers to send him some written expression as to the value of the service performed by him while on the tour of inspection, and that he had commenced the publication of a series of articles in the newspapers in which he was severely criticising the commissioned personnel of the troops—embracing in such articles a subtle attack upon this department.

“The first of this series of articles was prefaced by a statement to the effect that for some reason the annual report of Major Dapray had not been given the same prominence as that of the other military officers in the State; this statement being made obviously for the purpose of creating the impression that his report had in some way been suppressed. The same article promised that Major Dapray’s entire report would be presented to the public in weekly instalments through the columns of the same paper. The purpose of the article seeking to convey the impression that this officer’s report had been suppressed will be best understood when taken in connection with the fact that the report in question had been largely devoted to criticisms upon the methods employed in and the management of this department.

“The law of Florida provides that the Adjutant General— ‘shall annually on or before the second Monday in March make and submit to the Commander-in-Chief, to be laid before the Legislature, a statement of the work of his department * * * * *
* * * making such recommendations as he may deem necessary to promote the interests of the service, and transmitting the reports of other military departments.’

“Under the provisions of law relative to the printing of public documents, this annual report has been printed, distributed by authority of your Excellency among those interested and concerned, and exchanged with the military departments of other States and the various divisions of the War Department. Every year since the detail of a United States officer to duty in this State was made, he has been invited through this office to submit a report, to be embraced in the report of the Adjutant General, giving the result of his observations while on

duty with the troops and recommendations for the betterment and improvement of the State military service. An examination of the printed reports of this department will show that the reports made by United States officers in compliance with this invitation have, without exception, been printed in such documents and given prominence second only to that of the main report.

"At the close of the year 1906, a letter was addressed to Major Dapray by me in the customary form, as follows:

'I am directed by the Governor to invite you to submit an official report for the year 1906, based upon your observations of the Florida State Troops at their home stations and during their operations in the field; this report to be submitted with that of the Adjutant General, and printed in the annual report of this department.'

"I am not advised that your Excellency had any knowledge of this invitation whatever. It was a purely routine letter and had been preceded by a verbal invitation from me to the same effect. Major Dapray availed himself of the invitation, and the report submitted by him occupied thirty-nine pages of the printed report of this department for the year 1906. It will be observed by an examination of his report (copies of which have been furnished your Excellency) that notwithstanding the specific subjects upon which report from him was invited, Major Dapray thought it proper to devote the greater portion of his comment to criticisms of the methods of administration employed in this department and recommendations for changes in the same.

"I make the point, your Excellency, that Major Dapray knew that his report was to be distributed to the troops, and that if he thought the methods of administration employed at General Headquarters were not of the best, and believed that it was within his province to comment upon the same, he could have made such comment the subject of a special report which, under the peculiarly personal and direct relations which he claims to maintain with your Excellency, he would have had no difficulty in presenting to your attention. Under these circumstances, no other construction can be placed upon Major Dapray's action than that he wished these criticisms of the head of the military system in this State to reach the eyes of all those in subordinate positions in the military service.

"Major Dapray's report was printed in full and not only given the usual general distribution throughout the military service, but copies were sent to each newspaper of any size in the State of Florida—something that had never been done before. Copies were also supplied to each member of the Florida Legislature. These facts are not consistent with the charge that this report had been suppressed, and the claim of Major Dapray is difficult to understand unless he expected his report to be given precedence over that of the Adjutant General himself in the arrangement of the printed document. As it is, it immediately follows the main report and precedes those of the Commanding General and the heads of the staff departments.

"Although I could not but mark the impropriety of the criticisms made by Major Dapray in his report, nothing was said to him about the matter, nor did it in any way affect the relations which existed with him at that time. I did think it proper, however, after its receipt, to add to my report the following paragraphs:

"In another portion of this report, under the heading *discipline*, something has been said of the relations of the Federal Government with the State militia. It was therein stated that no increased authority had been given the President over the militia by recently enacted law. It may be added that, so far as can be determined, the War Department is making no effort to exercise supervision over the military administration in the States. Certain rules and conditions are prescribed to entitle to participation in the national appropriation and for the care and safe keeping of the United States property that has been issued to the troops. This is the extent, however, of Federal regulation with regard to the militia—though, naturally, everything possible is done to encourage and develop a high and uniform standard of efficiency in the National Guard throughout the entire country.

"To this end it is provided that, upon the application of the Governor, officers of the Regular Army may be detailed to attend encampments as instructors; and that upon the further application of the Governor one or more officers of the Army may be detailed to report to the Governor for continuous duty with the Organized Militia. These assignments are revocable at

the request of the Governor, or at the pleasure of the Secretary of War. There is a natural and proper disposition upon the part of the people to resent any Federal interference with the administration of State affairs; and a United States officer, thus detailed to duty in a State, will not assume the right or privilege to dictate or in any way seek to control the actions of the proper State military authorities. Any assumption of such prerogatives would not be countenanced by the War Department and would give reason sufficient to justify a request for the revocation of his assignment. The status of such an officer on duty in the State is easily defined, and his activities will, naturally, be restricted to those channels in which they have been directed by proper military authority.

'The advantages to be gained by having on duty in the State an officer who is competent to give advice, when called for, upon questions of military custom and usage, but, particularly, who is qualified to give the troops that instruction in drill, camp administration, and other matters with relation to their duties in the field, is obvious; and the service of such an officer will become more valuable when the means are found for bringing him into closer and more constant contact with the troops. If it were possible to have an instructor visit the troops at their respective home stations, and spend several weeks with each organization, it would be the means of accomplishing great good.

'It has been said, and perhaps with some truth, that officers of the Regular Establishment are too exacting when dealing with the militia, and it is, perhaps, difficult for them to appreciate the distinctions which must necessarily exist between the paid and volunteer branches of the service; their training and habits having been obtained under conditions which are responsible for this. But officers of the Army when brought into contact with State troops will soon appreciate the fact that better results are to be obtained by the easy methods of encouragement and prompting rather than by harsh criticism. In all of these matters, allowance will have to be made for the personal characteristics of the individual, for no two persons will have exactly the same conception of duty; and in

matters not definitely fixed, good judgment will have to be depended upon.'

"It was thought that a proper application of these remarks by Major Dapray might avoid the possibility of friction. It is proper to state here that the report of this department was prepared in its entirety and delivered to the State printer on February 5th, and distribution commenced on March 20th.

"The opinion created in the minds of officers in the State service generally by the criticisms so freely applied to them through the press was very forcibly presented to your Excellency in a letter, dated June 5, 1907, and signed by officers at the post of Jacksonville—headed by General Sackett himself, in which they stated:

'The publication of the extracts as a newspaper article tends to and does belittle the officers in the eyes of the enlisted men, and destroys the friendly and happy relation which up to now has always existed between the officers and the enlisted men of the Florida State Troops, and will result in the material impairment of military discipline.

'From comments which have come to us, we are convinced that the publication of these articles in the newspapers has already lessened the confidence of the people in the State Military Establishment.'

"The above circumstances, briefly outlined, constitute some of the grounds for my statement that the character of service performed by this officer while on duty with the organized militia of Florida has not been such as is contemplated by law, and has resulted in such friction as to make the revocation of his assignment necessary in the interests of the State military service.

"Assiduous efforts have been made by Major Dapray and a few other persons here, as well as by papers elsewhere through which he has been able to give expression, to create the impression that my recommendations to your Excellency in this matter are based upon personal grounds, or because of personal differences—which is unqualifiedly false. As has been heretofore stated, my personal relations with Major Dapray were not of an unpleasant character, notwithstanding my disapproval of many of his official actions, and there were no personal differences except such as grew out of incidents involved in the transaction of official business. After the incident at Marianna, Major Dapray saw fit to adopt a discourteous and

somewhat overbearing attitude toward me, which I certainly considered inconsistent with the official relations between us. The fact that he should choose to entirely ignore my presence—although traveling on the same trains, to the same points, upon the same mission, and while staying at the same hotels—is not a cause for complaint, except insofar as this attitude toward me, which he was at pains to make apparent in the presence of subordinate officers, might have had effect upon discipline. For this reason only, I felt called upon to resent it.

"I think it necessary to say again that all during Major Dapray's stay in this State I have made special effort to allay the unpleasantness which constantly arose by reason of the methods employed by him—which could only be excused upon the ground of temperamental disturbance, resulting from ill health; which not ungenerous explanation is that most generally offered and accepted for his official conduct. At Jacksonville, after the conference with Major Newcombe, Major Dapray attended a convention composed of Florida officers. It became necessary for me to make a personal appeal to one of the senior officers of our State service upon the floor of that convention to withdraw a set of resolutions which had been offered urging your Excellency to request the recall of Major Dapray, which resolutions were offered and spoken to in the presence of the latter.

"At posts that we visited where we were met by local officers, and after the personal relations between us had become somewhat strained, I directed them to pay him proper attention, and in at least one instance turned over a carriage that had been sent to receive me and drove to the hotel in a hired hack. It is exceedingly regretted that it seems necessary to detail these incidents, which ordinarily would be taken as a matter of course; but notwithstanding these special efforts, which I feel have been made by all officers in Florida, to pay special attention and show due courtesy to Major Dapray, I am forced to confess that we have not been able to meet his expectations in these purely personal matters. I think I may say for the officers of our State service, however, that they have never before been declared wanting in these respects.

"Numbers of United States officers have served with the Florida State Troops. The late Major Thomas M. Woodruff served for a number of years in this State prior to the War with Spain, occupying a position relatively the

same as that now held by Major Dapray; and by his tactful conduct and earnest work for the betterment of our force, he won the admiration and regard of both officers and men, and, at the outbreak of the War with Spain, he was the choice of the regiment formed in this State for its commanding officer, as expressed by a vote of ninety per cent of its members. Major Hunter Leggett, of the Infantry; Captain Tiemann N. Horn of the Artillery Corps; Captain W. C. Bennett, of the 16th Infantry, with his lieutenants; and, more recently, Major Frank B. McCoy, of the 17th Infantry, and Captains M. C. Buckey and Alexander Greig, jr., of the Artillery Corps, besides a number of junior officers, have served as instructors with the Florida State Troops; and their relations with the officers and men of our establishment have been of the most cordial character. Only last year at the encampment held at Tampa, where Major Dapray was supposed to have been on duty, and succeeded in becoming involved in numerous differences and unpleasant incidents, other United States officers there were the recipients of special expressions of esteem from the organizations with which they served, these taking the form of substantial tokens.

"I mention these officers and their experience in Florida merely to show that the presence here of United States officers has always been welcomed by the State troops, and that the latter have been appreciative of all properly directed efforts to aid them in perfecting themselves for the performance of military duty. The first officer detailed to duty in this State under the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903, was Colonel Stevens T. Norvell. This officer was on duty here for nearly two years, and during his stay, by his kindly and considerate attitude, he endeared himself to the officers and enlisted men without exception. He made it a practice to spend every day in this office, and his relations with me, as well as with all other State officers, were most harmonious.

"It has been the effort of all the officers in our State service to cultivate a more intimate relationship with the Regular establishment. This is evidenced by the fact that each year request has been made to the War Department to authorize participation by Regular organizations at our encampments, etc., and wherever there are Army posts near stations of the State troops, the local conditions will, I think, bear out my statements. It has been regarded by this department as important to the interests of the mili-

tary service, both from the National and State standpoint, to bring the two branches of the service more closely into contact, and to cultivate a better understanding and sympathy between them.

"What has been accomplished in this regard may be entirely nullified through the lack of judgment and tact and the improper methods of a single individual. The correspondence files of this department, and the personal expressions of officers, warrant this opinion upon my part.

"In concluding this statement, Governor, permit me to say that I believe it is the intention of the War Department to render a service to the State military department by sending an officer here; that is the desire of the Department to promote a good feeling between the Regular and Militia forces. This can readily be done if the officer so detailed is tactful, has good judgment, and is physically and in every other way capable of going into the field with the troops and imparting practical military information. But as the officer detailed must be selected by the Governor, the War Department by that means makes the State authorities responsible for any difficulties that may result because of personal characteristics of the individual selected; and where it is found that an officer does not meet the requirements of his detail, or if for any reason the character of his service is unsatisfactory, the Department may well expect the State authorities to take the initiative by requesting his recall.

"Holding this view, and knowing that your Excellency can have but little if any personal knowledge of the character of military service performed by the United States officer now on duty with the Organized Militia of this State, I have felt that you would give weight to the expression of opinion upon this subject from the senior officers of the State, who by their long service and intimate knowledge of conditions might be considered competent to testify—it being known, of course, that these officers would hesitate before taking such drastic action, and would be moved to do so only by what they deemed to be of pressing importance. But, as your Excellency seemed not impressed with the recommendations first made to you, and as your not acting upon them might be construed as a reflection upon the judgment of the officers who made them, I made the further recommendation that an official inquiry be instituted to determine the exact merits of the case. It will be remembered that before Major Dapray

left the State, I repeatedly sought an interview with you upon this subject, and when I learned (through unofficial sources) that he had been given some sort of detail and was actually leaving the State, I approached your Excellency and personally requested the opportunity of presenting a statement of this case in Major Dapray's presence. I think it proper to include mention of these matters only to show my attitude.

"I think it would be exceedingly unfortunate for the State military service if the War Department should gain an erroneous impression of the conditions here, and for any reason should be led to misjudge or misconstrue the actions of the State military officers—though, from statements given out at Washington, it would appear that this is already true. Inasmuch as this matter has already been brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, in some manner as to which this office is not advised, I would respectfully request authority of your Excellency to transmit a copy of this paper, and, if you think proper, copies of the other correspondence in the case, to the War Department.

Very respectfully,

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant General."

The foregoing was submitted with a letter, which, in addition to a review of the substance of former communications, contained the following:

"In the meanwhile, I had made numerous unsuccessful attempts to secure an interview with your Excellency in regard to this matter, calling at your office upon no less than fifteen different occasions, three times in accordance with definite appointments. Your Excellency will appreciate my feelings in this respect taken in connection with the fact that this privilege had not been denied Major Dapray.

"On June 12th, while in Jacksonville for the purpose of attending a meeting of the State Armory Board, of which both your Excellency and I are members, I was informed that Major Dapray had been given assurances that you would not entertain the complaints made against him; that subsequent to the making of these complaints he had been honored by a military detail, given direct, assigning him to some duty in connection with the Jamestown Exposition; and that he was then leaving the State without the investigation or hearing for which application had been made

being granted. I approached you there, Sir, and asked that, in fairness to all persons concerned, I be given a hearing upon this matter in the presence of Major Dapray—which request was denied.

"It is not reasonable to suppose that because of any personal relations between your Excellency and Major Dapray, however intimate and cordial they may be, you would feel disposed to sustain that officer, who, though here in an official capacity, is not a citizen of Florida and has no responsibilities in the matter of maintaining the State military establishment, as against those officers of the State service who by virtue of their commissions are responsible for the success of military administration in this State, and are charged with the duty of maintaining a well disciplined and efficient body of troops—certainly not without an investigation of the facts that they deemed important enough to present to your attention, and without signifying that their communications had been given consideration.

"If your Excellency's position is correctly shown in the statements that have been given out by the War Department, you, of course, must realize how I am affected by your action. Aside from the considerations involved which are personal to me, there is the fact that in the official relations between the War Department and the State Military Department, the interests of the latter will be prejudiced if the attitude and actions of the Adjutant General, as the agent of the State, are misconstrued or misunderstood at Washington. A further consideration is the effect upon discipline in the State military establishment if it is a matter of notoriety (if not of record) that in his official actions the Adjutant General has not been sustained by the Governor.

"For an officer who regards himself as injured by any action of his official superior, military law provides the recourse of a court of inquiry, and I feel that in all justice and fairness the Governor will not deny me opportunity for the vindication which is afforded by specific provision of the law of Florida. If the complaints made against Major Dapray are unwarranted, the fact should be established, and disciplinary action taken against the officers responsible for them. But such officers are certainly entitled to have these facts established by official investigation rather than by arbitrary action, before

receiving the public rebuke which is administered by your Excellency if the statements given out by the War Department correctly report the same.

"It might be expected that an officer exercising the functions of an adjutant general, and being therefore in a most intimate sense the agent of his military chief, would, if sensible of a lack of confidence and support upon the part of the latter, feel inclined to relinquish or resign his position.

"In this particular case, I have no knowledge that you have taken the action attributed to you, but on the contrary have only recently received from you personal and direct assurances that the administration of the affairs of my department has been in every way satisfactory to you, which commendation is appreciated very highly, and, so far as I know, was made without reservation as to the incidents involved in my complaint against Major Dapray."

The following letter was received from your Excellency:

Tallahassee, Florida, September 2, 1907.

"Hon. J. Clifford R. Foster,

"Adjutant General of the State of Florida,

"Tallahassee, Florida.

"SIR:—I have considered carefully your request that I ask for the recall of Major J. A. Dapray, the United States officer on duty with the organized militia of Florida, and I have also considered carefully the petition, signed by several officers, which petition was submitted to me by you, in which it was suggested that Major Dapray be recalled, on account of lack of harmony between you and the Major, and I have concluded not to request Major Dapray's recall.

"Yours very truly,

"N. B. BROWARD,

"Governor."

Copies of the foregoing letter were sent to the officers who forwarded the petition referred to, with the following letter of transmittal:

Tallahassee, Florida, October 9, 1907.

"SIR:—In the matter of the communication signed by yourself and other officers, and addressed to the Governor

of Florida under date of June 5, 1907, in which formal complaint was registered against the United States officer on duty with the Organized Militia of Florida, and recommendation made that the War Department be requested to cause his recall, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter received at this office under date of September 2, 1907, from the Governor, which indicates his action in the matter.

"Very respectfully,

"J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

"The Adjutant General."

This office has no information as to the service which, since February 25, 1907, may have been rendered to your Excellency by Major Dapray in a capacity not defined to the State Troops; but, so far as officially advised, and so far as known, he has performed no duty with the troops in his announced capacity as "instructor and inspector," and, in fact, no military duty of any character whatsoever with the military establishment of this State.

It is recommended that if this officer is to be continued under the present detail, and it is the purpose of your Excellency to assign him any duty which will bring him into contact with this office, or with the troops of the line; or even if in the future he should be replaced by some other officer, you cause the status of such officer to be so fully defined in an official, regular and military way that the officers of our service may not fall into the error of questioning his authority or right to assume titles and functions which would not ordinarily devolve upon him.

CONCLUSION.

Recommendations requiring legislative action, other than those set out under the heading "Organization," will be reserved for the next annual report.

It is regarded as likely that an invitation will again be extended, in 1908, for the troops of this State to participate in coast defense exercises with the Regular Army. It is recommended that this invitation be accepted only if the War Department is not disposed or willing to include the Florida troops in its plans for summer maneuvers of the mobile army. Service with Regular troops, whether at the coast fortifications or in the field, is of great advantage because of the opportunities for acquiring infor-

mation as to methods of camp management, hygiene, etc., which are equally as important as drill and could not be as easily or as perfectly learned in a purely State encampment. The War Department will undoubtedly consider that much of this year's work will have been wasted unless the same militia organizations participate in the same character of exercises in 1908 and pursue the course of training which was commenced this year. This is true so far as relates to the actual artillery work which was done; but the information and experience gained in other respects will not be lost under any circumstances. To carry out the plans of the Chief of Artillery of the Army as to the number of "artillery reserves" which this State should supply, it would be necessary to convert into artillery the entire force at present maintained, and do away with the infantry and the brigade organization entirely. This it is not possible to do under existing law; but even if it were, this office would hesitate to recommend it for the reason that the troops as at present organized were accepted by company as infantry, and they are entitled to serve as such or be disbanded.

It is recommended, however, that the companies located within or near the several U. S. artillery districts—particularly those that participated as artillery reserves in the coast defense exercises this year—be given opportunity to express their wishes in the matter, and if it is found that any are agreeable to, or desirous of being transferred into the artillery arm of the service, that this be done until the full number of artillery companies at present authorized under the law have been secured.

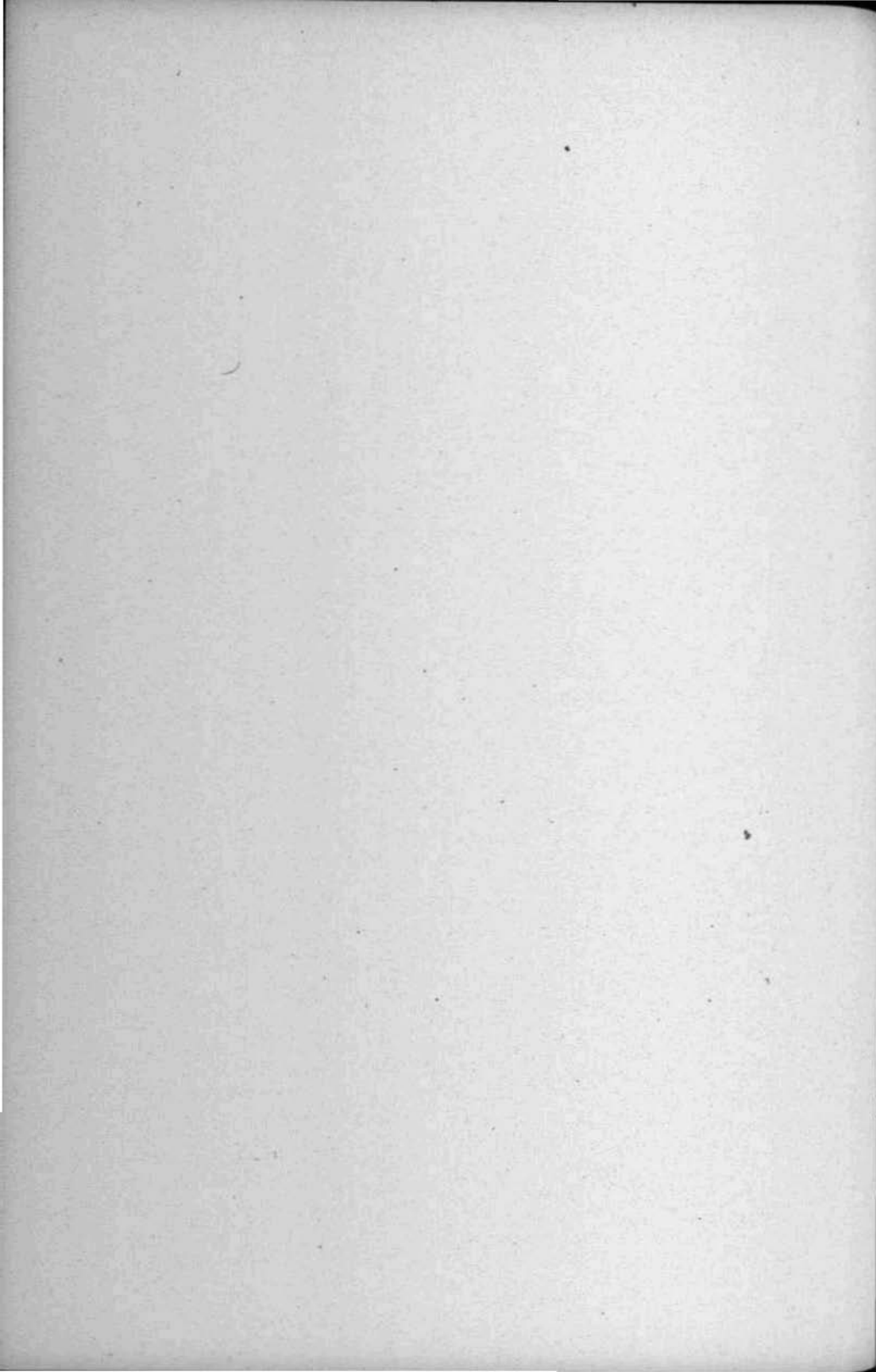
The plans of the State Armory Board for improving and equipping the State camp ground and rifle range are most heartily endorsed, and it is hoped that it may be practicable to work such saving in the appropriation for a State encampment in 1908 as will provide the means for carrying this work on to successful termination.

In concluding this report I wish to express my grateful appreciation of the loyal support which has been given me by the officers and enlisted men of the Florida State Troops in the discharge of my official duties, and of the many personal courtesies that have been extended me.

Respectfully submitted,

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

The Adjutant General.



APPENDIX A.

*Reports on the Joint Coast Defense Exercises of 1907,
Engaged in by the Organizations of the U. S. Coast
Artillery Corps and the Florida State Troops.*

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF COLONEL WILLIAM LEFELS.

Headquarters First Infantry, F. S. T.
Jacksonville, Florida, June 22nd, 1907.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith, report of the observations made by me upon my recent visit to the United States coast fortifications near Pensacola, where I went under directions from your office, and upon the invitation of the Commanding Officer of the Artillery District of Pensacola, for the purpose of conferring with the latter in regard to the selection of camp sites for the Florida State Troops that are to participate in the joint exercises with the Regular Troops in August. I was accompanied upon this trip by Captain George Heber Weller, Regimental Adjutant and Acting Quartermaster.

Upon my arrival at Pensacola on the 19th instant, we proceeded to Fort Barrancas, where I reported to Colonel William F. Stewart, the Commanding Officer of the Artillery District of Pensacola. We then accompanied Colonel Stewart and members of his staff to Forts Pickens and McRee. It is planned to encamp one company of State Troops and one company of Coast Artillery at Battery Cullum, and one company of State Troops and one company of Coast Artillery at Battery Pensacola; both of these batteries being at Fort Pickens. Six companies of infantry reserves (Florida State Troops) are to be encamped at a point in the immediate vicinity of Battery Pensacola; and at Battery Worth (some miles east of Batteries Cullum

and Pensacola, on Santa Rosa Island) are to be encamped two companies each of State Troops and Coast Artillery. At Fort McRee, west from Fort Pickens, across the entrance to the harbor, are to be encamped two companies each of State Troops and Coast Artillery.

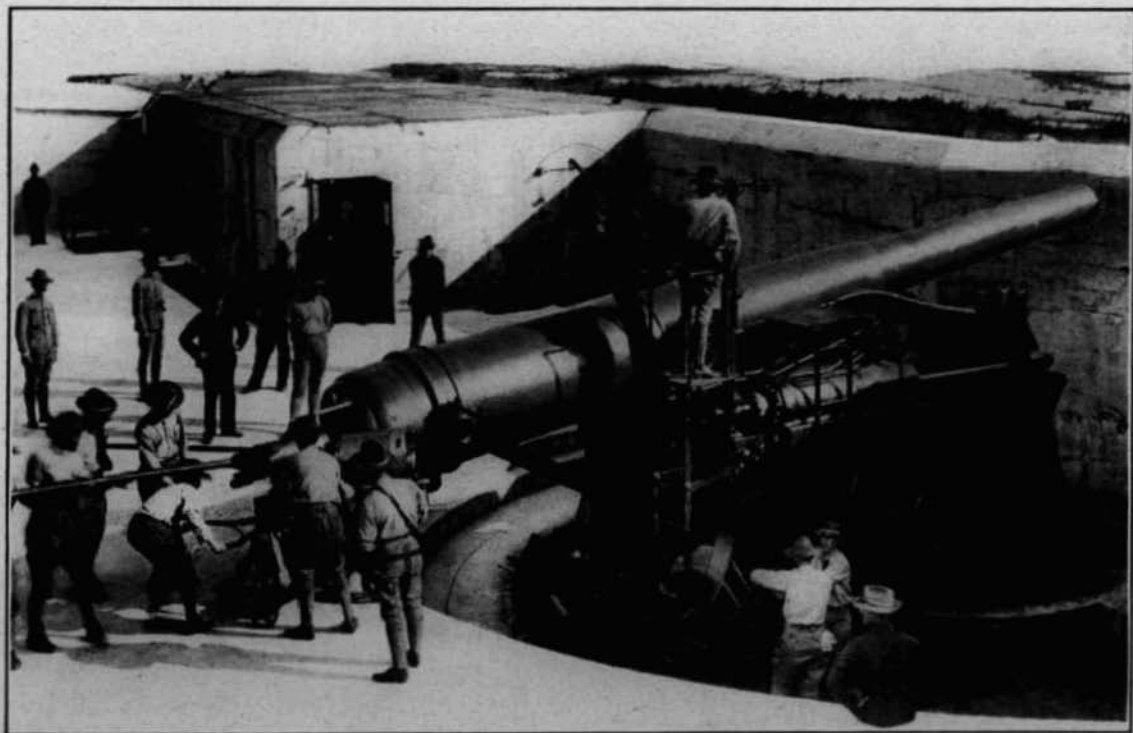
In commenting upon the camp sites that have been selected, it is impossible to draw a comparison between them and the prescribed infantry camp, as the physical conditions of the ground in and about these fortifications will make it altogether impracticable to lay out the camps with any degree of regularity.

It would be difficult to conceive of locations less adapted for the establishment of military camps, than those adjacent to these fortifications, and which must, of necessity, be used.

The character of the ground is soft beach sand, surrounded to a considerable extent by stretches of marsh, and some pools of stagnant muck and water. There are no trees, and no shelter or natural shade of any character whatever, anywhere about the intended locations of the camps. The amount of ground near the respective batteries, the sites selected for the camps, is so limited that the companies that are to be camped there will be practically crowded right into and against the forts, with scarcely sufficient space within which to pitch their tents. At Battery Worth, the sand is of such a nature as to make it impossible to use tent pins; the tents will have to be pitched, and secured by embedding timbers in the sand, on each side, parallel thereto, to which the guy ropes must be fastened. Add to this the fact that the exercises are to be held at a season of the year when the sun will be intensely hot, and that the camps of the companies at the different batteries will, to a great extent, be shut off from the sea breezes by being immediately behind the emplacements, and it must be admitted that the situation can promise little of comfort for the men.

The conditions are a little more favorable at the place selected for the permanent camp of the infantry reserves. Under the original plan, only three companies were to have constituted the reserves, but when six companies are used, they will be considerably crowded when placed in this, the only space available for them.

The general character of the ground at the points where the different camps are to be located, is not only soft beach sand, but very uneven, with numerous depressions which



Company C, First Infantry, acting as "Artillery Reserves," loading a 10-inch gun at Battery Cullom.

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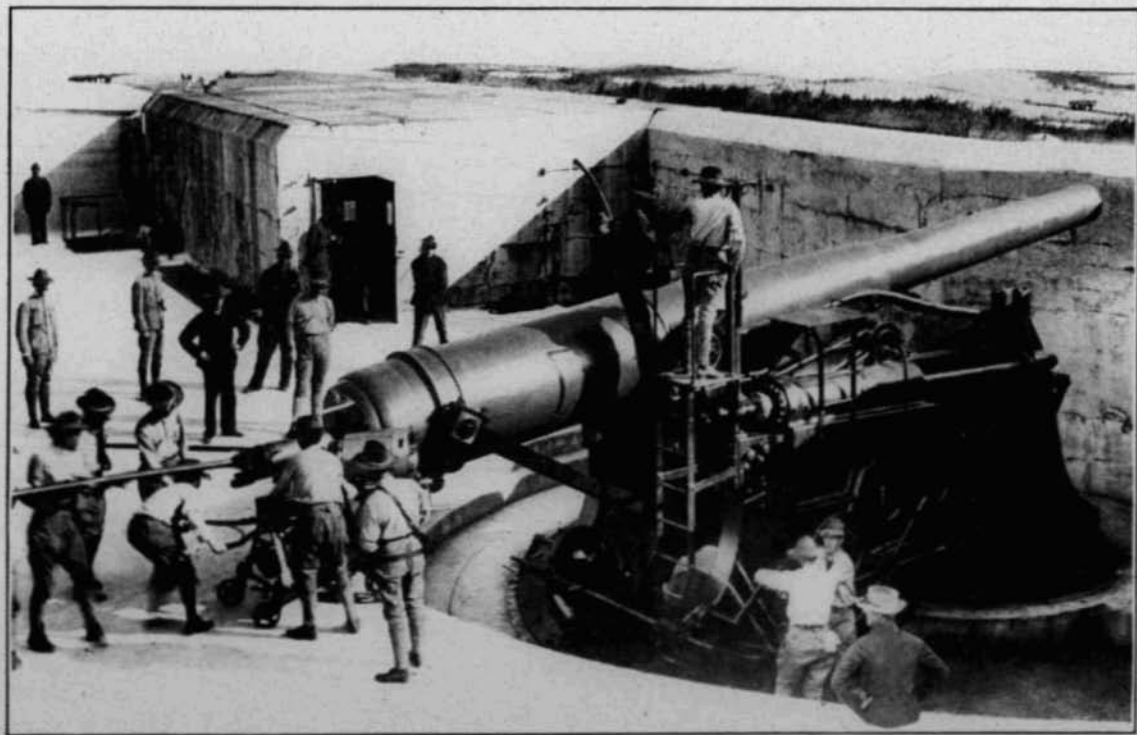
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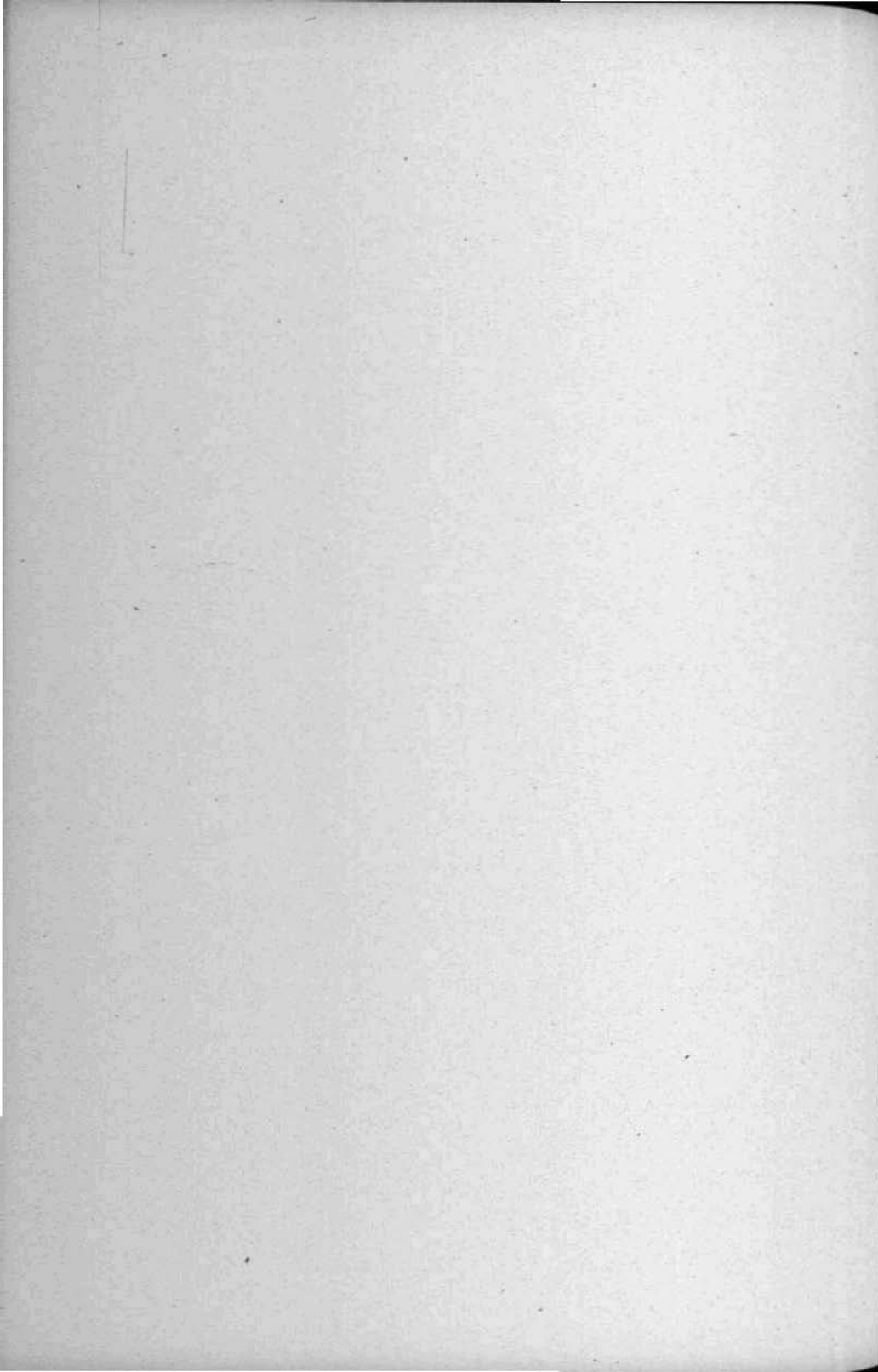
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Company C, First Infantry, acting as "Artillery Reserves," loading a 10-inch gun at Battery Cullom.



would most certainly fill with water should there be unusually heavy falls of rain.

The plan of exercises, as I understand it, contemplates simulated day and night attacks upon Fort Pickens by the infantry reserves, and for this purpose it is planned to take the reserves eastward on Santa Rosa Island for a distance of about three miles, where they will bivouac under shelter tents for a period of three days and nights. There seems to be ample room at the proposed temporary camp, with some pine trees upon it, so it is not entirely without shade, as at other points, but the general character of the ground is about the same, it being uneven and very sandy, and the difficulty in pitching shelter tents upon soil which is so soft and uneven, may be imagined. The troops composing the infantry reserves, while in their temporary camp, will be entirely cut off from any water supply, except such as may be carried to the end of the dummy railway, distant about three-quarters to one mile from the temporary camp, from Fort Pickens, with the dummy engine, the men carrying the water in canteens or buckets from the end of the line to the temporary camp site. The water supply at Forts Pickens and McRee is obtained from wells, said to be driven to a depth of two hundred or more feet. It has a decidedly brackish taste, but is said to be wholesome.

The general conditions at Fort McRee are about the same as at Fort Pickens, except that, if possible, it presents a more barren appearance, and the forts have apparently been very badly damaged by the severe storms which visited that section last fall.

As no wagon transportation will be available, all equipment, of every character, will have to be moved from the landings to the respective places of encampment by hand. In this connection, it should be added, that the wharf at Fort McRee was completely wrecked by the storms last year, and in its present condition is unsafe for the landing of troops or equipment.

It is apparent that in selecting locations for the several camps, and in planning the proposed exercises, the Commanding Officer of the Artillery District of Pensacola has made the very best of the situation with the means available, as the natural disadvantages are almost insurmountable.

It is my opinion that these exercises, as planned, and under the conditions which must necessarily prevail, will

involve the most severe hardships. It can not but be trying to the Regular Troops, who may be to some extent inured to these surroundings, but for the less experienced militiamen this will prove a very severe test. This opinion is, I believe, justified by the fact that the work contemplated will be hard, and of a character to which the Florida State Troops are unaccustomed; that it will have to be done under a broiling sun, with no places available for relaxation and rest and amid barren and desolate surroundings. It is generally understood that the service which we will be called upon to perform during this tour of duty, while exceedingly severe, is what the organized militia would be most likely called upon to perform in time of war, and perhaps it is necessary that we should acquire, by actual contact and participation, a knowledge and understanding of this branch of the military work, with such training and preliminary instruction as can be given during the short encampment period. Yet it is a fact worth considering, that if the character of service which our troops are called upon to perform should prove so onerous as to discourage the men and prompt them to abandon the service, the instruction which they will receive will profit neither the Government nor themselves.

While it is true that the National Guard must receive training in practical soldiering to qualify it as a useful and effective force in time of need, still the fact cannot be lost sight of that the service of the men is voluntary, and that they will enter and remain in it only as long as it proves attractive and interesting to them. Unusual hardships, and assignments to remote and ill-appointed camping places, will of a certainty weaken the esprit de corps, and have the effect of discouraging enlistments.

It is trusted that the above observations will be considered not inappropriate to this report. The following recommendations are respectfully made:

1. That if practicable, a quantity of paulins, or large flies, be supplied, to be used over the tents of the enlisted men as additional protection from the sun, and that wooden shelters or extra flies be provided, under which the men may assemble at off-times for rest, and for messing purposes.

2. As the infantry equipment does not include cots, straw should be supplied for the bed sacks.

3. I saw no location that seemed suitable for a field hospital, and assume that if there should be any sickness, the hospital would be established at Barrancas.

4. If it is practicable to do so, the water should be distilled, or the brackish taste allayed in some other way. The water may not be impure or unwholesome, but its natural taste is not pleasant.

5. It is certainly imperative that the troops be provided with nets, or some other protection against mosquitoes.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. LEFELS,

Lieutenant Colonel, First Infantry, F. S. T.

REPORTS ON THE EXERCISES IN THE ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF PENSACOLA.

REPORT OF THE COLONEL COMMANDING THE FIRST INFANTRY.

Headquarters First Regiment Infantry,
Jacksonville, Florida, October 31, 1907.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:—I have the honor to report that pursuant to General Order No. 19, A. G. O., c.s., the field, staff, non-commissioned staff, the machine-gun platoon, the detachment of the Hospital Corps, and companies A, C, D, E, F, H, K, I and M, First Infantry, and the field staff, non-commissioned staff, and companies A, E and H, Third Battalion, Second Infantry, Florida State Troops, assembled in the Artillery District of Pensacola on October 19, 1907, for participation in the Joint Regular and Militia Coast Defense Exercises, provided for and held under the direction and supervision of the War Department, at Forts Barrancas, Pickens and McRae, and covering a period of time from October 19th to October 28th, inclusive.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FROM THEIR HOME STATIONS.

The field, staff and non-commissioned staff, First Infantry, the field, staff, and non-commissioned staff, Second Battalion, First Infantry, the machine-gun platoon, the detachment of the Hospital Corps, and companies A, D and F, First Infantry, left their home station upon the morning of October 18th, at 7:30 o'clock, arriving at Pensacola at 12:15 upon the afternoon of the 19th, from which point they were transported by boat to Fort Pickens, where the field, staff, and non-commissioned staff, and the different organizations had been assigned for duty under General Order No. 32, Headquarters Artillery District of Pensacola.

The field, staff, non-commissioned staff, and Company H, Second Battalion, First Infantry, left their home station on the morning of October 18th, at 10 o'clock. The field, staff and non-commissioned staff reached Pensacola at 12:15 on the afternoon of October 19th. Company H arriving at 10 o'clock on the morning of the same day. The field, staff and non-commissioned staff were transported by boat to Fort McRae, Company H going to Fort Pickens, where it had been assigned as an artillery reserve at Battery Pensacola.

Company C, First Infantry, left its home station upon the afternoon of October 18th, at 1:30 o'clock, arriving at Pensacola at 10:30 on the morning of October 19th, from which point it was taken to Fort Pickens, where it had been assigned as an artillery reserve at Battery Cullum.

Company E, First Infantry, left its home station upon the morning of October 18th, at 9:30 o'clock, arriving at Pensacola on the morning of the 19th, from which point it was taken to Fort McRee, where it had been assigned as an artillery support.

The field, staff, non-commissioned staff, and Company L, Third Battalion, First Infantry, left their home station upon the morning of October 18th, at 7:30 o'clock, arriving at Pensacola at 11:45 that night. The troops remained in the cars until 8:30 a. m. of the 19th, when they were transported to the forts to which they had been assigned; the field, staff, non-commissioned staff, with the exception of Lieutenant Bennett I. Solomon, Quartermaster and Commissary, going to Fort Pickens, with assignment to the Fire Commander's Station; Company L

going to Fort McRee, with assignment as artillery reserves at Battery Slemmer; Lieutenant Solomon being encamped at Fort McRee.

Company K, First Infantry, left its home station upon the evening of October 18th, at 7:30 o'clock, arriving at Pensacola the same night at 11:45 o'clock, and remained in the coaches until 8:30 a. m. October 19th, when it was transported to Fort Pickens, with assignment as artillery reserves at Battery Worth, Pit A.

Company M, First Infantry, left its home station upon the evening of October 18th, at 5:15 o'clock, arrived at Pensacola that night at 11:45, and remained in the coaches until 8:30 a. m. October 19th, when it was taken to Fort Pickens, with assignment as artillery reserves at Battery Worth, Pit B.

The field, staff, non-commissioned staff, and Company H, Third Battalion, Second Infantry, left their home station upon the morning of October 18th, at 3:15 o'clock, reached Pensacola at 10:30 o'clock on October 19th, when they were transported by boat to Fort Pickens, with assignment as artillery supports.

Company A, Second Infantry, left its home station on October 18th, at 1:00 a. m., arriving at Pensacola on October 19th at 10:30 o'clock and was transported by boat to Fort Pickens, where it was assigned as an artillery support.

Company E, Second Infantry, left its home station on October 18th, at 6:00 a. m., reaching Pensacola on October 19th at 10:30 o'clock, from which place it was taken to Fort Pickens, where it had been assigned as an artillery support.

The following assignments were made and provided by General Order No. 32, Headquarters Artillery District of Pensacola, c.s.

AT FORT PICKENS.

Colonel William LeFils, Assistant Battle Commander.
Captain Byron McG. West, Assistant Adjutant and Communication Officer.

Captain George R. Seavey, Assistant District Quartermaster.

Major Dominick Brown, First Infantry, Assistant Fire Commander.

Company C, First Infantry, Artillery Reserves at Battery Cullum.

Company H, First Infantry, Artillery Reserves at Battery Pensacola.

Company K, First Infantry, Artillery Reserves at Battery Worth, Pit A.

Company M, First Infantry, Artillery Reserves at Battery Worth, Pit B.

Companies A, D and F, the machine-gun platoon, the detachment of the Hospital Corps, the field, staff and non-commissioned staff, First Battalion, First Infantry, and Companies A, E and H, field, staff and non-commissioned staff, Third Battalion, Second Infantry, assigned as Artillery Supports, and encamped just outside of Fort Pickens.

AT FORT McREE:

Major Alfred Boyd Small, First Infantry, Assistant Fire Commander, First Lieutenant Gray T. Jarrell, First Infantry, Communication Officer.

Company L, First Infantry, Artillery Reserves, Battery Slemmer, Captain and Assistant Surgeon William T. Elmore, First Infantry, and Second Lieutenant Bennett I. Solomon, Quartermaster and Commissary, Third Battalion, First Infantry, encamped at Fort McRee.

Company E, First Infantry, assigned as Artillery Supports, Second Lieutenant Lyman Helvenston, Quartermaster and Commissary, Second Battalion, First Infantry assigned by regimental special order for duty with Company E, First Infantry.

INSTRUCTION, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.

The artillery reserves, consisting of Companies C, H, K, L and M, First Infantry, received theoretical instruction on instruments in primary stations, on guns and carriages, on mortar firing, fuses, projectiles and ballistics.

Practical instruction was also given in artillery inspection and explanation of the different batteries, on material, on stations, on the nomenclature and use of armament instruments, drill at guns and position finding, battery drill, fire command drill, sub-caliber drill and practice, night drill and vessel tracking, etc.

The artillery supports received theoretical instruction on outposts, Cossack posts, advance and rear guards, con-

voy of wagon trains, intrenchments (standing, kneeling and lying down), conduct of fire, etc.

Practical instruction was given in shelter tent pitching, guard mounting, parade, company and battalion drill, extended order drill, construction of intrenchments, construction of gun pits for machine and field guns, posting Cossack posts, etc.

The artillery supports, with the exception of Company E, First Infantry, were encamped just outside of Fort Pickens, and maintained during the exercises a regular infantry camp, under the command of the Commanding Officer, First Infantry, F. S. T.; and in addition to the instruction given by the regular officers, such matters as were considered important were taken up and disposed of by the Commanding Officer. Infantry parades and drills were held at Fort Barrancas, instruction being given in the school of the soldier, school of the squad, guard mounting, company and battalion drills. On October 25th, the First Battalion, First Infantry, and the Third Battalion, Second Infantry, engaged in a sham battle; the first named body taking position and acting upon the defensive, the latter attacking. On the night of the 26th, the entire artillery support took position near Battery Worth, establishing Cossack posts and extending a line nearly across the island, the object being to prevent landing parties reaching the fortifications and electric light plant. On the afternoon of the 24th, regimental parade was held at Fort Barrancas, and the troops reviewed by the Governor, after which regimental drill was held. On the 26th, there was held a competitive drill, as provided for in General Order No. 10, A. G. O., c. s., to determine the best drilled individual soldier. Companies A, C, D, E, F, K and M, First Infantry, and Companies A, E and H, Second Infantry, entered men for the competition, Captain Cusack, 12th Cavalry, U. S. A., acting as judge of the drill. Sergeant L. W. Holloway, Company C, First Infantry, was declared by the judge to be the best drilled soldier, and a certificate to that effect was given the Commanding Officer, First Infantry, Florida State Troops.

The instruction received at the hands of regular officers, both theoretical and practical, was much more thorough than was ever before given the Florida State Troops, and the result of the efforts of these officers for the betterment of the militia was shown in a marked manner by the decided improvement made by them in both discipline and

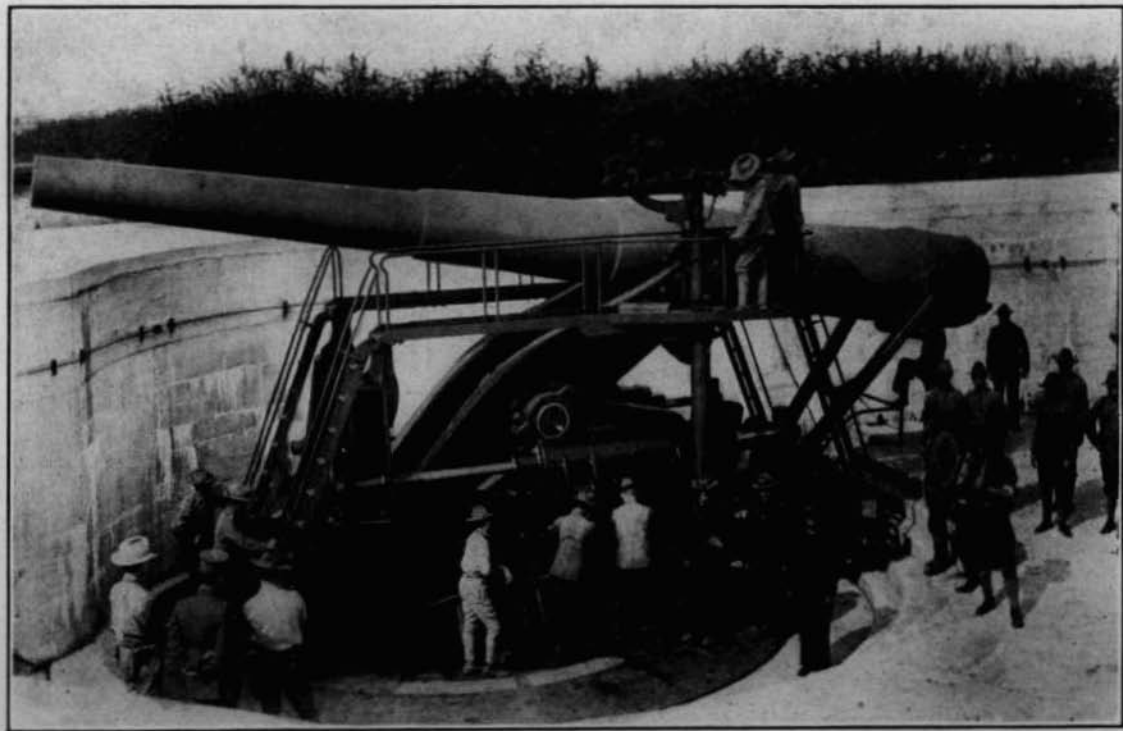
drill. The spirit of harmony which existed between the regular and militia officers was largely responsible for the good results obtained. There was no friction, no antagonism, but all worked for the general betterment of the troops.

CAMP ROUTINE.

Reveille.	First Call	6:00 a. m.
	Reveille	6:10 a. m.
	Assembly	6:15 a. m.
	Mess Call—Breakfast.....	6:30 a. m.
	Fatigue Call.....	7:00 a. m.
Guard Mounting (for artillery supports) :		
	First Call	7:20 a. m.
	Assembly	7:30 a. m.
Drill (daily, except Sunday) :		
	First Call	8:20 a. m.
	Assembly	8:30 a. m.
	Recall	10:00 a. m.
	Mess Call—Dinner.....	12:00 a. m.
Drill (daily, except Sunday) :		
	First Call	2:20 p. m.
	Assembly	2:30 p. m.
	Recall	4:00 p. m.
	Mess Call—Supper.....	4:45 p. m.
	Tattoo	9:30 p. m.
	Taps	10:00 p. m.

CAMP SANITATION : HEALTH OF TROOPS.

The camp of the artillery supports was located just outside of Fort Pickens, upon ground that was mostly high and with a natural and perfect drainage. There was an abundance of pure and wholesome water, which was supplied by faucets placed outside and within easy reach of the kitchens. Most excellent bathing was afforded by the nearness of the beach, and was taken advantage of by officers and men. The kitchens were strictly policed daily, and every effort was made to keep them clean and in a sanitary condition. The incinerators used were a decided improvement upon the old system of latrines, and were an ideal safeguard against infectious diseases. There was no sickness of a serious nature reported.



Company H, First Infantry, acting as "Artillery Reserves," and ready to fire a 12-inch gun at Battery Pensacola.

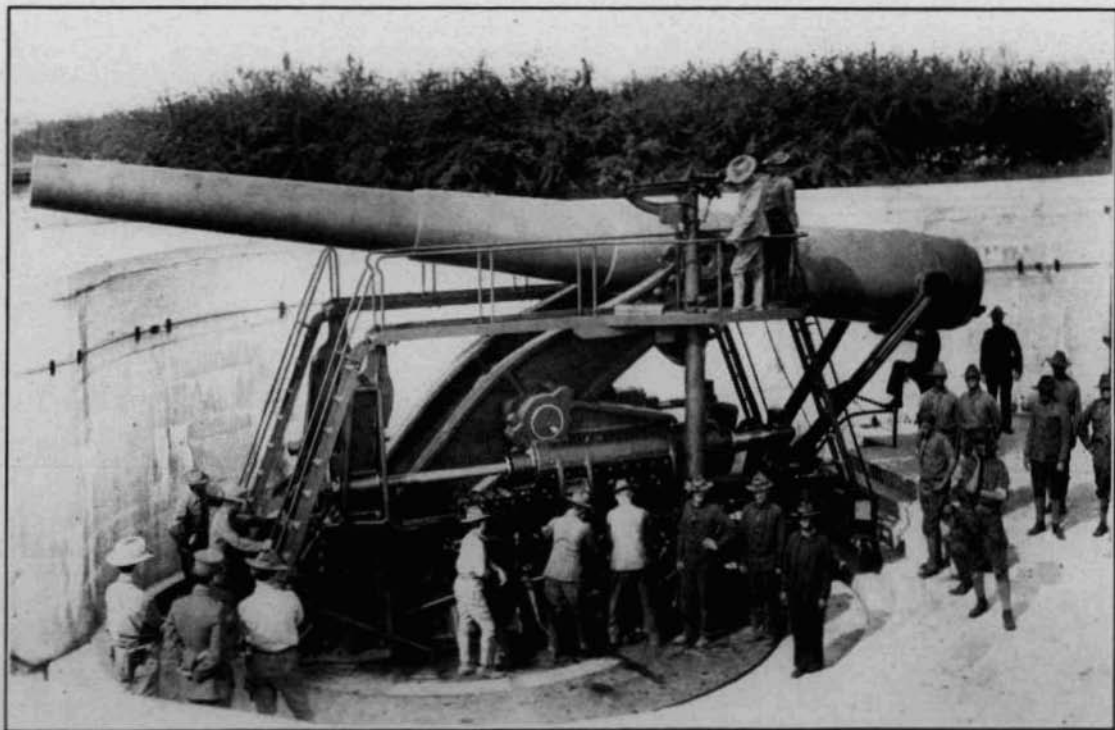
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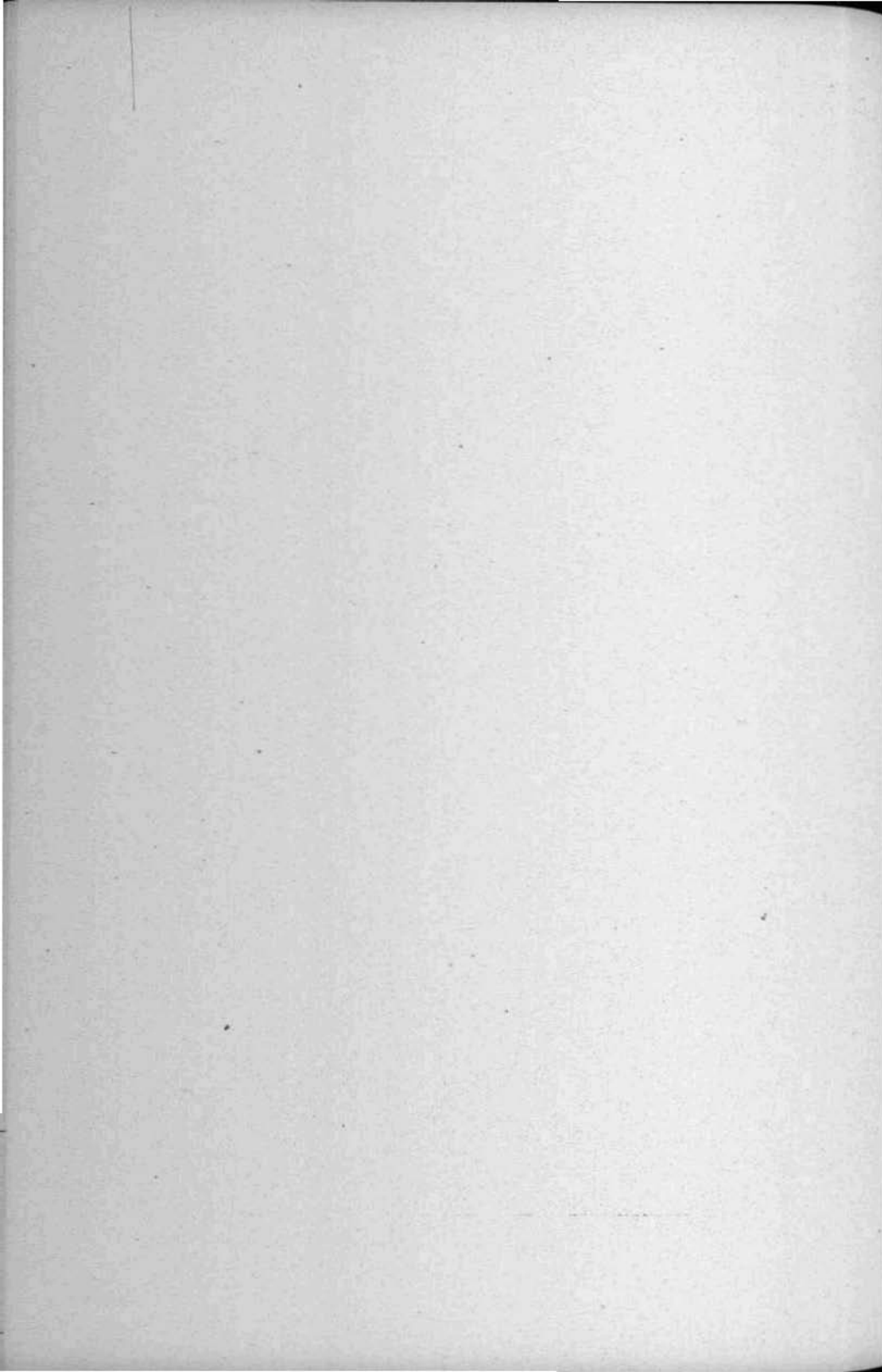
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TRANSPORTATION.

An officer to act as train quartermaster was appointed for each train, it being his duty to superintend the handling and loading of all property. Upon arrival at Pensacola, the handling and unloading of the property from the trains to the barge upon which it was transported to the different fortifications was under the direct supervision of the Quartermaster of the Artillery District of Pensacola, assisted as far as possible by the Regimental Quartermaster.

SUBSISTENCE.

Second Lieutenant Oscar J. Keep, Quartermaster and Commissary, First Battalion, First Infantry, was detailed to act as Regimental Commissary during these exercises. It was found upon arrival at the different forts on the evening of October 19th, that provision had been made by the Commanding Officer of the Artillery District of Pensacola for the immediate issue of five days' rations, based upon an estimated strength of fifty men to each organization. This issue was made immediately upon the arrival of the troops at the different forts. Owing to the lateness of the hour, and to the unsettled condition among the troops, it was practically impossible for the companies and detachments to prepare supper. The regular officers, appreciating these conditions, extended invitations to the militia, both officers and men, to mess with the different Artillery Corps companies. The invitation was generally accepted, and all were provided with supper as far as was possible under the circumstances.

The matter of subsistence caused some trouble, brought about solely and entirely by a lack of knowledge of such matters by some of the company commanders, their quartermaster sergeants, and cooks. The ration was ample and of the best quality, and had it been properly handled and apportioned by the company commanders, there would have been plenty at all times. Some of the companies with a roster of less than fifty men used their entire five days' rations within three or four days, and as a consequence ran short of subsistence before the second issue of rations was made. It was noticed that the second issue of rations was better taken care of than the first.

IN GENERAL.

The work mapped out for the officers and enlisted men of the Florida State Troops was made easy by the assistance given them by the officers of the regular establishment. These officers are patient and painstaking and seemed ever ready and willing to lend assistance by kindly coaching and instruction. The officers and men of the Florida State Troops, as a general thing, showed a willingness to do as directed. They showed an intelligence and attentiveness that was commendable, making an honest effort to perform the duties mapped out for them. The exercises as a whole were very satisfactory, and it is my opinion that the instruction received by the militia, and the work done by them, will prove productive of considerable good. It is a pleasure to record the courteous and considerate treatment of our officers and men by the Commanding Officer, Artillery District of Pensacola, and by the other regular officers associated with him.

BREAKING OF CAMP—RETURN OF ORGANIZATIONS TO HOME STATIONS.

Camp was struck soon after breakfast on the morning of October 28th, and everything gotten in readiness to move. Dinner was served before leaving camp, at about 11:30, and shortly afterwards the property was moved to the wharf and loaded on a large barge, the troops at the same time embarking on steamers which transported them to Pensacola. Upon arrival at Pensacola, the property was unloaded from the barge to the baggage cars, which had been provided by the railroad officials. There was some delay here, caused by the failure of the railroad company to have the cars placed on time and in such position as to be gotten at for loading. The troops had about three hours at Pensacola before entraining for their home stations.

The first train section, bearing the field, staff, non-commissioned staff, and Companies A, E and H, of the Third Battalion, Second Infantry, and the field, staff, non-commissioned staff, and companies C and H, Second Battalion, First Infantry, left Pensacola at about 6:55 p. m., October 28th. Company C, First Infantry, arrived at its home station at 7:00 a. m. on the 29th; Company H, and the field, staff and non-commissioned staff, Second Battalion, First Infantry, at 1:15 p. m.; Company E, Second

Infantry, at 4:30 p. m.; the field, staff and non-commissioned staff, Third Battalion, and Company H, Second Infantry, at 6:10 p. m.; and Company A, Second Infantry, at 6:20 p. m.

The second train section, bearing the field, staff and non-commissioned staff, First Infantry, the field, staff and non-commissioned staff, First Battalion, First Infantry, the machine gun platoon, the detachment of the Hospital Corps, and Companies A, D, E and F, First Infantry, left Pensacola at about 7:45 p. m. on October 28th, Company E, First Infantry, arriving at its home station at 11:50 a. m. on October 29th; the remaining organizations reaching their home station (Jacksonville) at 2:15 p. m. on the 29th.

The third train section, bearing the field, staff, non-commissioned staff, and Companies K, L and M, Third Battalion, First Infantry, left Pensacola at 8:25 p. m. on October 28th. Company K arrived at its home station at 12:15 a. m. on October 29th, the field, staff, non-commissioned staff and Company L, Third Battalion, at 4:45 a. m. the same day. The time of arrival of Company M at its home station is not known, the Commanding Officer having failed to make the report required of him.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM LEFELS,
Colonel First Infantry, F. S. T.

REPORT OF THE MAJOR COMMANDING FIRST BATTALION,
FIRST INFANTRY.

The Adjutant,

First Infantry, F. S. T.,

"Camp Foster," near Fort Pickens, Florida.

SIR.—Pursuant to instructions from Regimental Headquarters I have the honor to submit the following return of the movements of the First Battalion, First Infantry:

Complying with General Order No. 4 (Post) we entrained at the Union Depot, Jacksonville, at about 7:00 a. m., leaving there at about 7:30 on Friday, October 18th. Arriving at Tallahassee, Florida, conflicting train orders caused some delay, and the machine-gun platoon, under a sergeant, who were off exercising, got left.

Arriving at River Junction, the train was held up some time owing to a wreck ahead. This eventually neces-

sitated a round-about trip through Georgia and Alabama, via Montgomery, in order to get to Pensacola. We arrived there about noon, Saturday, October 19th.

The general conduct of the men was good, especially while passing through Georgia and Alabama. The men were supplied with cooked rations en route, and, upon arrival at Pensacola, were served dinner at restaurants. At about 2:00 p. m. the troops were assembled and marched to the Carmendencia Street wharf, where they boarded transports for Fort Pickens, where camp was established just east of the old fort.

October 20th: The troops were mustered by Captain Cusack, 12th Cavalry, and Lieutenant Harris, C. A. C.

October 21st: Companies were instructed in shelter tent pitching and advance and rear guard duty. In the afternoon the companies were taken over to Fort Barrancas, where each went through the ceremony of guard mounting. In the evening, Captain Cusack, 12th Cavalry, delivered a lecture on convoys of wagon trains.

October 22nd: In the morning—drill in the school of the soldier. In the afternoon the companies were again taken over to Fort Barrancas, where they were instructed in the school of the squad. In the evening the officers attended a lecture by Captain Cusack on intrenchments, gun pits and sand-bag revetments.

October 23: In the morning the companies were instructed in the digging of entrenchments. In the afternoon there was company drill on the parade ground at Fort Barrancas. That night the "call to arms" was sounded and my battalion was thrown out in support of the machine gun platoon to repel an imaginary attack by a landing party.

October 24th: The companies were instructed in cossack post and outpost duty. The Governor of the State arrived, and, accompanied by his staff and the field and staff officers of the "infantry supports," witnessed the firing of the big guns in sub-calibre practice. The officers of the Regular Establishment entertained the Governor and officers of the visiting troops at luncheon at Fort Barrancas. In the afternoon the "infantry supports" were paraded at Fort Barrancas and reviewed by the Governor.

October 25th: Cossack posts were established on the beach in front of Fort Pickens. In the afternoon the Third Battalion, Second Infantry, was sent out to represent an attacking force, with orders to allow my battalion

time to take up a defensive position to repel their attack. The officers and men of my battalion seemed to quickly interpret the reasons for my commands and promptly took up the desired formations. The exercises proved exceptionally instructive, teaching the men the necessity of taking advantage of "cover," etc.

October 26th: In the afternoon the "infantry supports" were moved out and established a line of defense to repel an imaginary attack by a landing force; my battalion taking up a position to the left of Major Blanding's. "D" Company (Captain Harrison) established a line of outposts. "A" Company (Lieutenant Greeley) formed the support, and Companies "F" and "E" the reserves. As soon as the attack commenced, the outposts fell back and took up a position on the right of the reserves, and the supports came up on the right, forming a line of resistance. I especially noted the fire control. Companies changing from volleys to "fire at will," and vice versa.

This service has afforded some very practical experience, but I would respectfully recommend that, should the combined maneuvers be again held in this district, the troops constituting the infantry supports be encamped near the parade at Fort Barrancas, in order that the formations can first be explained in the open and then taken up in the field.

Very respectfully,

HARVEY R. PAYNE,

*Major, First Infantry, F. S. T.,
Commanding First Battalion.*

COMMENT OF OFFICERS OF MAJOR PAYNE'S BATTALION.

Captain Gibbons (Co. A) :

The drills in entrenchments, extended order and sham battles of the 25th instant, were participated in, and valuable instruction received by each member of the company. Also, the non-commissioned officers have developed progress and improvement in their duties, and all members have shown carefulness and attention to cleanliness of the camp and kitchen work.

Captain Harrison (Co. D) :

During our period of instruction our daily drills have included everything from "school of the soldier" through the regimental drills, and I feel assured that under the careful supervision of Captain Cusack, of the 12th Cav-

alry, my command has shown marked improvement. On the afternoon of Friday, October 25th, this company took part in an encounter with the battalion under Major Blanding. We served in the capacity of reserves and supports to Major Payne's troops, and I feel that the company made a most creditable showing.

Captain Garcia (Co. F) :

Since setting up camp we have faithfully carried out the program as issued from Headquarters, which has included drills in the school of the soldier, the squad, the company, the battalion and the regiment; both close and extended order.

The food issued has been of good quality and sufficient quantity. The health of the men has been excellent, with one exception.

The company, as a whole, has shown marked improvement in drill, and I am sure that under the instruction of the officers in command, as well as the Regular Army officers, the members have obtained a better knowledge of military duty.

First Lieutenant Metcalf (Machine Gun Platoon) :

We received two Gatling guns on Tuesday, October 22nd, and have had drill with them each day. Owing to the heavy sand it is almost impossible to move the guns to much advantage.

Altogether the camp has been very satisfactory and we have received some very important instruction in military work.

REPORT OF THE MAJOR COMMANDING SECOND BATTALION,
FIRST INFANTRY.

Headquarters, Second Battalion, First Infantry,
The Adjutant, Lake City, November 1, 1907.
First Infantry, F. S. T.
Jacksonville, Florida.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report upon the joint exercises held between the Florida State Troops and the United States Coast Artillery, at Pensacola, pursuant to General Order No. 19, A. G. O. c.s.

Pursuant to said order, the field and staff officers, Second Battalion, and Company H, First Infantry, stationed at this post, entrained upon the second section of the Seaboard Air Line special at Lake City, about eleven o'clock a.

m. October 18th, en route to Pensacola. This train was under command of the Colonel of the regiment, and he is consequently familiar with the incidents of the trip.

I desire to make special mention, however, of the fact that the troops stationed at Lake City were directed by orders issued from the Adjutant General's office to en-train upon the first section of the S. A. L. special at about seven o'clock a. m., and at the hour specified the baggage and equipment of the troops stationed here were promptly on board the cars, and the command in readiness to move. About ten o'clock a. m. the first section of the S. A. L. special reached Lake City, and, although application was duly made by the undersigned to the person in charge of said train, a Mr. Peck, I understand, for the cars containing the baggage and equipment and the local troops to be attached to this train, according to directions from the Adjutant General's office, the request was refused, and, over my protest, the first train section proceeded without the troops, equipment, etc., from this post. I desire to submit in this particular, that in my opinion the management of the trains over the S. A. L. Ry., conveying the troops to Pensacola, deserves severe criticism. The orders of the Governor and of the officers commanding the train seem to have been entirely ignored and set at naught by the officials of the railroad company. Owing to this state of affairs the troops stationed at this post were taken to Pensacola as a part of the second section.

Upon reaching Pensacola the undersigned was notified of his assignment as Assistant Fire Commander at Fort McRee, and consequently proceeded to that post and reported in person to Captain L. S. Miller, U. S. Coast Artillery Corps, and there established Battalion Headquarters, being accompanied by First Lieutenant G. T. Jarrell, Adjutant, and Second Lieutenant Lyman Helvenston, Quartermaster and Commissary.

At Fort McRee was stationed Company "L" (Apalachicola) and Company "E" (Live Oak), First Infantry, the former as Artillery Reserves and the latter as Supports. These two companies participated in the appropriate instructions, the former as reserves and the latter as supports. Lieutenant Burroughs, 12th U. S. Cavalry, was detailed as instructor to the supports, and acted in that capacity during the exercises.

I believe I am correct in saying that the officers and enlisted men of Company "L" performed the duties

required of them in the matter of handling and drilling with the large guns at Fort McRee with considerable intelligence and aptitude, taking a great deal of interest in the drill, and that they acquired considerable knowledge in the matter of range finding and the manipulation of the range finding apparatus, and the drill and actual firing of the disappearing guns. Company "E," on the other hand, I think, acquired a great deal of knowledge and some little experience in connection with the infantry drill, such as advance and rear guard, and outpost duty, the pitching of shelter tents, and their duties in connection with field service, which it had not been practicable to drill in at the home station. Altogether, looking at this tour of duty from a standpoint of instruction purely, I believe that I can safely say, so far as my observation went, it was eminently satisfactory, particularly from the standpoint of the Coast Artillery service.

I presume it comes within the purview of a report of this character to submit such observations as occur to me upon the general conduct of this encampment and probable effect upon the condition of the troops. Inasmuch as service in this organization is entirely voluntary, I believe it is necessary to keep in touch with the enlisted man and ascertain from him, as far as possible, the view he takes of the service, and, as far as is consistent with military instruction and the necessary instruction to be given, to ascertain the views of the enlisted men and make the service as attractive to them as possible. On this account I have undertaken to learn what the enlisted men as well as the officers think of the encampment just closed. I regret to say that from the enlisted man's standpoint it has resulted in some dissatisfaction. In the first place, the service undertaken was novel and entirely different from anything ever before experienced by those of the companies which were designated as Reserves. With these companies there were practically no infantry drills, in some instances the small arms not being handled at all after reaching the camp. With the other companies, designated as supports, there was some dissatisfaction upon the very ground that they were not permitted to take part in the actual handling of the guns in the fort, and, on account of the situation, the ground, the limited area, infantry drill was practically out of the question on any extensive scale. I think, too, that the fact that the troops were encamped upon the islands and

not permitted passes over to Pensacola, except in extreme cases, tended to spread some discontent. I do not mean to say that this, under the circumstances, could have been avoided, but, at the same time, the enlisted man looks upon the privilege of going into town and having an occasional frolic as one of his inalienable rights during an encampment.

I believe that, as a general rule, the Reserves learned a great deal about the operation of the large guns in the batteries at Pickens and McRee, and it seemed to me that the progress made by them and the aptitude exhibited was very satisfying to the Regular officers who superintended the work.

I doubt somewhat the feasibility of converting the infantry troops in the State into coast artillery. It occurred to me that if the companies of coast artillery, designated and enlisted as such, could be raised in the vicinity of the U. S. forts, where they could have frequent access to the forts, and could be drilled in and study the handling of the coast artillery, and the drill regulations for that branch of the service, it would be a good idea, and might be successfully carried out. But the Florida State Troops have for long years served only as infantry, and practically all the knowledge we have acquired has been as infantry soldiers, and I fear that it will be somewhat difficult to convert the present force into coast artillery, at least, unless facilities could be given at home stations to make a study of that branch of the service between the yearly encampments.

I would suggest, however, if the encampment of next year is held at the seacoast forts, referring to the ones near Pensacola especially, that if it is practicable to do so, the State Troops be encamped upon the mainland, and, that a portion of the time be devoted to infantry drill, and that each of the companies have opportunity to serve at the guns in the forts. I think in this way the men would be better satisfied, and that a greater number would thereby obtain some knowledge of the duties required of the coast artillery. In case this service is to be repeated next year, I would be glad to have a number of copies of the drill regulations pertaining to the coast artillery for the use of myself and the other officers and men at this post.

I do not wish it to be understood from what I have said above that I do not appreciate the necessity of fitting men

in the seacoast States for service in the coast artillery, so that the forts can be manned at short notice, and by men at least partially trained in this branch of military work. I realize that fully, and would like to see some plan evolved by which it could successfully be accomplished in this State, but, at the same time, I am rather convinced, looking at the situation at large, that the service recently required will almost certainly tend to the detriment of the standard of the State Troops both in numbers and proficiency, at least from the infantry standpoint.

In closing this report, I desire to say, and that with emphasis, that the officers of the Regular force at Fort McRee rendered to the State Troops stationed there every assistance, courtesy and kindness that lay within their power, and exhibited no little degree of patience and painstaking care and attention to details in the treatment accorded the State Troops. To Captain Lawrence Miller, Fire Commander at Fort McRee, and to Captain Samuel S. O'Conner, Assistant Fire Commander, and to Lieutenant Burroughs (12th Cavalry) I feel that I myself and the other officers and men of the State Troops that were stationed at Fort McRee are under many and lasting obligations.

Respectfully,

A. B. SMALL,
Major, First Infantry, F. S. T.,
Late Assistant Fire Commander,
Fort McRee, Pensacola, Florida.

COMMENT OF OFFICERS OF MAJOR SMALL'S BATTALION.

Captain Lewis (Co. C) :

The camp was well located, water good and food plentiful. No sickness of any note in camp, and men well in hand. The instruction was well received by the men and would be of great benefit should they be needed in actual service.

Captain Leslie (Co. E) :

From a sanitary standpoint our camp at Fort McRee was ideal. I believe also that the men received a great deal of valuable instruction, such as has never before been imparted at any encampment of the troops.

I desire especially to express my appreciation of the faithful efforts of Lieutenant Burroughs of the 12th U. S. Cavalry in the capacity of military instructor.

The discipline of the camp was never better, the men reported promptly for each drill.

Captain Stephens (Co. H) :

Both officers and enlisted men took a great deal of interest in the work, and I think that with my present force of men—could take charge of a battery in time of trouble and handle the 12-inch guns.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER, THIRD BATTALION,
FIRST INFANTRY.

Pensacola, October 27, 1907.

*The Adjutant,
First Infantry, F. S. T.,
Fort Pickens.*

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit herewith report of the service performed by the Third Battalion, First Infantry, at Forts Pickens and McRae.

Pursuant to orders, the organizations composing the above command left their home stations as follows:

Company L (Apalachicola), under command of Captain Hickey, at 7:30 a. m. via A. N. R. R. to River Junction, thence via L. & N. the above company left River Junction at noon, and train was wrecked about eighteen miles west. Delayed until 4:30 p. m. One man slightly hurt.

Company M joined at Marianna, under command of First Lieutenant Davis, at 6:00 o'clock. Company K, of DeFuniak Springs, under command of Captain Flournoy, entrained at about 7:30 p. m. Arrived at Pensacola at about 11:30, and were moved to sidetrack. Battalion remained in cars during the night. Company L moved by steamer Poe at 6:00 to Fort McRee to act as reserves to U. S. Coast Artillery. Companies K and M embarked at about 10:00 a. m. for Fort Pickens and were transferred to Battery Worth, to act as reserves to Coast Artillery. Each of the above three commands furnished details for work in Primary and Secondary stations to learn to track vessels at sea. Balance of men were instructed in nomenclature and use of guns and have had actual duty in operating the guns.

During the entire encampment this battalion has shown a willingness to attend all duties and has worked very faithfully to learn.

Company L had 3 officers and 45 enlisted men.

Company K, 3 officers and 51 enlisted men.

Company M, 2 officers and 39 enlisted men.

Major Brown remained at the post until Monday, October 21st, and then returned home. Second Lieutenant Solomon was detailed as Quartermaster at Fort McRee.

Respectfully submitted,

J. FARLEY WARREN,

First Lieutenant, First Infantry, F. S. T.,

Adjutant Third Battalion,

In the Absence of Major Brown.

COMMENT OF OFFICERS OF MAJOR BROWN'S BATTALION.

Captain Flournoy (Co. K) :

Since reaching camp we have executed at our Battery the official program with prompt regularity. Both the men and the officers of the State Troops seem to have instinctively absorbed the pleasant manner of the camp and of the Regular officers, whose patient, firm and affable demeanor has been no less conspicuous than their desire to show and impart to us of the National Guard knowledge and familiarity with the purpose and manipulation of these great mortar batteries. The camp, therefore, has been doubly beneficial. It has brought the National Guard in touch with the Regulars—of no less importance than the training in the use of the pieces.

Captain Hickey (Co. L) :

The men took great interest in their work and were complimented by the Commanding Officer of this fort (McRee). We were shown every courtesy by Captain Miller, Captain O'Conner and the enlisted men of the 22nd Company, Coast Artillery, whose great interest in our work was the chief factor of our rapid progress. I will close by saying that this company was greatly benefited by these exercises, and we trust they will be repeated next fall.

Captain Barnes (Co. M) :

The members of my command have been very much interested in their new work, and have been favorably commented upon by the Army officers in command at Battery Worth.

REPORT OF THE MAJOR COMMANDING THE THIRD BATTALION,
SECOND INFANTRY.

Third Battalion, Second Infantry, F. S. T.
Fort Pickens, Fla., October 29, 1907.

The Adjutant,
First Infantry, F. S. T.,
Fort Pickens, Fla.

SIR:—

In accordance with verbal order given me by the Commanding officer of the First Infantry, I have the honor to submit the following report of duties performed by the three companies of my Battalion, assigned to duty at this post during the joint Regular and Militia Coast Defense Exercises, from October 19th to 29th, inclusive.

Leaving my home station at Gainesville, Fla., with three officers and forty enlisted men of Company H, at 3:15 a. m. Friday, October 18th, we were joined at Waldo by Company A, with three officers and forty-three enlisted men, and my Battalion Adjutant. This company was delayed about two hours by a wreck.

At Starke we picked up the remaining company (E) of my Battalion, with two officers and forty-three enlisted men, and the Battalion Sergeant-Major.

I had been ordered to take command of the train until Lake City was reached, when I would turn it over to Major Small of the First Infantry. The railroad officials, however, saw fit to disregard the arrangements as originally made and refused to pick up the Lake City troops. Hence, I was obliged to continue as train commander for the entire trip, except for a short time when both trains were consolidated under the immediate command of the Colonel of the First Infantry.

Reaching Pensacola at 10 a. m. October 19th, some twelve hours late, consequent on our detour through the States of Georgia and Alabama, due to the wreck of our first section west of River Junction, the three companies of my Battalion detrained in less than two minutes, Company A being first by a few seconds. I personally inspected all the cars on the train before detraining, and found them in good condition and much cleaner than they would have been after the same length trip if policed by the ordinary employees of the railroad. I had requested the conductor to accompany me through the train after it was emptied, but being exceedingly busy in getting my men comfortably

settled, I was unable to make a second inspection with him.

Had it not been for the kindness of Captain Massey (F. S. T., retired), we would have been obliged to have kept the troops in ranks wherever we could have found room, as there was no officer, Regular or Militia, on hand to give us any orders or information in regard to our transportation to the forts. Under the guidance of the above mentioned gentleman, however, I marched the troops to the city armory and allowed them to fall out pending the arrival of Colonel LeFils with the remainder of the command. The baggage cars were promptly switched to the wharf, and the quartermaster sergeants, with their details, all under the direction of Second Lieutenant William D. Wheeler, of Company H, Second Infantry, train quartermaster, promptly unloaded them and got the baggage on the boats, as Lieutenant Rhodes, U. S. A., Post Quartermaster, was on hand awaiting their arrival, and made things hum.

Owing to the change of plans as to the loading wharf, my Battalion, while first at the wharf, was last on board the boats, and hence was the last to reach their camp site. Company A, however, was the first company in camp to get its tents pitched, and Company H was a close second, the whole battalion being under canvas by 10 p. m.

I wish particularly to mention the kindness of the Regular companies encamped here, who had prepared supper for our men, knowing that they would be delayed in reaching camp. I am personally indebted to Captain Lynn S. Edwards, C. A. C., and his officers, in this regard.

On the 20th (Sunday) the troops finished, settling themselves comfortably for work, which commenced with instruction in shelter tent pitching at 8:30 on the morning of the 21st, Companies A and H again being in the lead in getting their tents up. This was followed by "advance guard" drill, Company A being used as the advanced party, Company H as the supports, and Company E as reserves going out, with the order reversed on the return march. All the companies performed this duty in a creditable manner, considering the fact that a large proportion of the non-commissioned officers and privates had never had any previous experience in this work. In the afternoon, the companies were taken to Fort Barrancas and drilled at "guard mounting."

October 22d was devoted to work in the School of the soldier and school of the squad, particularly for the benefit of the non-commissioned officers to accustom them to handle their squads and give them confidence in themselves.

The morning period of October 23rd was devoted to the construction of shelter trenches, Companies A and H constructing trenches for the lying position with their bayonets and mess kits, and Company E one for the kneeling position with tools furnished by the engineers. This was the first work of the kind ever done by either officers or men, and was finished in a very reasonable time. The afternoon drill period was devoted to company drill. At about 9:00 p. m., the call to arms was sounded without previous warning, and in less than twenty minutes all of the Battalion was in the position assigned and ready to repel a supposed attack by landing parties.

On the morning of the 24th the battalion was placed in position as an outpost, with the supports in the trenches dug on the previous day, and held in this position until after the visit of Governor N. B. Broward to the camp, when they were regularly withdrawn. In the afternoon they took part in the regimental review and drill given in honor of the Governor at Fort Barrancas.

On the 25th, owing to service target practice from the heavy batteries preventing our occupying the beach, the company commanders were instructed to drill their companies in camp. In the afternoon, I was instructed to take my battalion out as far as "Battery Worth" and after waiting one-half hour attack the First Battalion (First Infantry), which had in the meantime taken up a position for the defense of the camp. Blank cartridges were used in this maneuver, and it was carried through with a great deal of interest on the part of officers and men. The space allotted for the maneuver was too limited, however, to take the proper distances.

October 26th was spent in resting the men and preparing for the grand attack supposed to be made by a fleet that night. My battalion was the first to move out, and shortly after dark I had a line of Cossack posts established along the high ground near the beach beyond "Battery Worth," Company A being used for this purpose, with Company E as supports at the proper distance,

posted behind a high ridge overlooking the entire field, and Company H as reserves, posted further back near the Battery. Major Payne, with his battalion, took position on our left, continuing the line in a semi-circle back nearly across the island.

At about 8:30 p. m. the attacking fleet was picked up by searchlights at the forts and as soon as the heavy guns were opened, the Cossack posts commenced firing at a supposed landing party and gradually fell back on the supports, who opened fire by volleys, as soon as uncovered. The reserves were then brought up, and the action continued on the line of supports until the recall was sounded, when the troops were marched back to camp.

This concluded the active exercises of the encampment, which, insofar as my observations extend, has been a very successful one; the program being arranged so as to give all concerned the necessary instruction without tiring them out by trying to do too much in a limited time—as has too often been the case in our State camps. Myself and officers are greatly indebted to Captain Cusack, 12th Cavalry, U. S. A., for his kindly instruction and advice during these exercises, having been greatly benefited by his very plain and easily grasped talks on various military subjects.

On the part of the troops encamped, I think there has been displayed a more military bearing and closer attention to military courtesy than on any previous encampment in which I have taken part. I attribute this largely to their contact with a large force of Regular troops and to the good example set by them.

As to the discipline and promptness with which duties have been performed by the troops of this battalion, I will make no comments, as they have been under your immediate observation.

As suggestions for improvements in the future, I would respectfully recommend that the railroad companies hold more closely to their agreements in transporting troops, giving us better cars, with better provisions for watering and icing same.

I would also suggest that at least two experienced Army cooks be assigned to each battalion of the State Troops while in camp to instruct the quartermaster sergeants and

cooks in handling the Army ration; for, while the issue has been prompt and liberal, the cooks in many instances have used it up faster than was necessary or allowable.

Very respectfully,
A. H. BLANDING,
Major, Second Infantry, F. S. T.,
Commanding Third Battalion.

COMMENT BY OFFICERS OF MAJOR BLANDING'S BATTALION.

Captain Nash (Co. A) :

(Reports work performed by his company, without further remark.)

First Lieutenant Wall (Co. E) :

(Reports work of his company, without further remark.)

Captain Blanding (Co. H) :

(Reports work of his company, without further remark.)

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

Fort Pickens, Florida, October 27, 1907.

The Adjutant,
First Infantry, F. S. T.,
Fort Pickens, Florida.

SIR:—

I have the honor to report the following conditions, both medical and sanitary, of the First Regiment of Infantry, F. S. T., encamped at Fort Pickens:

The train section with Companies A, D and F, Machine Gun Platoon and Detachment of the Hospital Corps, left Jacksonville, Florida, October 18th, about 7:30 a. m., arriving and making camp at Fort Pickens on the afternoon of October 19th.

The camp site is located mostly on high ground, with best of drainage, a plentiful supply of pure water in each company kitchen; except the detachment of the Hospital Corps, which has had to carry all of its water for drinking purposes some distance in pails and buckets. Excellent bathing is afforded by the nearness of the beach.

The kitchens have been strictly policed and every care taken to keep them in clean and sanitary condition, avoiding contamination of the food and water supply.

The waste and leavings are handled in covered cans, to be dumped in the bay.

The food itself has been plain and wholesome, and, with two exceptions, of good quality.

The effete matter disposed of by the incinerators is an ideal safeguard against the infectious diseases which might arise from the use of the old latrine. These incinerators have been burnt out every day and effectually served their purpose.

The sickness in the camp is practically nil, there being only a few cases of malarial infection, and these cases, apparently, were brought from infected districts in the different parts of the State. A great number of cases of specific infection were brought into camp by the men, and this fact calls attention to a problem to solve in this line for the protection of men not infected.

The surgical cases were of minor importance, there being nothing of a serious nature.

The medical and sanitary condition of Batteries Cullom and Worth has been excellent, very few cases of illness reported or treated from these camps.

I hereto attach the report of Captain and Assistant Surgeon William T. Elmore, camped at Fort McRee, showing the medical and sanitary condition of that fort.

Very respectfully,

THEODORE A. BLINN,

*Major, Surgeon, First Infantry,
Commanding Detachment of Hospital Corps.*

Fort McRee, October 27, 1907.

*Major Theodore A. Blinn,
Surgeon First Infantry, F. S. T.,
Fort Pickens.*

SIR:—

I have the honor to make the following report for Fort McRee in the joint Regular and Militia coast defense exercises from October 19th to 29th, inclusive. The camp grounds and surroundings are in excellent condition from a sanitary standpoint. Natural drainage, sandy soil, free from infection and easy to keep clean. The camp has been thoroughly policed each morning.

We have disposed of waste by having all garbage and waste material from kitchen and camp put in cans and emptied into the bay, incinerators disposing of fecal and urinal deposits.

The habits of the men have been excellent in every respect.

The clothing consisted of regulation issue and blankets of heavy weight, quite sufficient for cold weather.

The food supplied has been plain, nutritious and abundant for field service. It has been prepared on the regulation range. Loaf bread issued, and kept covered—of good quality. Each company has white cooks, and the mess is prepared properly. No defects as to a source for infection of food stuffs under existing conditions.

Relative to prevailing diseases: We have had none with the exception of a few cases of slight malaria, which appeared the first day or two in camp. All sickness responded nicely to medical treatment and all men reported for duty each day. Medicine used, fresh from Regular dispensary on requisition.

I beg to submit the following recommendations: That an abundant supply of charcoal be supplied to replenish the incinerators when necessary to absorb odors from the final cremation. I beg to remain,

Very respectfully,

W. T. ELMORE.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon.,

First Infantry, F. S. T.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER.

"Camp Foster," Fort Pickens, Florida,

The Adjutant,

October 26, 1907.

First Infantry, F. S. T.,

Fort Pickens, Fla.

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit the following report as Regimental Quartermaster:

Having received orders that the Field and Staff, with the First Battalion, detachment of the Hospital Corps and the Machine Gun Platoon, First Infantry, were to leave Jacksonville, Florida (their home station) at 7:00 a. m. October 18th, for encampment at Fort Pickens, I at once made contract for wagon transportation necessary to move the troops from the armory to the depot, and for their return from the depot to the armory, having the wagons report to me at the armory at 5:00 a. m. on the 18th. The wagons were on time and all equipment was at once loaded and sent to the depot, the troops following soon afterward.

All troops and equipment were entrained at 6:45 a. m., with the exception of Company A, which, for some reason, was late in arriving at the depot, causing a delay of thirty minutes; train leaving Jacksonville at 7:30 a. m. over the S. A. L. Ry. At River Junction, Florida, we were informed that the first section of the "Military Special," carrying the Third Battalion, First Infantry, had been wrecked about eighteen miles west on the L. & N. Ry., and that it would be necessary to double back through Georgia and Alabama, via Montgomery, in order to reach Pensacola on Saturday, October 19th. Upon receiving this information we were moved over the A. C. L. R. R. to Climax, Ga., where the second and third sections were consolidated, thence to Dothan, Ala., where the sections were again divided, and on into Montgomery, where we arrived at 6:45 a. m. October 19th. Leaving Montgomery at 7:30, we arrived at Pensacola at 12:15 p. m. over the L. & N. Ry.

Upon arrival at Pensacola the troops were quartered in the Escambia County Armory, and in an old abandoned church, until 2:00 p. m., when embarkation was made on the steamers "Monarch," "Poe" and "Enterprise," with all equipage loaded on a barge towed by the "Monarch." The "Poe" and "Monarch" came to Fort Pickens, arriving here at 4:00 p. m., and the "Enterprise" going to Fort McRee.

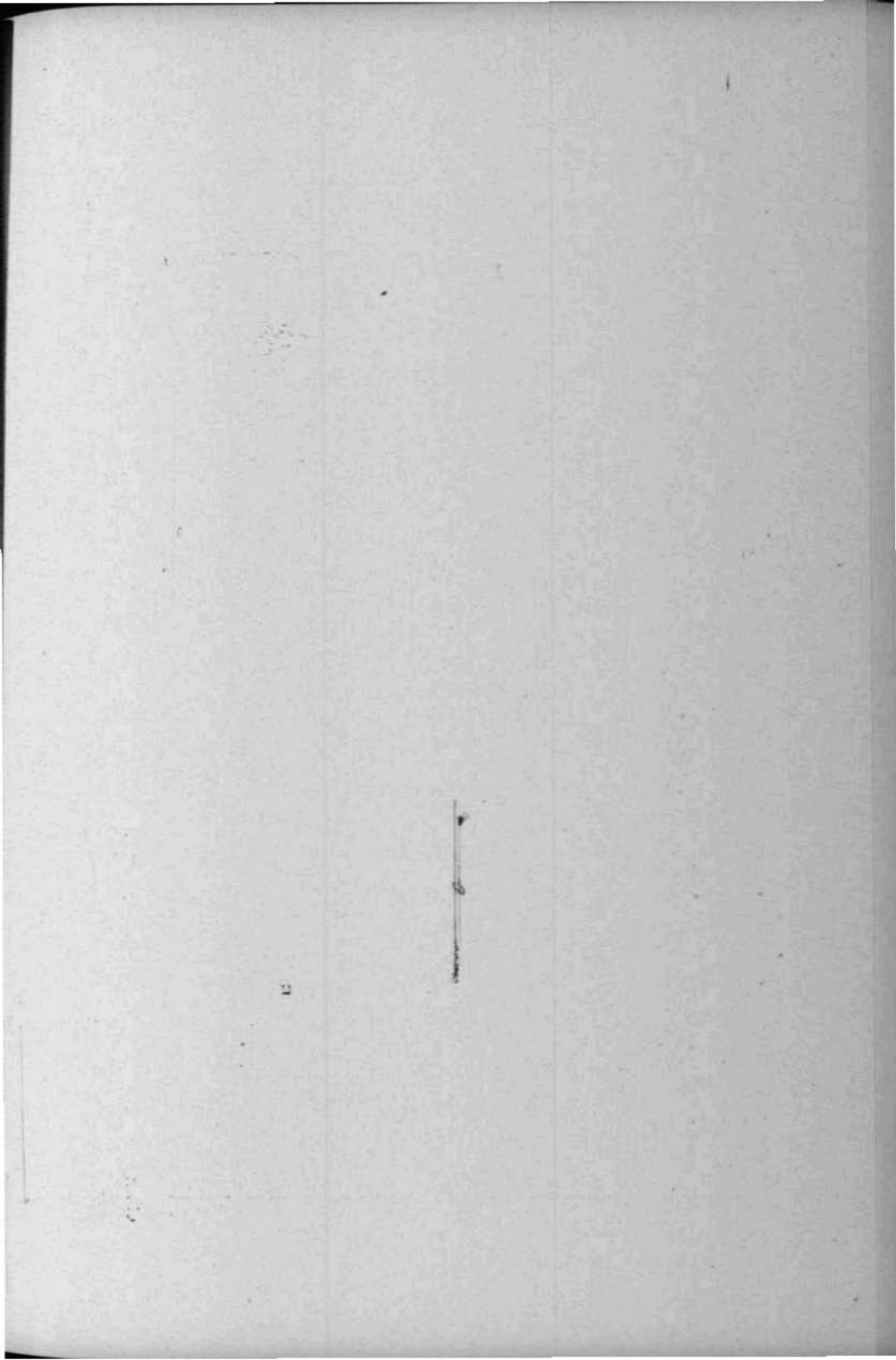
Immediately upon arrival at Fort Pickens, the troops began pitching camp, which was very difficult because of the fact that equipage had to be taken from the wharf via a dummy line to a point about two hundred yards from the camp site, and thence by the men to the place of pitching the tents. It took quite a little longer to pitch the tents than was necessary, owing to the fact that company commanders had failed to provide all the tools required, and that the men had *not* received *any* instruction in tent pitching, which delayed matters considerably. All tents were up and everything in shape by 10:30 p. m. October 19th.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE R. SEAVY,

Captain, First Infantry, F. S. T..

Quartermaster.





Company M, First Infantry, acting as "Artillery Reserves," firing the 12-inch mortars at Battery Worth.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY.

"Camp Foster," Fort Pickens, Fla.,

The Adjutant,

October, 27, 1907.

First Infantry, F. S. T.

SIR:—

Serving in the capacity of Acting Commissary, First Infantry, I have the honor to report as follows:

Reaching camp with the troops on Saturday p. m., October 19th, I found that on account of our delayed arrival, provision had been made by the Post Commissary of the U. S. Artillery District of Pensacola to have prepared for immediate issue, five days' rations for fifty men to each of the seven companies of the First Infantry, and to the three companies of the Third Battalion Second Infantry; all told—ten companies, stationed on Santa Rosa Island, and this issue of 250 rations per company, irrespective of strength, was made on the wharf at Fort Pickens immediately after the landing of the troops, Saturday p. m., October 19th. *This issue was complete*, except that but one day's ration of fresh bread was issued, and that each company received one-quarter of fresh beef, averaging in weight 125 pounds, which latter item was credited against their total allowance of fresh beef due for the entire tour of ten days.

On Wednesday, October 24th, I drew in bulk from the Post Commissary, Artillery District of Pensacola, and issued direct to the companies on this island, the balance of rations and commissary supplies due them for the ten days' tour, as per their ration returns, counting from Saturday, October 19th, to Monday, October 28th, inclusive. At this time an additional quarter of beef was also issued each company, and the balance due them on the meat portion of the ration was completed under an arrangement for subsequent issue.

Fresh bread, of excellent quality, baked at the post bakery, was issued to the companies daily as per ration allowance. There has also been a daily issue of 100 pounds of ice to each company.

The supplies received and issued by me were all in fair condition and of good quality.

Yours respectfully,

OSCAR J. KEEP,

*Second Lieutenant, First Infantry, F. S. T.,
Q. M. and Commissary, First Battalion,
Acting Regimental Commissary.*



Company M, First Infantry, acting as "Artillery Reserves," firing the 12-inch mortars at Battery Worth.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY.

"Camp Foster," Fort Pickens, Fla.,

The Adjutant,

October, 27, 1907.

First Infantry, F. S. T.

SIR:—

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Yours respectfully,

OSCAR J. KEEP.

*Second Lieutenant, First Infantry, F. S. T.,
Q. M. and Commissary, First Battalion,
Acting Regimental Commissary.*

REPORTS ON THE EXERCISES IN THE ARTIL- LERY DISTRICT OF TAMPA.

REPORT OF THE COLONEL COMMANDING THE SECOND INFANTRY.

Headquarters Second Regiment Infantry,
Orlando, Florida, October 31, 1908.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:—I have the honor to report that in obedience to your orders, I, with Captain Harry E. Waters, Quartermaster, Second Infantry, and Company C, Second Infantry, in command of Captain Preston Ayers, left Orlando (home station) on October 18, 1907, at 8. a. m., on the special train provided for the transportation of the militia assigned to Forts DeSoto and Dade. On this train were companies K and L, in command of Lieutenant Colonel John B. Parkinson, and I assumed command after leaving Orlando.

At Lakeland, Company D (of Fort Myers), in command of Captain Edward J. Johnson, joined; also, the First Platoon of Company B, in command of Captain Duke M. Hopson. We reached Tampa at about 1:00 a. m., October 19th. The baggage cars were promptly switched to the wharf, under direction of Captain Waters. The quartermaster sergeants, with their details, promptly unloaded them and transferred the baggage on board the "General Pickering," the quartermaster sergeants remaining with the property until arrival at the forts.

The other companies assigned to these forts had arrived by different routes, and all companies had been assigned for the night to the armories of the two local companies at Tampa and to the Odd Fellows' Hall.

At 5:30 a. m. on October 19th, the several organizations had breakfast, previously provided for at several restaurants in Tampa by Major Henry Cohen. I detailed an officer to each restaurant to see that order was maintained, the meals properly prepared and, especially, good coffee served.

The U. S. transport, the "General Pickering," carried all State and Government property (including tentage) be-

longing to Headquarters, nine companies, two bands, and the detachment of the Hospital Corps, in care of a detail from each organization, and Company C; and also picked up Company G at St. Petersburg.

The field, staff and remaining seven companies, bands and Hospital Corps detachment, were moved by two chartered steamers.

Arriving at Fort DeSoto about noon on October 19th, I reported to Major Hunter, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, District Commander, for duty. At this fort, companies D, K and L, Second Infantry, and the band of the First Infantry, disembarked as previously assigned. I with my staff, the band of the Second Regiment, Hospital Corps detachment, and companies B, C, F, G, I and M, proceeded to Fort Dade.

On arrival, about one o'clock p. m., all organizations quickly disembarked, formed and marched to the camp ground in heavy marching order. Through the courtesy and thoughtfulness of Captain Johnson, U. S. A., Post Commander, dinner had been prepared and was served to all; it was most enjoyed and appreciated. After dinner, assignment of companies, pitching tents, issuing rations, and other routine duties were performed the remainder of the first day.

On the second day (Sunday), October 20th, the troops were inspected and mustered by Lieutenant Trumbo, U. S. A., in the morning; battalion parade and guard-mounting in the afternoon.

On the third day (Monday), actual exercises commenced immediately after breakfast. Two companies (G and M) having been assigned as supports at Fort Dade, the remaining four companies (B, C, F and I), acting as reserves, were under my command; three companies (A, E and H) having been assigned to Fort Pickens with the First Infantry.

I will not endeavor to go minutely into detail for each day, only insofar as to show that I was at all times present with the command. I personally participated in all field movements, generally in the capacity of an observer in company with the instructor, Lieutenant Trumbo, A. S. A.

The duties performed by companies comprising the reserve, were: Instruction before breakfast in Butt's Manual for about thirty minutes; after breakfast, outpost, advance and rear guard; intrenchments, security, self-protection, etc., thoroughly explained and practiced.

Defensive and offensive exercises were practiced, each company being given opportunity to act in these capacities. The "call to arms" was quickly understood, and companies would fall in in from two to five minutes, reporting for duty. All companies performed their duties in a creditable manner, considering the fact that many had never had experience in this work.

On the night of the attack from Fort DeSoto, I had a line of Cossack posts establishing along the beach between the batteries on the south and north, on the eastern shore of the island where it was accessible to a landing, using Company C and a platoon of Company B, and holding Company F and the other platoon of Company B as supports, with Company I as reserves.

At about nine p. m. the attacking fleet was sighted by the powerful searchlights on the fort, and shortly the heavy guns opened fire. As the supposed landing party was drawing nearer, the outposts commenced firing and were reinforced by the supports and lastly by the reserves. Both officers and men entered into these exercises with enthusiasm, and though it was after midnight before recall was sounded, not a word of complaint was heard, and next morning all were ready for duty.

Two excursions came to our island while at camp, and all visitors were high in their praise for the cleanliness of the camp, the good behavior of the men, and the splendid discipline in ranks.

There being no .30 caliber ammunition on the island, and company commanders having been strictly enjoined *not* to bring any with them, it was impossible to have target practice; likewise, the regiment being divided (against itself so to speak), three companies in command of Major Blanding at Fort Pickens, three in command of Lieutenant Colonel Parkinson at DeSoto (owing to the absence of Major Morris on leave, I assigned this officer to the command of this provisional battalion), and the other six companies at Fort Dade, it was impracticable—yes, impossible—to hold a competitive drill as customary.

On Monday morning, October 28th, we broke camp, leaving Fort Dade about 11 o'clock a. m. by the transport (the "General Pickering"), the steamer "Plant" picking up the three companies at Fort DeSoto, arriving at Tampa about

4 o'clock p. m. Several companies left immediately for their home stations, some during the night and the remainder next day.

COMMENTS.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation of the excellent work done by the organizations at the fortifications during the recent encampment. Both officers and men are to be congratulated upon their careful attention to duty and their manifest willingness to learn the intricate duties required in the Artillery branch of the service. Taking hold readily and intelligently, I feel that much has been accomplished in point of instruction, especially as to methods of sanitation; and the standard of discipline has never in my seventeen years' experience in the Florida State Troops been higher.

Mess sheds and kitchens had been erected in advance of our arrival, sinks placed near the ditches for washing, water supplied from a nearby standpipe. The waste water was carried off in large drain pipes. Water barrels with faucets were provided each company. Only boiled water was used for drinking purposes, and about one hundred pounds of ice was furnished daily to each organization. Rations were issued every three days, except fresh meat, which was issued daily.

The company streets, officers' quarters, kitchen, mess and band-sheds, were well lighted by electricity. The use of the McCall Incinerator was invaluable in preserving the sanitary condition of the camp. The men are realizing more and more the necessity of sanitation and personal hygiene, so that there was much improvement along this line, and consequently in the healthfulness of the camp. Sufficient straw for the bed sacks had not been secured, leaving Company I (with fifty-eight men) without.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I would recommend that a ration and a half be issued while in camp. The change of climate, and in most instances from an indoor to an outdoor life, develops an increased appetite. Had it not been for the abundance of fish caught while at camp the rations would have been insufficient.

I would suggest a program of instructions for each day being prepared in advance in order to secure the cooperation of all concerned. Also, that the regimental unit be not divided in future exercises of this character, as has been done on this tour of duty, when this regiment was divided into three sections, each independent of the other.

That the militia officers be given the opportunity to carry out their own ideas, under the guidance of a Regular Army instructor, who should make such corrections and suggestions as he may deem proper. By placing an Army officer in command, the Militia officers seemingly do not assume the responsibility which they should, and would, undertake.

I would further recommend that in future maneuvers of this character the various forces have a distinctive uniform, in order to distinguish friend from foe—as the dress and the service.

I wish to express in this report my sincere thanks and those of my fellow officers to Major Hunter, Captain Johnson and Lieutenant Trumbo, of the United States Army, for rendering every assistance possible in the accomplishment of such excellent results.

Respectfully submitted,,

FRANK X. SCHULLER,

*Colonel Second Infantry,
Commanding.*

REPORT OF THE MAJOR COMMANDING THE FIRST BATTALION
SECOND INFANTRY.

Headquarters First Battalion, Second Infantry,
Tampa, Florida, November 1, 1907.

*To the Adjutant General,
First Brigade, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Fla.*

SIR:—

In compliance with the request contained in Circular 3, Brigade Headquarters, I have the honor to transwit herewith a copy of my report submitted to the Commanding Officer of the Artillery District of Tampa during the maneuvers from October 18 to 28, 1907, inclusive.

The advantages of such exercises are patent to any officer, as it places the enlisted men in direct contact with those trained in the duties they are expected to perform. The effect upon the morale of the troops was very noticeable.

ble and very beneficial, and discipline was much more easily maintained. The mere fact that the men were associated with men in the regular service put them upon their mettle, and there was an apparent disposition upon the part of the men to learn something and to perform the duties as nearly correctly as possible.

The further fact that the tour of duty was some distance from a city, so that the men could not come in contact with things prejudicial to the performance of their duties, proved a great benefit in their training and instruction, lessened the violation of military laws and discipline, and is further recommended for future consideration.

Very respectfully,

M. HENRY COHEN,
Major Second Infantry, F. S. T.

Fort Dade, Florida, October 27, 1907.

*The Commanding Officer,
Artillery District of Tampa,
Fort DeSoto, Florida.*

SIR:—

At the conclusion of the exercises in the Artillery District of Tampa, I have the honor to report in accordance with the requirements contained in a letter from the Chief of Artillery to the Adjutant General U. S. A. dated April 11, 1907, that by order of the Adjutant General, Florida State Troops, I embarked from the post of Tampa by the Independent Line of Steamers, on October 19, 1907, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, arriving at Fort Dade at about one o'clock in the afternoon.

Immediately upon arrival, the officers and men were provided with dinner prepared in advance under your instructions. Upon the conclusion of the meal camp was pitched and all preliminary arrangements made for the tour of duty contemplated in orders.

On Sunday October 20th, no exercises were required; but, acting under orders from the Commanding Officer, Second Infantry, Florida State Troops, I assumed command of the provisional battalion, composed of Companies B, C, F and I, Second Infantry, and held dress parade of the battalion at two o'clock that afternoon.

On the morning of Monday, October 21st, I commanded the battalion in a practice march from the camp to the

Sixth Battery, located at the entrance of the Southwest Channel, performing the advance and rear guard drill to and from the designated points.

On all of the following days, until Friday, October 25th, I performed only such routine duties as were incident to my position, without conducting any drills or field service.

On Friday, October 25th, at 10:30 p. m., I embarked on the tug Clark in command of a platoon from Companies F and I, Second Infantry, and remained several miles distant in Tampa Bay until after the action period, at 12:01 a. m. I maneuvered for a landing, and did actually land the platoons at the dock of the Quarantine Station at Fort DeSoto, Florida, at 2:30 a. m., October 26th, without being observed. I then proceeded inland for a distance of about a half mile, forming platoons in line of skirmishers to the right and left, and upon being observed formed line of skirmishers to the front and on the flank of the opposing force, firing volleys at effective distances and making a charge with fixed bayonets until halted by the umpires. Shortly afterwards, I re-embarked with my command and returned to Fort Dade.

On Saturday, October 26, truce having been declared until 7:00 p. m., no field duty was performed until that time, when by order of the Commanding Officer, Second Infantry, Florida State Troops, I remained on duty at camp with platoons of companies F and I. When hostilities were resumed, signals were received that the enemy were attempting to land, and when the call to arms was sounded I rushed the platoons in support of the positions previously assumed by platoons from the respective commands.

During action I remained at regimental headquarters, receiving reports, and about 9:30 p. m. repulsed an attack of a small landing party with the guard and armed party in camp. Upon recall being sounded, no other routine duties have been performed.

The defects observed in means and methods were as follows: No instruction was given or required in close or extended order in larger formations than companies. Menial labor was required for the post by enlisted men of the State Troops not contemplated in a tour of instruction.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HENRY COHEN,

Major Second Infantry, F. S. T.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

Office of the Surgeon,
Second Regiment Infantry, F. S. T.,
Fort Dade, Florida, October 25, 1907.

The Adjutant,
Second Regiment Infantry, F. S. T.,
Fort Dade, Florida.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the Hospital Department during their tour of service at this Post, with such recommendations as are deemed of value to the State Troops:

No sickness of any kind originated in the camps in spite of occasional dietary indiscretions, and severe, arduous exercises for days and nights.

The sanitation of the camps has been ideal, and many practical deductions may be drawn therefrom.

The explanation for the remarkable freedom from illness may be found in the following causes:

Propitious season.—October. Mildness of temperature. Good drainage—natural and improved. Freedom from mosquitoes and flies, the greatest menace of camp life. Prohibition of all liquors and indigestible foodstuffs. Boiled drinking water, and very little ice water. The rigid enforcement of the proper disposal of excreta and garbage. The use of modern incinerators and daily incineration of all excrement.

Modern plumbing and drainage. The forbidding of throwing water on the surface. Constant fight for cleanliness. Frequent inspections, thus keeping the responsible men continually on the alert. Carefully covered tin garbage cans. Abundance of fresh fish at every meal, and a corresponding decrease in requirement of heavier food.

Distance from city or town with their numerous temptations for excesses and immoralities. Rest and enjoyments or athletics during the afternoons.

From the foregoing observations, I would respectfully recommend the following for future encampments for the Florida Troops:

Camp several miles from any city.

Exclusion of outside vendors from within a mile of camp.

Restrictions in ice-water. Boiled water for drinking.

Covered tin garbage cans—to be kept whitewashed outside and inside.

Modern incinerators (McCall's), Guards to watch them.
Dry and clean surface. No water to be thrown on ground.

Frequent inspections, two or three per day.

Urinal cans in Company streets at night.

(I cannot too strongly urge the use of incinerators. No other single sanitary measure is paramount to this)

Two mosquito nets for each kitchen to keep off flies from food.

Wash-sinks and kitchen-sinks for each company, preferably of galvanized iron.

Exercises to be in the fall.

A regimental post exchange, or canteen, under charge of a special officer, to be governed by the same laws and restrictions as U. S. Army post exchanges, the profits to be divided among the companies.

Very respectfully,

L. S. OPPENHEIMER,

Major, Surgeon Second Infantry.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY.

Arcadia, Florida, November 1, 1907.

The Adjutant,

Second Infantry, F. S. T.,

Orlando, Florida.

SIR:—

In reply to your recent request, I have the honor to submit the following:

I performed the usual duties of Regimental Commissary during the period from October 19th to October 29th.

My post was with the Colonel at Fort Dade, on Egmont Key. Subsistence was issued to six companies, as follows:

Company B (Leesburg), 38 men.

Company C (Orlando), 44 men.

Company F (Tampa), 48 men.

Company G (St. Petersburg), 31 men.

Company I (Key West), 56 men.

Company M (Tampa), 49 men.

Also 25 members of the Second Regiment Band and non-commissioned staff.

I was treated kindly and courteously by the Commanding Officer, Captain Johnson, and the Regular Commissary Officer, Lieutenant Turtle. In regard to the Commissary Department, I have little to suggest; but think it

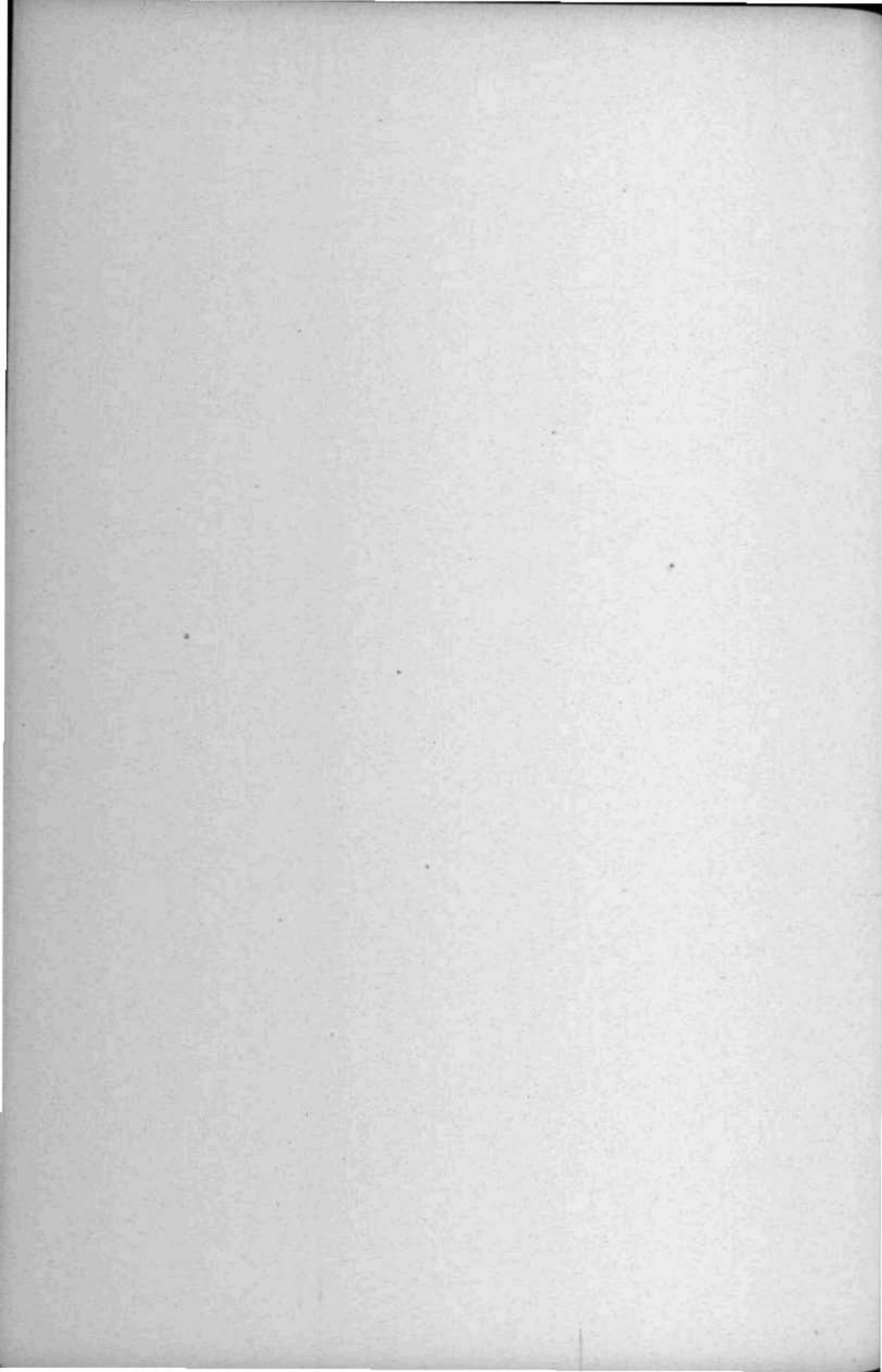
advisable that when the militia is camped with Regular troops a more liberal ration be allowed, especially in variety. Also, that a *cold storage room* be provided where ice and fresh meat may be kept, so that a regular issue may be made in the morning instead of at night, as was the case at this camp. Ice issued at night would melt before morning and the men would feel the want of cool water during the heat of the day, and the meat would sometimes spoil for the want of a cool place in which to keep it.

One other thing in this connection: I do not see why, that when the travel ration was issued, coffee money allowance was not also provided. This was applied for, but I was informed that the coffee would have to be bought and "vouched for," the same as meals while traveling from home stations.

Regarding camp duties: I answered all alarm calls; took in the marches, outposts, advance and rear guard duty, and was also present and took active part during the sham battles. I presume that other officers will thoroughly criticise these maneuvers, but I would suggest that some system be devised so that in the event of a night attack the enemy could be distinguished from friends.

In conclusion, will emphatically state, that, after an experience of over twenty years with the State Troops, this encampment was the most instructive of them all.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES S. NOBLE,
Captain, Second Infantry, F. S. T.,
Commissary.



APPENDIX B.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

REPORTS ON INSPECTION OF TROOPS AT THEIR HOME STATIONS.

REPORT BY THE UNITED STATES INSPECTORS.

War Department,
The Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, June 13, 1907.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee.*

SIR:—The Acting Secretary of War directs me to hand you herewith memorandum showing the deficiencies in arms, uniform and equipments of the organizations of the Florida militia, noted by Colonel R. H. Patterson, Artillery Corps, and Major John A. Dapray, U. S. A., during the recent inspections made by them under the provisions of General Orders No. 71, War Department, series of 1903.

Attention is invited, in this connection, to paragraph 460a of General Orders No. 71, War Department, current series, containing the requirement as to the quantities of arms, uniforms and equipments that must be kept on hand by the Governors of the several states and territories for the equipment of the minimum strength prescribed by the said order.

Very respectfully,
W. P. HALL,
Adjutant General.

War Department,
The Adjutant General's Office.

MEMORANDUM.

Extracts from memoranda of inspection, giving remarks of the inspecting officers concerning the organizations of the militia of Florida, at the recent inspection.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

The physical appearance of officers composing the General Staff of the Florida Militia seems to be good, and the character of the men composing it, with one or two exceptions, perhaps, is good. Their zeal and efficiency, however, cannot be practically judged at annual inspections on account of the peculiar system of military administration in this State, which permits the Adjutant General of the State to administer all military affairs according to his own individual discretion and inclination under the nominal direction of the Commander-in-Chief, without reference to any of the General Staff officers. Although some of the General Staff officers are personal or political appointments, who show plainly their unfitness for the particular office they hold, they are as a class capable and intelligent men of acknowledged personal integrity, who, if required and shown how to do their respective duties, would undoubtedly do good and reliable service throughout the year. Under the present system, however, the only duty required of the General Staff, according to my knowledge, in the past year, pertained directly to the brief annual encampment in August 1906, and the recent inspection at Jacksonville, when some of them paraded with the Adjutant General of the State.

The room space allotted to the office of Militia Headquarters is too limited to meet all demands, and there is absolute necessity for additional storage room for supplies and stores, which should be kept on hand in sufficient quantities to meet all current demands. The present system of administration of military affairs, resting directly as it does upon one single man—the Adjutant General of the State—is attended with such serious defects and drawbacks, that I have recently, as military adviser, submitted the matter for the consideration of the Governor, recom-

mending the establishment of an advisory board to consider and help direct the general military policy and administration of State military affairs.

The Adjutant General is a quick-witted, active, energetic, and capable man, but his lack of experience as a military commander and staff officer in active service threatens to endanger the proper exercise of his naturally fine talents; and equal, though he may seem to be, to meet all the burdens of his important office in the way of supervision of reports and clerical labor, he must soon have additional office and clerical help, and also have the much-needed advantage of advice from an advisory board, or the welfare of the military establishment in Florida must suffer. The work at Militia Headquarters is far too much for any one man to shoulder, especially when there is only one permanent female clerk to assist. Of late, however, the services of a retired quartermaster sergeant have been secured under my advice, and if the arrangement continues, either with this or some other competent retired quartermaster sergeant, much good is likely to result.

It has been deemed impracticable to keep large, or even sufficient, quantities of stores and supplies on hand, for the reason that there has been no available storage room; but an effort is now making to induce the Legislature, now in session, to provide for a State Arsenal at Jacksonville, which will save a great deal to the State in the way of freight, and besides enable the State to keep supplies on hand in sufficient quantities to meet requisitions from time to time without sending them to the War Department.

I is expected that new military regulations will soon issue, and a number of appointments of General Staff officers required to be made in accordance with the new law will be announced.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE

The appearance of the attached men present seems to be exceptionally good—Sergeant W. W. Helvenston, of Company H, First Infantry. He is evidently a good clerk, because the official records and files show decided improvement over last year. The men at Tampa were not inspected by me.

There is no building rented or used for Brigade Headquarters. The Brigade commander and Brigade staff officers do their paper work in their private offices.

In theory, and under the law, the Brigade commander is the senior military commander in the State, responsible only to the Governor, to whom he may report directly; but as a matter of fact, the Brigade commander exercises very little discretion in the management or administration of Brigade affairs, and there is only a nominal system of Brigade administration—the Adjutant General of the State dealing directly with subordinate officers without even a reference of most matters to or through the Brigade commander, who therefore can have but little information respecting the Brigade throughout the year. As a result, excepting during the mobilization of the State troops in a brigade, the Brigade commander, it may be stated with all respect to him, becomes practically a figure-head, and yet at times, under the law, may be held to responsibility for things he cannot control.

Two enlisted men (Hospital Corps). No clothing or equipment reported for these men.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Headquarters:

The general physical appearance of the men seemed very good, and the Band seemed to be much improved over the unsatisfactory condition reported last year at inspection. The Hospital Corps men are in need of attention, but it is believed that with respect to zeal and efficiency, all the enlisted men in their respective lines are about up to the average, and if called out for duty in domestic emergency by either the State or the United States would do good and reliable service.

There was both delay and confusion in the formation of the command for inspection, the hour set being 8 p. m., whereas it was about half past eight when the Band marched out of its barracks to take place in the battalion line to be formed in the street, and while some of the other organizations were ready at the hour appointed, the line was not actually formed before 8:45 p. m. It is not known who was responsible for this unsatisfactory feature of the inspection, but there was clearly a lack of executive authority, for which of course no one but the commanding officer was responsible.

There is no official regimental headquarters office where all regimental records are kept, the method of administration being largely conducted by the regimental commander himself, who seems to be peculiarly well fitted for that

kind of administrative work. There is need, however, of a well established system of regimental administrative work, that will leave to the regimental commissioned and non-commissioned staff the proper discharge of duties regularly pertaining to their respective positions, for which they should be held directly responsible, thus leaving the regimental commander free to devote more time to the larger things legitimately requiring his attention.

The armory building is not large enough for the three companies, and regimental and battalion headquarters, Band and Hospital Corps, and besides is not secure.

Headquarters and Band:

Twenty-four enlisted. Only 6 revolvers reported, and no blanket-roll straps. Short 24 canteen-haversack straps, 6 tin cups, and 13 knives. No blankets or overcoats reported.

Hospital Corps:

Ten enlisted. One meat can short; no blanket-roll straps reported. No serviceable campaign hats reported and no overcoats or blankets. Three pairs leggings short.

Headquarters First Battalion:

The sergeant-major is reported reliable and efficient in all respects, and of good physical appearance.

The commander of this battalion having three companies of his battalion stationed in Jacksonville under his immediate supervision and command, enjoys rare opportunities for their supervision and for practicing battalion command. To his credit, too, it should be stated that he is equal to his position and its responsibilities, being perhaps one of the best drill masters in the State troops.

One enlisted. No blanket-roll straps, haversack, or mess kit reported. No quartermaster supplies for the enlisted man excepting poncho, and shelter half.

Headquarters, Second Battalion:

The sergeant-major was seen at Gainesville, Florida, where he is attending college, but aside from his satisfactory physical appearance and seeming efficiency, there was no opportunity to judge of his zeal or merits as a soldier.

The battalion commander at Lake City is the post commander, and although he is an exceptionally bright and

intelligent man—a lawyer of acknowledged ability, and apparently conscientious and zealous in the performance of his military duties, after an experience of about ten years' service in the Florida militia—the military morale of Lake City, Florida, as a military station seems not up to the required standard. In my opinion both the battalion and company commanders stand in need of more direct help and encouragement than they seem to get. Last year at inspection by me, and year before when I visited Lake City during encampment there, it was plainly evident that the militia there stood in need of greater attention than it was then receiving, and by that I mean helpful, friendly attention from higher military authorities, and I still think so, especially with regard to clothing and kindly sympathy.

One enlisted. No blanket-roll straps reported, and no blanket or overcoat.

Headquarters, Third Battalion:

The sergeant-major was reported to be duly uniformed, armed and equipped, but inasmuch as no uniforms are carried on battalion quartermaster returns, and the sergeant-major being stationed at Pensacola, Florida, no report concerning him can be made by me.

The battalion commander, who is also post commander, has reason to feel gratified over the appearance of the company as well as the officers at battalion headquarters. The most perfect harmony seemed to prevail, and the fact that citizens of the town were trying to raise money to send the company to the Jamestown Exposition indicated the kindly feeling prevailing in that community towards its much needed and appreciated company of militia.

One enlisted. No ordnance excepting revolver and n.c.o. sword, and no quartermaster supplies excepting heavy tentage.

Company A:

Fifty enlisted. No blanket-roll straps; no blankets or overcoats. Ten campaign hats short.

As a whole the men are of good physical appearance, zealous and efficient, and it is believed that if called out in emergency by either the State or the United States the company could be relied upon to do good and faithful service.

This company has improved very noticeably in the past

year, and the present captain has reason to feel gratified over the military spirit and enthusiasm which are quite manifest.

The deficiencies are alleged to be due to recent sale or destruction under process of official survey of property, which has not been replaced—a bad policy, in my opinion. Men had better have old campaign hats than none at all, and it is not a very good system that permits a company, even temporarily, to be without proper sufficient tentage—a condition now prevailing in this company.

Gallery practice is regularly conducted. No range target practice has been held for over a year. The squad system is adhered to. Physical examination of recruits is conducted before enlistment.

Company B:

Forty-four enlisted. Four gun slings short; no blanket-roll straps. No blankets or overcoats reported; 4 campaign hats and 4 shelter halves required.

The men all seemed of good physical condition, but their zeal or efficiency could not be measured by the showing they made in ranks at inspection. There was a large percentage of recruits, comparatively undrilled. Nevertheless in emergency it is believed the company as a whole would do good service for the State or the United States if called out.

The present captain (Calkins) has certainly effected much improvement in this company over its condition at the last annual inspection, when I felt it my duty to make unfavorable report concerning it. The captain made no secret, however, of the fact that the only way he could present required appearance at annual inspection and the annual encampments was by the method of special recruitment inaugurated a month or so before each inspection or encampment. He had recently dropped a number of undesirable men and enlisted nearly half of the present strength of his company.

The medical examination of recruits is nominal, so much so, that the captain knew little about them. The armory is small and unsuitable. The captain is a bright and energetic officer, and under proper direction from higher military authorities would, I think, correct the unsatisfactory conditions still existing in his company, which in times past seems to have been much neglected.

Company D:

Fifty-six enlisted. One rifle and sling required; also 1 canteen, 1 haversack, 2 meat cans, 1 tin cup, 9 knives, 10 forks. No blanket-roll-straps or canteen-haversack straps. Seventeen campaign hats and 26 pairs leggings required, to replace unserviceable. Sixteen ponchos short. No blankets or overcoats reported.

Physical appearance of the men seemed good and indicative of satisfactory character. The company is apparently in a state of zealous efficiency, and could be relied upon in emergency to do faithful service if called out by the State or the United States.

The captain of the company called attention to the utter insecurity of the property and arms room in the armory building. The windows are without shutters or bars, and any hostile or vicious person could enter the arms room and destroy or injure the arms at will. Under some sort of agreement with the local police authorities the ammunition of this company is kept at the adjacent police station.

Weekly gallery practice is conducted. No range target practice for months past. The squad system is reported to be adhered to.

Company E:

Thirty-nine enlisted. Forty-eight canteen-haversacks short; no blanket-roll straps reported. Only 7 serviceable campaign hats and 7 serviceable pairs leggings reported; no blankets or overcoats.

The general appearance of this company at inspection was fair only, and while neither its zeal nor efficiency seem at all manifest, in domestic emergency it is believed this company (like nearly every other company in Florida in time of trouble), would do good active service, and could be relied upon to the best of its ability if called out by either the State or the United States.

While this company is somewhat improved over its unsatisfactory condition last year, when I felt compelled to make a decidedly unfavorable report concerning it, it is in need of careful attention, encouragement and help from the State authorities. In my opinion the condition of this company, like that of several inspected by me this year and last year, is largely due to the fact that it receives very little direct encouragement, and has failed to secure

much needed uniforms to enable the men to keep up proper personal pride.

The armory is insecure, unsatisfactory and unsuitable, and should be vacated as soon as possible. Target range available up to 600 yards, but no range target practice yet. Gallery practice only twice since July, 1906. No squad system at all. Company has had no captain, it is reported, since January 1, 1906.

Company F:

Sixty-one enlisted. Short 5 rifles, 9 bayonet scabbards, 8 cartridge belts, 5 gun slings, 11 tin cups, 12 knives, 14 forks, and 10 spoons. No blanket-roll straps. Thirty-two pairs serviceable khaki trousers required to complete that uniform; and 33 serviceable campaign hats and 26 serviceable pairs leggings. Eleven ponchos short; no blankets or overcoats reported.

The physical appearance of this company was as good as any other perhaps, and the character of the men satisfactory, but nothing can be judged of its capacity for zealous, efficient and reliable service at this time. The time was when this company was reputed to be one of the best drilled and best officered organizations in the Florida service, but its condition at last year's inspection by me was reported unsatisfactory on account of change of officers then occurring, and it is regrettable that the present confused status of the company officers seems to be responsible for the lamentable and unsoldierly conditions prevailing in the company this year. It seems a pity that such good men are not better handled, and it is not just to locate the blame upon the company, or even its own newly elected officers, when so little effort seems to have been made by higher military authorities to correct the unsatisfactory conditions existing and so conspicuously manifest at inspection.

I was informed by the colonel of the regiment to which this company belongs that all the records of the company had been lost, mislaid or destroyed, and that there was neither muster roll nor property list to consult. The officers **were reported sick** and unable to be present either at inspection of company or property, although I did see and meet a gentleman in civilian clothes who was said to be the captain of the company, seated near the company when it was assembled in the armory for inspection under charge of the first sergeant. (There were quite a number of lieu-

tenants in the armory that night, any one of whom might have been assigned to this company temporarily or at least to command it during the inspection.)

For the State muster a roll call was made from an old list of names, but it was impossible for me to verify the present or absentees, or to verify the property of this company. Indeed, subsequent to the inspection of the company in line, when I presented myself at the armory at the time appointed for the inspection of the company store-room and property, no officer of the company was present—no enlisted man either to assist in handling property, and not even the quartermaster sergeant. The colonel of the regiment, however, was there, and it was then that he informed me as above stated about the absence of all records of the company property or personnel. I therefore decided not to attempt to verify the company property, but to accept reports signed by the colonel or some regimental staff officer, if no company officer could be found to sign the papers, and to make due notation of the conditions that made that course necessary. But Colonel Maxwell, after taking the blank forms for preparation of the required reports pertaining to the inspection, delayed six weeks in returning them to me, and only did so after repeated importunities which I felt at the time were not in keeping with the dignity of an official inspection by a United States officer, but I realized from other experiences with this officer that unless that course was pursued the hope of securing those reports would have to be abandoned.

As it is I must submit the reports without verification, and cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that inasmuch as this company is in Jacksonville, right under the eye, or supposed to be right under the eye, of the colonel of the regiment, who is post commander, its present unsatisfactory conditions may be traced to his inattention to that course of regimental administration necessary to preserve the discipline and usefulness of the organized militia under his command. There is, I am told, a pending controversy between the captain of this company and the Colonel and Adjutant General of the State over property responsibility, which having, as I am privately informed, resulted in the captain's refusing to sign for the property listed on the transferring invoices, does not speak well for either the methods of administration or discipline of those concerned.

Company H:

Thirty-five enlisted. Five serviceable haversacks required; 10 canteen-haversack straps short. No blanket-roll straps reported. Only 8 serviceable campaign hats on hand. No blankets or overcoats reported.

The men of this company seem to be of average appearance, and a majority of them are up to the average standard of zeal and efficiency, but there is no doubt that they stand in need of lessons in discipline. In emergency they would probably all respond to a call from either the State or the United States, and as a company would do faithful and reliable duty to the best of their ability. A few of the men, however, well-known to the captain, ought to be discharged as soon as possible.

Attention is respectfully invited to the remarks made in my report of inspection of (headquarters) Second Battalion, First Infantry, to which this company belongs.

When the present captain took charge of this company last year its condition was very unsatisfactory, and while some improvement is noted, more improvement is imperatively needed. The captain, however, is a bright and intelligent officer, and I think with proper encouragement and help from higher authorities he will be able to lift the company to a higher standard. He must, however, check in future (and punish as well) such insubordination and lack of discipline as occurred when two men in the company during the muster (after inspection) by the State inspecting officer, talked back to the State inspector, declaring that they had never been properly enlisted, and that a number of other men in the company like themselves had never taken the oath of enlistment.

No target range practice has been held during the past year. Gallery practice conducted weekly. No squad system maintained. Physical examinations irregularly and carelessly conducted. Records of company fail to show accurately just what men were physically examined and duly enlisted.

Company K:

Fifty-eight enlisted. Short 8 gun slings, 13 canteens, 53 canteen-haversack straps, 6 tin cups, 8 knives, 8 forks. No blanket-roll straps reported. Nineteen campaign hats and 10 ponchos required. No blankets or overcoats reported.

General appearance of the company in all respects as to character, zeal and efficiency, was good. One man in ranks, however, showed plainly that he had been drinking, and several men, notably a sergeant, seemed unable to stand steady or constantly at attention in line, due no doubt to want of practice. The company is composed, however, of good material, and in emergency would all volunteer and do good service if called out by the State or the United States.

This company is composed of an exceptionally good lot of young men, and if carefully managed the company will continue to be not only one of the largest, but one of the best in the State. The town is small, but military spirit is emphasized by the fact that nearly all the available or eligible young men are enrolled in this company, and they should all be held if possible. The captain is a military enthusiast, and is zealous, but is inclined to be too indulgent at times. For example, in order to give his men what he regarded as a deserved rest after the company returned from the last annual encampment in August, 1906, he required very little, if any, drill or other military duty of them during the fall or winter. And under the State system this hiatus or period of inactivity seems possible.

The armory is too small and unsuitable. There is no target range, and no gallery practice has been conducted, but gallery practice is promised soon to begin. No squad system is maintained. There is some apparent lack of harmonious cooperation among the officers in company military matters.

Company L:

Fifty-two enlisted. Two bayonet scabbards, 54 canteen-haversack straps, 1 mess kit (excepting spoon) required; no blankets; no blanket-roll straps reported; 4 campaign hats short. No blankets or overcoats reported.

The appearance of this company was exceptionally good at inspection, and its zeal and alertness were quite manifest. It may be regarded as one of the most reliable companies in the State, and in domestic emergency would do good service if called out by the State.

The proper military spirit is quite manifest in this company, so imperatively needed in its isolated home, and the captain has reason to feel gratified over its smart soldierly appearance at inspection. The squad system is maintained.

The company has the use of good target range up to 500 yards. Gallery practice is conducted regularly at stated periods, usually every three weeks.

The company has seven marksmen, but the captain states that the interest in targetry has been diminished on account of what the company regarded as an arbitrary and unfair ruling by the State authorities which shut it out of the competition for State trophies last year, when the company team or contestants were delayed in reporting by a delayed train, but arrived nevertheless before the competition had progressed too far for the participation which the company felt they were entitled to. The armory is one of the best in the State.

Company M:

Thirty-seven enlisted. No gun slings or blanket-roll straps reported. Three canteen-haversack straps, 6 tin cups, and 2 forks short. No blankets or overcoats reported.

The physical appearance, character of men, zeal, efficiency, and reliability of the command in domestic emergencies, are fair; but it is believed that many, and perhaps all, of the few men present would in emergency do good service.

This company is one of several inspected by me this year and last year in need of more careful attention than seems to have been given it by higher military authorities. There being no militia company at the capital of the State, it goes without saying that those at the nearest adjacent towns (like Marianna and Live Oak) should be kept at the highest notch of efficient usefulness, but they are not.

The captain, who resides at a town eighteen miles from the company station, informed me that he was determined to resign, because he realized it was impossible for him, under the circumstances, to improve the company or give it required attention.

The armory is new and large, and one of the best in the State. The officers are looking for a good target range, and expect soon to secure one. The new armory drill room offers excellent conditions for gallery practice. There is no regular squad system. The second lieutenant of the company seems to be an officer of unusual promise, and it is believed that he could improve the company if made captain.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Headquarters:

Two enlisted. Stores with Headquarters Second Battalion—none excepting poncho and shelter tent.

Band:

Thirty-one enlisted. Short 25 canteens, 17 canteen-haversack straps, 21 haversacks, 21 knives, and 18 forks. No blanket-roll straps reported. Sixteen blouses and 15 pairs breeches, 20 campaign hats, and 15 pairs leggings required. No blankets or overcoats. Physical appearance good; not very reliable in emergency. The band turned out with some members not in uniform, only 15 being uniformed.

Hospital Corps:

Six enlisted. Short 3 canteens, 5 canteen-haversack straps, two haversacks, 3 meat cans, 6 tin cups, and 2 Hospital Corps knives. No blanket-roll straps, blankets, overcoats, or ponchos reported. Three campaign hats, 2 pairs leggings, and 2 shelter tent halves required.

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal, efficiency, and reliability of the command in domestic emergencies, all good. The stores and equipment were not ready for inspection at the time requested, and necessitated inspection partly at bad time of day. More time should be allotted for inspection purposes.

Headquarters First Battalion:

One enlisted. No blanket-roll straps, and no blanket or overcoat.

Everything in good condition; officers intelligent.

Headquarters Second Battalion:

One enlisted. Blanket-roll straps, canteen, haversack, and mess kit (excepting knife) required; no uniform reported.

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal, efficiency, and reliability of the command in domestic emergencies, all good.

Headquarters Third Battalion:

One enlisted. No blanket-roll straps reported, and no blanket or overcoat.

The sergeant major is of good physical appearance, and seems a bright, intelligent, and zealous young man. The fact that the battalion commissioned and non-commissioned staff officers are located away from battalion headquarters sometimes leads to confusion and undesirable conditions. In my opinion the battalion headquarters officers and property should be located at one place—at least where practicable.

Company A:

Sixty enlisted. No blanket-roll straps, blankets or overcoats reported. One campaign hat, 5 ponchos, and 3 shelter halves short.

Physical appearance of the men good—zeal and efficiency up to the average. In emergency it is believed nearly all the men would respond to call for either State or Federal service and company could be relied upon to do duty faithfully. The armory is much better than the average, consisting of two stories, with drill room and club room, besides lockers in store room. Physical examinations are conducted always before enlistment of recruits.

Company B:

First Platoon—Thirty enlisted. No blanket-roll straps, blankets, or overcoats reported.

Second Platoon—Twenty-five enlisted. No blanket-roll straps, canteen-haversack straps, blankets, overcoats, or serviceable campaign hats reported.

First Platoon: Good physical appearance of men indicates good character. Men seem zealous and moderately efficient and in domestic emergency could be relied upon. Captain estimates number of men who would volunteer for United States service if called in emergency at about 90 per cent. In May 1906, Companies B and M, Second Infantry, were consolidated, the former becoming the First Platoon of the company under immediate command of the captain, with station at Leesburg. The members of the platoon come from scattered parts around Leesburg, and there are two outlying squads of five men each commanded by a sergeant at neighboring settlements. The present captain is an expert rifle shot, and has done

much to encourage target practice. He has, however, resigned, and is awaiting the qualification of his successor. The armory is fairly well adapted to its military use. Physical examinations of recruits are always made before enlistment.

Second platoon: Men are of good physical appearance, and appeared to be a fair class of young men. They are undoubtedly zealous, but not as well drilled as they should be. In emergency, however, they would all probably respond, either for State or Federal service, and could be relied upon to do faithful service. In May, 1906, Companies B and M, Second Infantry, were consolidated into Company B, and Company M at Brooksville became the Second Platoon of that company, commanded by the first lieutenant of the company stationed at Brooksville, Florida. The armory building is the best obtainable, and while for the time being answering strictly military purposes, is not such as should be occupied permanently as an armory. It is not secure, and might at any time be entered and robbed. The ground formerly used as target range has been lost to the State, and there is now no range there. Gallery practice, however, is regularly conducted, and forms the main attraction of the armory, the men regarding gallery shooting as most pleasing sport and pastime in their little town. Physical examinations, according to Lieutenant Burns' (the Platoon commander) statement, are not made before, but after enlistment—if made at all. Still the platoon shows much improvement over last year's condition, and the commander is a very earnest and conscientious man, but of measured military ability.

Company C:

Fifty-three enlisted. No blanket-roll straps. Nineteen knives and 7 forks short. Twenty pairs serviceable khaki trousers required; also 14 serviceable campaign hats, and 5 pairs leggings.

Physical appearance of men good; but if absentees are no better instructed than those present, company had better be mustered out of service.

Company D:

Fifty-five enlisted. Short 20 rifles, 20 slings, 19 bayonet scabbards, 19 cartridge belts, 11 canteens, 14 canteen-haversack straps, 12 haversacks, 13 meat cans, 34 forks,

and 27 spoons. No blankets or overcoats reported. Short 34 campaign hats, 30 pairs leggings, 37 ponchos, and 13 shelter halves. Blouses required for 21 men, and trousers (dress) for 23.

Physical appearance good. Men seemed willing, but did not know much. Not well enough drilled or disciplined to rely on in emergency. No armory, only two rooms, one for company meetings, other store room. Was obliged to hold inspection in a narrow hallway, and in single rank. If this company does not show improvement it should be mustered out. Clothing and arms are kept in the possession of the men. Officers appeared in khaki; had no blue. Clothing that had been worn is kept for re-issue in a worn and soiled state, and many men are disgruntled because they cannot get uniforms that will fit or look well. A good uniform would entice many men to join who now make fun of those in the company wearing shabby uniforms with no fit to them.

Company E:

Forty-eight enlisted. Nineteen rifles, 13 bayonet scabbards, and 48 slings required; and 32 canteens, 63 canteen-haversack straps, 31 haversacks, 42 meat cans, 41 tin cups, 48 knives (38 reported unserviceable), 45 forks (31 reported unserviceable), and 48 spoons. No serviceable quartermaster supplies reported excepting 14 khaki coats, 8 ponchos, and 79 shelter halves.

This company presents strange anomalies. The men are nearly all good physical specimens, apparently zealous and efficient, above the average of militia generally, and in time of emergency would undoubtedly almost to a man respond to any State or Federal call, and do good, reliable service. But for some reason or other the company, except during the encampment period and at the annual inspection, seems to have lost all sense of official obligation. I was amazed to hear that, except when assembled for inspections (once in December last, and upon the present occasion), the company had not been formally assembled for drill or otherwise since the last annual encampment in August, 1906. As a result of this deplorable state of affairs the arms were uncleared for months, and were in bad condition. A special inspection of this company was ordered and held by the State authorities in December, 1906, but the conspicuous fact remains that under the present system of military administration in this State it

is possible for a company not to drill, and not to assemble for any purpose for about four months. Captain Heiberger, the retiring company commander, who, in my opinion, was one of the best natural soldiers, and a year ago certainly one of the most enthusiastic officers in the Florida militia, declined to criticise the men of the company, assigning as a chief cause for the deplorable condition of the company, increasing discouragement which resulted from the failure of the State authorities to supply the company with much needed clothing—the most of it now said to be from three to five years old. At present the company is without an officer of its own, and in a state of deterioration.

Company F:

Fifty-two enlisted. No blanket-roll straps reported. Short 1 gun sling, 40 canteen-haversack straps, 11 tin cups. No blankets or overcoats reported, and no serviceable campaign hats. Eleven pairs leggings and 4 pairs khaki trousers required.

Physical appearance good; zeal good; efficiency good; could be relied on in an emergency. The inspection was, as a battalion formation, fair; men steady; drill good; officers bright and intelligent; discipline good. A fair armory. Equipments and clothing spread out on floor for counting. Drills once a week; sometimes oftener.

Company G:

Fifty-two enlisted. No blanket-roll straps or mess kits reported. One cartridge belt short. No blankets or overcoats; 32 campaign hats, 10 pairs leggings, and 11 ponchos required.

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal, efficiency, and reliability of the command in domestic emergencies, all good. Have a good drill space in City Hall, but it is being encroached on, and an armory should be built. Cannot explain the low percentage of attendance, except that company has lost captain, but the first lieutenant, when promoted, with his "nine" should be able to compel attendance on any call. Stores and equipment ready for counting, and carefully spread out.

Company H:

Fifty-five enlisted. Fifteen knives short. No blankets or overcoats.

In all respects this company appeared well at inspec-

tion. The men are of good physical appearance, zealous and efficient. In emergency it is believed the company would do good service for either the United States or the State, and could be relied upon. The captain of this company gives much promise of having a very useful and efficient organization. He himself is an enthusiastic expert rifle shot, and is doing much to encourage rifle practice. The company has the use of a good target range. The gallery practice is satisfactorily conducted. The armory building is not satisfactory, although the drill hall is larger than the average.

Company I:

Fifty-three enlisted. No blanket-roll straps reported. Fifty-eight canteen-haversack straps required. No blankets or overcoats reported, and only 11 serviceable pairs leggings. Seventeen blouses and 1 pair dress trousers, and 46 campaign hats (53 reported unserviceable) required; 6 ponchos short.

Physical appearance, zeal and efficiency, good; character of men, and reliability of the command in domestic emergencies, very good. This company has a good armory, where arms, equipment and clothing can be cared for, is very well dressed; well set-up men, neat and clean; the best company seen so far. Has the advantage of being very close to a Regular Garrison, Key West Barracks being opposite the armory. A pennant presented by the State for general proficiency, etc., was given the company after the evening inspection and outdoor drill.

Company K:

Fifty-four enlisted. No blanket-roll straps reported. Short 6 rifles and slings, 8 bayonet scabbards, 8 cartridge belts, 10 canteens, 15 haversacks, 66 canteen-haversack straps, 2 meat cans, 34 tin cups, 34 knives, and 54 spoons. No blankets or overcoats reported, and 4 blouses, 4 pairs dress trousers, 54 campaign hats (the 7 reported are unserviceable), 11 pairs leggings, and 24 ponchos and 22 shelter halves required.

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal and efficiency, all good. Reliability of the command in domestic emergencies, very good. This company has a good armory; property well taken care of, but suffers from the trouble of having old clothing on hand for issue to recruits.

Company L:

Forty-four enlisted. No blanket-roll straps reported, and no blankets or overcoats. All blouses and dress trousers reported unserviceable, excepting 16; and only 6 serviceable campaign hats and 20 pairs serviceable leggings are reported.

Physical appearance and character of men good; zeal fair; efficiency poor; reliability of the command in domestic emergencies fair. This company had no armory. Captain could not get his men together the evening set for inspection (Saturday), which had to be held the next day. Clothing, equipage, etc., were not ready for inspection and counting even the next day. Inspection was held in an unfinished hall, and it was being swept out when the inspector arrived. Perhaps with this new hall, with enough room for squad drills, company may pick up some, if not, it should be mustered out.

Company M:

Fifty-two enlisted. Short 4 rifles and slings, 10 bayonet scabbards, and 12 cartridge belts; also 4 canteens, 3 haversacks, 8 canteen-haversack straps, 6 meat cans, 3 tin cups, 8 knives, 7 forks. No blanket-roll straps reported, and no blankets or overcoats. Five blouses, 7 pairs dress trousers, 22 campaign hats, 12 ponchos, and 2 shelter halves required.

Physical appearance good; character of men good; zeal and efficiency good; reliable in domestic emergency. The inspection was as a battalion. Formation fair; men steady; drill good; officers intelligent; discipline good. A fair armory. Equipments and clothing spread out on floor for counting. Drills once a week; sometimes oftener.

Comment submitted to the Governor of Florida, from the office of the Adjutant General, upon the extracts from reports made by United States Inspectors upon the annual inspection of the Florida State Troops in 1907.

Headquarters First Brigade:

1. The administration of business at Brigade Headquarters would be greatly facilitated if proper office accommodations could be obtained. Unfortunately, the armory at

Jacksonville (where the Headquarters of the Brigade are located) is not large enough for the troops quartered therein. This situation has been commented upon in every report of this department, and remedy has been sought by appeal to the Legislature, etc.

2. The system of administration employed at Brigade Headquarters is due to no misconception, either at this office or at Brigade Headquarters, of the duties and responsibilities of the Brigade Commander, but is rather the result of conditions which so far it has been impossible to overcome, and which it is thought are well understood by your Excellency. It is a physical impossibility for the Brigade Commander in this State, under existing conditions, to exercise a close supervision over all matters of administration in his brigade; this for the reason that the present incumbent of that office (and this was the case with his predecessor) has private interests that occupy the major portion of his time, and the allowance granted under the law for Headquarters' expenses is not sufficient to employ clerical assistance.

3. It was found necessary to prescribe certain rules for military correspondence which differ from the regular practice in respect to the channels through which such correspondence must pass, because of the fact that this correspondence could not be handled at Brigade and Regimental Headquarters. This plan was only adopted at the earnest solicitation of the Brigade and Regimental Commanders, and upon their statements that it would be impossible for them to retain their positions unless relieved to some extent from the burden of correspondence involved in matters of routine administration. The system instituted in this State is outlined in Paragraph 4, of General Order No. 2, series of 1905 from this office, a copy of which is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit A."

4. It cannot be disputed that this general system has resulted in a growing dependence at Brigade and Regimental Headquarters upon this department to prescribe and inaugurate methods for improving the efficiency of the troops, a function which naturally attaches to the senior commanding officer. Every effort has been made by this department to place that particular responsibility where it belongs, and this will be established, it is thought, by quotations from reports of this department, copies of General Orders, etc., which are attached hereto and marked "Exhibit B."

5. The correspondence files of this office will show that since the Brigade organization was established, an effort has been made to get the Brigade Commander to prescribe a regular course of instruction for the troops and to employ the means necessary to insure its being carried out; in other words, to actively exercise the authority given him under his commission. On February 26, 1906, General Lovell made application for retirement, upon the ground that his personal business engagements prevented him from devoting the necessary time to the office of Brigadier General. General Sackett was appointed to succeed him, and upon his assuming command of the Brigade a letter was addressed to him of which a copy is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit C." This letter indicates the general attitude of this department toward the Brigade Commander. The files of this office will show many more in a similar strain.

6. General Sackett has recently written this office as follows:

"I have the honor to make application to be placed on the retired list of the Florida State Troops.

"In order to give the attention to the duties of Brigade Commander, which a proper performance thereof would entail, I have arrived at the conclusion that it will so conflict with my other duties that I cannot in justice to that position, my profession and my personal affairs, continue longer to serve in that capacity."

7. This office would be glad to be relieved of the responsibilities that have grown out of the conditions above referred to, but it is believed that this can only be done by establishing the Headquarters of the Brigade in fact as well as in theory, and by providing it with suitable office accommodations and competent clerical assistance.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Headquarters:

The inspection of the troops at Jacksonville, from the view point of the State inspector, was the most satisfactory held at that post in many years. There was some delay—due entirely to one organization—but the formation was absolutely without confusion, all of the movements being executed promptly and with precision. The commanding officer at Jacksonville (Col. Maxwell) is one

of the most capable officers in the State service, and possesses marked executive ability and a very thorough knowledge of military affairs. In the arrangements for the inspection at his post he was much hampered by the efforts of the United States inspector to set aside and countermand the instructions and orders which had been given pursuant to the provisions of the order under which the inspection was being held. This action upon the part of the United States inspector was complained of by Colonel Maxwell.

The armory at Jacksonville affords no suitable office accommodations for the Headquarters of this regiment, which is a very serious handicap in the conduct of business.

Headquarters First Battalion:

No comment.

Headquarters Second Battalion:

The statement of the Federal inspector that the Major commanding the Second Battalion and the company commander at his post stand in need of more direct help and encouragement than they seem to get (a remark applied to other officers and organizations frequently throughout his report), is not understood. Conditions have not been satisfactory at Lake City. Reports show that attendance at drills has been below the required standard, that enlisted men have been permitted to wear their campaign hats and other articles of the uniform when not on duty, etc., which plainly indicates a lack of proper disciplinary and administrative methods upon the part of the post commander. The files of this office show that these matters have been the subject of frequent and continuous correspondence with the post commander. No harsh action has been taken with him, but suggestions and directions have been given him repeatedly, and the tone of his replies indicates that they have been accepted as "friendly" and "encouraging."

The inference that the Federal inspector has sought to convey with regard to the matter of clothing at that post is unfortunate, for the records here show that the company at Lake City has had more clothing issued to it proportionately, than has any other company in the State service. For several years clothing was called for at the

rate of about two suits per man per year—which is six times as much as is contemplated to be issued under the State law.

Better results would be obtained at this post if the commanding officer were more assertive in his methods, and this view of the situation has been frequently presented to him in a kindly way, through correspondence.

The comments of the Federal inspector upon this battalion commander will be better understood if taken in connection with the fact that upon the occasion of the inspection at Lake City he (the U. S. Inspector) proceeded to the armory in advance of the hour set and induced this officer to commence the ceremonies before the arrival of the State inspector, the Adjutant General of the State, an act of discourtesy which was only exceeded by his conduct and general attitude toward the State inspector in the presence of subordinate officers at that post. Subsequent to that time, the United States inspector prepared and has been seeking to obtain the signature of this battalion commander to a statement of what he alleges to have occurred.

Headquarters Third Battalion:

No comment.

Company A:

At the time of inspection, the tentage of this company had just been condemned and sold. There was, and is, on hand at the State armory a sufficient quantity of tentage to supply whatever was needed in this command, a fact well known to the Federal inspector. In this connection, it may be said, however, that in many States all of the tentage is kept at general headquarters, and not left in the hands of the commanders of organizations. It is considered by no means necessary that the latter course should be followed. The item of campaign hats is selected for comment because there were fewer of them on hand than of any other articles of clothing, though the inventory made by the State inspector shows that there were more hats on hand with the company than there were men in line at the inspection. No requisition had been made by the company commander for hats, and there was a considerable quantity on hand at general headquarters, from which his deficiency could have been supplied.

Company B:

No comment.

Company D:

Copy of the remark with relation to the alleged insecurity of the property and arms room of this organization has been transmitted to the post commander at Jacksonville for his action. The attention of the State inspector was not called to this matter, and he gained an entirely different impression of the situation—for not only does this property seem to have the security afforded by ordinary windows and doors, but all of it was secured on the inside by lock and key, in closets and lockers.

Company E:

The condition of the armory is practically as stated. It has been impossible for the local officer to secure any more suitable place in the city; but as the result of special effort upon the part of this office, including a personal visit to Live Oak by the Adjutant General, and interviews with property holders, the erection of a building with suitable armory accommodations is now in progress and will be occupied as soon as ready; these quarters, as at most other posts, being rented by the State.

The statement that there are conditions which the Federal inspector deems unsatisfactory in this organization "largely due to the fact that it receives very little direct encouragement, and has failed to secure much needed uniforms," etc., can only be characterized as absolutely unjust, as may be borne out by an examination of the records of this office.

Company F:

This company was paraded for inspection by its first sergeant. The captain of the company (William D. Vinzant) had been confined to bed for some time prior to inspection because of an injury to his knee, and although unable to stand he was present in the armory during inspection in civilian's clothing. The only other commissioned officer on duty with the company (Second Lieutenant George J. Garcia) was confined to bed at the time with a bullet wound through his foot. As indicated by the remarks of the Federal inspector, it would have been possible for the post commander to have assigned a lieutenant from some other organization to this company for inspec-

tion and muster. That this was not done, it is believed, was because the companies were being mustered and given a comparative rating both as to attendance and efficiency, and the natural desire of the officers to be with their own commands was conceded to by the post commander, without prejudice, it is thought, to the conduct of the ceremonies.

This office cannot explain the circumstances which it is alleged by the Federal inspector attended the verification of this property. When a similar verification was made by the State inspector two days subsequent to the ceremony of inspection, there were present in company quarters a major and captain (both former commanders of the company), and Captain Vinzant, his company quartermaster sergeant, and several enlisted men who handled the property, and a careful inventory was made of all the company property, which was found to be in a most excellent condition.

The Federal inspector is in error when he says that there was "a pending controversy between the captain of this company and the colonel and Adjutant General of the State over property responsibility." Captain Vinzant had been in command of the company only a very short time before the inspection. Major LeFils, his predecessor, was accountable for all of such property and had all of the company papers and records—which were, perhaps, in a better condition than those of any other company in the State. No final transfer of property, however, had been made by Major LeFils to Captain Vinzant, and it developed *after the inspection* that Captain Vinzant was of the opinion that he did not have to receipt for such of the company property as he considered unserviceable. When this fact was reported to the Adjutant General's office, the regimental commander was directed to require him to receipt for all of the property or to relieve him of the command of the company, and upon the recommendation of the regimental and battalion commanders, and in lieu of this procedure, the resignation of this officer was accepted. The second lieutenant had in the meantime been promoted first lieutenant, was immediately assigned to its command, and receipted for all property. These facts were available to the United States inspector and could have been developed by proper inquiry, which would have enabled him to give a more just criticism than was evolved from the private information that he obtained.

Company H:

No comment.

Company K:

There is a range at this post available for use up to six hundred (600) yards, where considerable practice was had last year.

Company L:

A copy of the remarks said to have been made by the captain of this company to the United States inspector relative to having been shut out from the Rifle Competition of 1906 has been transmitted to the company commander for explanation, which, when received, will be referred to the Inspector General of Small Arms Practice, who was executive officer of that competition. The papers when complete will be submitted to your Excellency. No report, complaint, or information of any character, concerning this matter, has reached this office from any other source.

Company M:

The captain of this company was a resident of Marianna, its home station, but at the time that inspection was held he had business or professional engagements which required him to spend a portion of his time at Sneads, about 18 or 20 miles away. This officer had frequently expressed a desire to relinquish command of the company for this reason, but had been prevailed upon to retain it, as there was no one else at Marianna who would undertake the captaincy who had sufficient knowledge of military affairs to insure successful administration. Since the inspection, however, this officer (Andrews) has resigned and been succeeded by the second lieutenant of the company. The latter, however, had been in the company only a short time prior to the inspection.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Headquarters:

No comment.

Band:

This band, as the Governor will remember, is composed entirely of Italians, and, although naturalized citizens, only two of the twenty-eight members speak any English. While a first-class musical organization, the band had never had any military training until its muster into the service a short time ago. The difficulties involved are apparent, but nevertheless, it is believed that the members of this organization could be relied upon in emergency. Their service has been most faithful, and they have endeavored to meet all proper requirements. It must be inferred, therefore, that the United States inspector's remark is based entirely upon the fact that they are foreigners.

Headquarters First Battalion:

No comment.

Headquarters Second Battalion:

No comment.

Headquarters Third Battalion:

No comment.

Company A:

No comment.

Company B:

No comment.

Company C:

In order to increase the membership of his company for the inspection, the commanding officer of this organization had recruited quite a number of new men whose lack of instruction in drill detracted from the appearance of the company. This is one of the oldest, and has heretofore been considered one of the best, organizations in

the State, but owing to certain local conditions quite a number of its old members were absent from the post with leave.

Company D:

This is a new company, and at the time of inspection had been in the service less than six months. It is located at a point in the extreme southern portion of the State, nearly two hundred miles distant from any of the other posts, and there is not in the entire organization either a commissioned officer or an enlisted man who has had any previous military experience. Some allowances should be made for the fact that the only military information which the members of this company have acquired has been such as they could absorb from the books with which they are furnished in the limited time which they have been able to give to the military service aside from their usual business avocations. The report of the State inspector is very explicit as to the defects and needs of this organization, and every effort will be made to improve its efficiency. The zeal and enthusiasm of its members cannot be doubted, the only question being whether the organization can be drilled and instructed so as to make it effective for military purposes. Considering the length of time in which this company had been in the service, it is difficult to understand why it should be suffering because of worn clothing.

Company E:

The bad conditions that existed in this company were entirely due to the methods of administration employed by Captain Heiberger, who formerly commanded the company. It would be impossible to enumerate in the short space to be devoted to this comment the many difficulties that were experienced in transacting business with this officer. While a man of pleasing personality and courteous in the extreme, he seemed absolutely devoid of those qualities necessary to fit him for exercising command. It is required under the State regulations that quarterly drill reports be submitted by each organization. At the end of the March quarter of 1906 no reports of any character were received from this organization, and repeated calls were made for them without response. About the same time the various organizations were being urged to

send in requisitions for the clothing necessary to equip them for the field. As there is no place here for storing military supplies in any quantity, it was necessary to have these requisitions sent in by the various organizations, consolidate them here, and forward them to the War Department, in order to secure the articles needed in time for issue before the encampment. Finally, on June 11th, a letter was received from Captain Heiberger in which he claimed that his reports and requisitions had been forwarded early in May, but that they must have miscarried in the mail. His requisition finally reached this office, and the clothing was required for, but up to the time of holding the encampment it had not been received from the War Department, and all of it did not reach here until October—some four months after the requisition was originally made. This delay was explained by the Quartermaster General of the Army as having been due to the failure of contractors to furnish stores; but it is true that Captain Heiberger's company—not without his own fault—suffered from this delay. The encampment was held in August. The quarterly drill report and semi-annual muster roll became due on September 30th. These reports were not promptly forwarded, nor were replies made to letters sent from this office to Captain Heiberger, and more than a dozen letters were addressed to him during the months of September, October and November. Telegraphic call was made for these reports, and the officer was threatened with trial by court-martial. It was finally learned through other officers at the post that no drills were being held and that the men of the organization were generally dissatisfied by the lack of attention given the affairs of the company by its commanding officer. An order was thereupon issued directing a special inspection of this company, which inspection was held on December 17, 1906, by Major Albert H. Blanding; a copy of whose report, together with the recommendations in the matter, is submitted herewith and marked "Exhibit D."

As the easiest solution of the difficulties which presented themselves, Captain Heiberger was permitted to tender his resignation and was relieved, and the battalion adjutant was temporarily assigned to the command of the company.

It is a fact worthy of note that when the inspection of this company was held by the United States inspector,

Captain Heiberger was not in command of the organization, having been relieved some time before. He did not appear at the armory during inspection, nor did he call on the inspectors at the hotel. If he was seen at all by the United States inspector the latter must have put himself to the trouble of looking him up—for which there was no apparent necessity, as Captain Heiberger had nothing whatever to do with the company. The suggestion that Captain Heiberger could have had any excuse for criticizing the men of his former command is preposterous, and the ingenious manner in which his statement is embraced in the report of the United States inspector can only serve to convey a wrong impression.

In concluding the comment upon this company it need only be said that under the administration of the officer who succeeded Captain Heiberger (and who has since been appointed captain), the company has attained a degree of efficiency which it had not known since its muster out of the Volunteer Army in 1898. All clothing and other property needed has been required for and furnished. Regular and special drills have been and are still being held, and the men are regaining that degree of enthusiasm which is natural to them, but which had been stifled by the discouraging influences under which they had labored.

Company F:

No comment.

Company G:

No comment.

Company H:

No comment.

Company I:

No comment.

Company K:

No comment.

Company L:

No comment.

Company M:
No comment.

Hospital Corps:
No comment.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

1. Referring to the officers composing the General Staff of the Florida State Troops, the United States Inspector says:

"The character of the men composing it, with one or two exceptions, perhaps, is good."

It would be interesting to know what persons this United States officer had in mind when he made these exceptions, and upon what facts he presumes to question the character of the individuals composing this body. Although a member of the General Staff himself, the Adjutant General assumes the privilege of reminding the Governor that the gentlemen composing the General Staff of the Florida State Troops hold the high rank which they do for the most part because of years of meritorious service in the line and experience which seemed to fit them for the particular positions which they now fill, and furthermore, that they are men of prominence and high standing whose character is not questioned in the communities where they reside, and who command the respect and esteem of the people of the State at large. The uncalled-for and unwarranted imputation embodied in this remark of the United States inspector is most indignantly resented.

2. With regard to the duties performed by the officers of the General Staff: As the Governor well knows, there is but one salaried officer on duty with the organized militia of Florida and, necessarily, all of the burdensome duties relating to the various staff departments must devolve upon this officer, as he is the only one present at General Headquarters. This system does not "permit," but *compels* the Adjutant General of the State to administer the military affairs of all departments. The positions which the chiefs of the several staff departments hold are, in a sense, honorary, for certainly the State cannot exact the performance of onerous duties without some compensation; and added to this is the fact that none

of these officers reside within seventy-five miles of General Headquarters.

Under the Florida law, appointments to the General Staff are made by the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Adjutant General, and it is a condition in establishing eligibility for these appointments that the persons shall have held commission in the military service of the United States or the State of Florida at least two years. These provisions of law were designed to insure the filling of these important positions by competent men—which it is believed they are, without exception. Whenever practicable, they are called upon to perform the duties that properly relate to their offices. For example: During the encampment season the Commissary General invites proposals for subsistence stores and conducts all of the business connected with the Subsistence Department down to and including the issuance of these stores to the brigade and regimental commissaries. Therefore, the only function relating to the Subsistence Department which is performed by this office is the purely clerical one of examining and auditing accounts and returns.

It is obviously impracticable to require the quartermaster General to conduct the affairs of that department without pay, and if he cannot conduct them all it is difficult to tell just what portion of the work might reasonably be imposed upon him. As it is, whenever the troops are called out for field service he is required to contract for wagon transportation and for fuel, forage, straw, and all other items of quartermaster's supplies.

Similar duties are performed by the Surgeon General and other officers of the General Staff, but they can only reasonably be required to do these things during the short period of the year devoted to encampment and field exercises. It would be difficult for the Governor, or any one else not familiar with the details of military administration to conceive of the amount of work which, through the conditions above recited, devolves of necessity upon the Adjutant General. The duties relating to these various staff departments are not properly work for the Adjutant General; and for that officer to undertake to perform them, even with competent clerical assistance, he must necessarily slight some of the affairs that relate more particularly to his own department.

It cannot be questioned that there is too much executive work involved in the administration of the State's military affairs for one man to successfully cope with it. This fact has been presented as forcefully as possible in each successive report of this department, and the Legislature has been urged—through the messages of your Excellency, as well as by every other possible means—to at least make the Quartermaster General's office a salaried position.

The point which it is desired to make clear, is that the performance of these various duties by the Adjutant General has been due to no abnormal appetite upon his part for responsibility and hard work, but rather to circumstances which so far it has been impossible to overcome.

3. With reference to the establishment of a "military advisory board": The statement that "the present system of administration of military affairs" rests entirely upon the Adjutant General is nullified by the succeeding clause of the same sentence in which the officer making this criticism claims to have some status as a military advisor of the Governor, for the Adjutant General can issue no orders and take no official action without the authority of the Governor.

The establishment of a "military advisory board" would be welcomed by the Adjutant General; but this suggestion lacks the quality of practicability, as there are no officers located at the General Headquarters of the State who might be detailed for duty on such a board, and it is obvious that the administration of military affairs would be seriously handicapped if all matters had to be submitted to a board whose members were scattered. The amount of correspondence involved would alone render the scheme an impracticable one, and both because of expense and time such a board could not readily be convened.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The general character of the report upon which this comment is submitted makes it, to use a mild expression, unfair, and the language employed, as well as the circumstances involved, gives ground for the belief that it is designedly unfair in many particulars. In the remarks on the Headquarters of the Second Battalion and Companies "B", "E", "F", "H", "K", "L", and "M", of the First

Infantry, and Company "E" of the Second Infantry, an effort is made to convey the impression, by implication, that these organizations have suffered through want of encouragement and attention upon the part of the "State authorities" and because of discrimination. The latter is the only feature of this criticism that need be here considered, and the records of this office will bear out the statement which is made here, *that this charge is absolutely without foundation in fact*. If the troops at some posts lack in efficiency, discipline or instruction, it will most likely be traced to purely local conditions and to the methods of immediate commanding officers. Only one system of administration is employed in this office, and if it is possible under that system for the commanding officers of the First and Third Battalions, and of Companies "A", "D", "H" and "L", of the First Infantry, and for the commanding officers of the First and Second Battalions, and of Companies "A", "F", "H" and "M", of the Second Infantry, to have attained results that entitle them to the complimentary mention given them by the United States inspector, the other officers concerned—with the same opportunities, the same assistance, and the same means at their command—should accomplish as much. The difference, if there be any, must be charged to individual characteristics and methods of local officers.

In concluding this comment, it may be proper to again mention the multitudinous duties which, of necessity, devolve upon the Adjutant General; which duties, to secure anything like successful administration, should be divided between at least two officers. Under existing conditions this office is no sinecure, and for a man to undertake to perform the duties involved it must be, to no small extent, a labor of love—for certainly the compensation alone would not be a sufficient stimulus. As it is, the Adjutant General can be useful only as long as he enjoys the confidence and support of the Governor and is free from the harrassing influences of outside interference.

Comment submitted for the information of the Governor upon the letter of the Adjutant General of the Army addressed to the Governor of Florida under date of June 19, 1907:

Sufficiency of Arms, Uniforms and Equipment:

The deficiencies in each company as to articles of clothing and equipment are of minor character and can be supplied from the stock on hand at general headquarters. In fact, nearly all of these deficiencies have been supplied since the date of the inspection.

In this connection it should, perhaps, be noted that owing to the fact of there being no State arsenal in Florida, necessity has established the practice of equipping the troops once each year—usually in the spring, a month or two prior to the encampment season. Under this arrangement the inspections have occurred at a time when the organizations have been most deficient in clothing, equipment, etc. An effort will be made next year to supply any deficiencies which may exist in advance of the inspection.

There is an abundant supply of canteen-haversack straps, khaki trousers, tin cups and knives on hand at general headquarters—quite enough to supply any deficiencies existing at present. A quantity of ponchos have been required or, and this office is in receipt of notification from the Quartermaster General of the Army that they have been ordered shipped.

It is worthy of note that there are material discrepancies between the report submitted by the United States Inspector and that of the State Inspector as to the articles of military property on hand in each organization. In conducting the State inspections—which were held coincident with the Federal inspections—the State Inspector was required to, and actually did, personally count each article of equipment on hand. As the inventory which he was called upon to make formed a basis of settlement with each respective accountable officer, the utmost precision was required of him. A comparative statement as to the results obtained in this particular by the Federal and State inspectors is being prepared in this office, and will be submitted for your consideration later.

The troops of this State are required to and do furnish themselves with blankets, though it has not been practicable yet to supply them through this department.

Overcoats would certainly have to be regarded as a luxury by the soldiers of this State, as they are by no means a necessity so far as State purposes are concerned. This is not a conclusion arbitrarily arrived at by this office, but is an expression of opinion that would be concurred in by the commanding officers of every organization in the State. The question of expense has not been the only consideration in the matter, for, as the Governor knows, there is absolutely no place available at present in which to store any quantity of overcoats.

As to Section 15 of the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903, is understood at this office, a decision of the War Department that the troops of this State are not fully armed, uniformed and equipped for field service would debar the State from using its allotment of the Federal appropriation for the purpose of paying the expenses of annual encampments; but as special appropriation is made by the State to cover encampment expenses, it would seem that under ordinary circumstances the State could better afford to forfeit this privilege than to expend over seventeen thousand dollars (\$17,000) for the purchase of an absolutely useless article of clothing, when there are so many other more necessary purposes for which the limited funds available from both Federal and State sources may be expended.

In this connection, however, there is another consideration, and that is that the United States authorities probably believe it important that there should be available and on hand in the State a supply of overcoats sufficient to equip the troops in the event of their being called out of the State, and into another climate, for Federal purposes. In view of the very generous provision made for the militia by the national government, it is proper that the requirements of the War Department in this respect should be met, the only question being as to the means for doing so.

In a letter addressed to your Excellency, under date of February 5, 1907, the Secretary of War suggested that the State might acquire a reasonable number of overcoats and blankets each year, equipping a few companies at a time, and that if this were done it would be considered as meeting all requirements. This plan was adopted by the State authorities, and requisition for a limited supply of overcoats and blankets would have been filed at once, but for the fact that the State had no funds to its credit under the allotment of the national appropria-

tion for the fiscal year 1907, and that there were no State funds available for the purpose. The allotment for the fiscal year 1908 under the Federal appropriation will not be available until July 1st—but even then it may be necessary to delay the making of this requisition for the reason that there is absolutely no place in which to keep these overcoats and blankets—unless they be piled up on the Capitol grounds and covered by a paulin.

It was earnestly hoped, and confidently expected, that the Legislature which has just adjourned would make appropriation for the erection of a State Arsenal, and every effort was made—through the messages of your Excellency, and otherwise—to impress upon that body the necessity for such a building, but without success. This department now finds itself seriously embarrassed by not having some place in which to store even the limited quantity of supplies now on hand. There is no space in the State Capitol for the purpose, nor is there any suitable building in the vicinity which may be rented.

The failure of the Legislature to appropriate for the erection of a State Arsenal cannot, however, be accepted as indicating a lack of interest in or appreciation of the National Guard upon the part of its members; but is partially explained by the fact that a peculiar condition existed this year under which the State was called upon to provide for very unusual expenditures of another character.

The Assistant Secretary of War, in his letter to the Governor dated February 5, 1907, suggests that “possibly the demands of the United States could be used as an argument with the Legislature to increase the appropriations for the National Guard”. The force of this suggestion has not been overlooked, and it is perhaps worthy of note that the total appropriation for the organized militia of this State in 1907 shows an increase over the appropriation in 1900 of about six hundred per cent. Unquestionably, much more should have been done by the Legislature for maintaining the department, but this must necessarily be accomplished gradually and in proportion to the State’s resources. While it is true that Florida has has depended almost entirely upon its allotments of the Federal appropriation for clothing and equipping its militia, it has regularly appropriated for annual encampments of the entire organized force—and this has not been done in many States that are larger, more thickly populated, and with greater resources. In this connec-

tion, it would, perhaps, be not amiss to mention that while Florida's allotment of the national militia appropriation is based upon her congressional representation, the State really receives a much smaller amount proportionately than do nearly all of the other States in the South and many in the North, when the strength of the organized force maintained is considered.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS BY THE STATE INSPECTORS.

FIRST INFANTRY.

BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Company A:

General appearance—good; condition of arms; uniforms and equipment—fair; discipline—fair; care of public property—fair; condition of quarters—not fair. Instruction: Manual of arms—very good; close order drill—very good. Gallery practice not regular. Orders not properly published by posting. System of issuing property to enlisted men—very good. Squad system not enforced.

Company B:

General appearance—very good; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments—good; discipline—very good; squad system only partially enforced; care of public property—fair; condition of quarters—very good. Instruction: Manual of arms—good; close order drill—bad. Company not recruited to minimum strength. Men not instructed as to method of caring for arms. No sighting and aiming drill. Outdoor rifle range for only 300 yards. No gallery range. Morning report book not used.

Company D:

General appearance—very good; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments—very good; discipline—very good; enforcement of squad system—excellent; care of public property—very good indeed; condition of quarters—excellent. Instruction: Manual of arms—very good; close order drill—very good. Care of arms not sufficiently ex-

plained to men; had been explained once. No sighting and aiming drill. Men allowed to take uniforms home. Gallery practice not commenced. Morning report book not used, attendance at drills recorded on Quarterly Return form.

Company E:

General appearance—very bad; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments—very bad; discipline—not fair; company divided into squads, but system not in proper operation; care of public property—fair; condition of quarters—very bad. Instruction: Manual of arms—good; close order drill—very good. Non-commissioned officers' school held only twice within year. Instruction not progressive in accordance with prescribed course. No lockers for uniforms. Inspections not held regularly. No outdoor rifle range. Gallery range, but only used twice. Orders not posted or properly published. Company Q. M. Sergeant has the property book and keeps no accounts. Morning report book not used. Discharge certificates have not been given where men re-enlist. Armory entirely inadequate and not clean. All property not in for inspection as ordered. Company far below required strength.

Company F:

General appearance—very good; condition of arms, uniforms and equipment—very good; discipline—not fair; squad system not adhered to; care of public property—fair; condition of quarters—very good. Instruction: Manual of arms—good; close order drill—very good. The muster rolls of this company were not prepared. Drills were entirely dispensed with after encampment until about January 1st. No sighting and aiming drills. Arms had not been regularly inspected. Some men had been permitted to take property home with them. No regular system of issuing property to enlisted men—receipts not taken. Property verified only once during year. Company had had gallery practice once. Orders not properly published. Morning report book not used.

Company H:

General appearance—very good; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments—good; discipline—not fair; care

of public property—good; condition of quarters—good. Instruction: Manual of arms—good; close order drill—good. Squad system not enforced. No non-commissioned officers' schools. All men not instructed in care of arms. No sighting and aiming drills. Inspections not held regularly. Men permitted to take uniforms home with them. Property not verified at stated periods. Outdoor rifle range up to 1,000 yards. Gallery range, same practice held each drill night, but no regular system. Record books not posted. Receipts taken from soldiers for property issued, but Quartermaster Sergeant keeps no records. Morning report book not used.

Company K:

General appearance—fair to good; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments—not fair; discipline—poor; care of public property—poor condition of quarters—good inside, but halls outside and steps to street filled with rubbish. Instruction: Manual of arms—fair; close order drill—not fair. Squad system not adhered to. No non-commissioned officers' schools. Men not instructed in care of arms. Drills held only twice a month. No sighting and aiming drill. Captain keeps a list of what is issued to men, but takes no receipts; and allows men to take property home. Property not verified by Captain. Company has gallery target, but has never used it. Outdoor range up to 500 yards. Orders not posted. Morning report book not used. All property was not turned in for inspection as ordered.

Company L:

General appearance—excellent; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments—very good; discipline—excellent; squad system properly adhered to; condition of public property—good; condition of quarters—excellent. Instruction: Manual of arms—good; close order drill—good; extended order drill—fair. Non-commissioned officers' school not held regularly. Men not instructed as to nomenclature of rifle. Men take property home, but give receipt and Q. M. Sergeant keeps property book. Property has not been verified at regular intervals. Gallery range, and practice held every third drill night. Outdoor range up to 500 yards. Morning report book not used.

Company M:

General appearance—very good; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments—good; discipline—poor; care of public property—fair; condition of quarters—excellent. Squad system not enforced. Instruction: Manual of arms—fair; close order drill—fair; extended order—poor. Excellent armory. Non-commissioned officers' school not regularly held. Men not instructed in care of arms. No sighting and aiming drill. No regular inspections. No lockers, men allowed to take property home. Receipts taken from each soldier. Property not verified. No outdoor rifle range. Gallery range had not been used.

SECOND INFANTRY.

BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, FIRST BRIGADE.

Band:

The Adjutant, on account of press of business was not present at the inspection of property, and it was impossible to obtain definite information in relation thereto. The band, at present, appears to be poorly disciplined, but I am of the opinion that the organization is susceptible of good discipline, if properly enforced.

BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Company A:

General appearance—very good; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments—good; discipline—very good; care of public property—good; condition of quarters—very good; squad system not adhered to. Instruction: Manual of arms—good; close order drill—good; extended order drill—good. No sighting and aiming drill. Outdoor rifle range good for 200 yards. Gallery range not used. Orders not posted, though otherwise proper published. Morning report book had not been used. Interior economy of company very good.

*Company B:**First Platoon:*

General appearance—fair; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments—good; discipline—good; care of public property—very good; condition of quarters—very good.

Instruction: Manual of arms—good; close order drill—very good. No non-commissioned officers' school. Drills not progressive as prescribed. Men allowed to take uniforms home with them. Property not verified regularly. Gallery range practice held each week during indoor season. Squad system not adhered to. Outdoor range for 500 yards.

Second Platoon:

General appearance—fair; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments—not fair; discipline—poor; care of property—poor; condition of quarters—very good. Instruction: Manual of arms—poor; close order drill—poor. Non-commissioned officers' school regularly held. Men allowed to take uniforms home. Property verified only once a year. Gallery practice about twice a month. Orders read before company, but not posted. Record books not understood or posted.

BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, FIRST BRIGADE.

Company C:

General appearance—poor; condition of arms, uniforms equipments—good; discipline—not fair; care of public property—not fair; condition of quarters—fair; squad system not adhered to. Instruction: Manual of arms—poor; close order drill—poor. Men not instructed in the care of the arms. No sighting and aiming drill. Men allowed to take clothing home. Men give receipts for property, but system very imperfect, and Q. M. Sergeant keeps no records. Property verified only once a year. Gallery range, used about once a month. Morning report book not used.

Company D:

General appearance—very poor; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments—good; discipline—poor; care of public property—poor; condition of quarters—very good. Squad system partially adhered to. Instruction: Manual of arms—not fair; close order drill—poor. No non-commissioned officers' school. No sighting and aiming drill. Captain had never verified property since issued to him. Has no

gallery target. Morning report book not used. Had no summary court. No ammunition on hand. The property for which company commander is accountable is considerably scattered. Was unable to see about 15 rifles, and their exact whereabouts could not be accounted for. Company has no drill hall. Armory facilities very inadequate, two small rooms being used, one for property room and the other for assembly room.

BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Company E:

General appearance—fair; though company was paraded in service uniform instead of dress; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments—fair; discipline—had been very bad, improvement shown just prior to inspection under new commander; care of public property—poor; condition of quarters—fair. Instruction; Manual of arms—good; close order drill—good. Had had no non-commissioned officers' school. Men not instructed in care of arms. No sighting and aiming drills. No regular inspection held. Men allowed to take public property home with them; system of card receipts for issues to men just adopted. Property not verified. No outdoor rifle range. Gallery range, but not often used. Morning report book not used. New company commander just assigned.

BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, FIRST BRIGADE.

Company F:

General appearance—very good; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments—very good; discipline—very good; care of public property—very good; condition of quarters—very good. Squad system very well adhered to. Instruction: Manual of arms—very good; close order of drill—very good; extended order drill—good. Outdoor rifle range up to 500 yards. Gallery range, regular practice. Internal economy of this company very good.

Company G:

General appearance—fair; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments—very good; discipline—fair; care of

public property—poor; condition of quarters—fair. Squad system only slightly understood. Instruction: Manual of arms—very good; close order drill—good; extended order drill—fair. No non-commissioned officers' school. No system of issuing property to men, no receipts taken, though men permitted to take property home. Had a gallery target, but no practice. Company at a disadvantage on account of absence of Captain; Lieutenant just assigned to command.

BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Company H:

General appearance—excellent; condition of arms, uniforms and equipment—very good; discipline—very good; care of public property—very good; condition of quarters—very good; Squad system in fairly good operation, but full benefits not derived. Instruction: Manual of arms—good; close order drill—good; extended order drill—good. No sighting and aiming drill. Inspections had not been regularly held. Men permitted to take uniforms home. Each soldier gives receipt for property issued him. Out door rifle range up to 600 yards. Gallery range, but not much used, because Company Commander thinks soft lead bullets injure rifle barrels. Interior economy of this company very good.

BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, FIRST BRIGADE.

Company I:

General appearance—excellent; condition of arms, uniforms and equipment—excellent; discipline—very good; care of public property—very good; condition of quarters—very good; squad system not in operation. Instruction: Manual of arms—very good; close order drill—fair, extended order drill—good. Men allowed to take some of the property out of armory. They give receipts, system of accounting for same very good. Outdoor range to 500 yards. Gallery practice held. Orders not posted after being published. Interior economy of this company very good.

Company L:

General appearance—very good; condition of arms, uniforms and equipment—good; discipline—fair; care of

public property—fair; condition of quarters—fair; squad system in operation. Instruction: Manual of arms—good; close order drill—very good; extended order drill—good. Men not instructed in the care of the arms. Sighting and aiming drill not held. Inspections only held twice a year. On account of poor armory facilities men were permitted to take property home, receipts are given. No gallery range. No outdoor range. Orders not posted after being published.

Company M:

General appearance—fair; condition of arms, uniforms and equipment—very good; discipline—fair; care of public property—very good; condition of quarters—good. Squad System in operation, but not to best advantage. Instruction: Manual of arms—fair; close order drill—not fair; extended order drill—poor. No sighting and aiming drill. Men permitted to take property out of armory. No outdoor rifle range. No gallery range.

REPORT ON CONDITION OF COMPANY E, FIRST INFANTRY.

Headquarters Second Battalion, First Infantry,
Lake City, Florida, June 15, 1907.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:

In the matter of the advisability of disbanding Company E, First Infantry, stationed at Live Oak, and as to which I was some weeks ago directed by the Governor to make an investigation, I have the honor to report:

That at once upon receipt from the Adjutant General's office of the directions of the Governor in this matter, I issued an order to the commanding officer of Company E to call a meeting of his company at Live Oak, for the purpose of taking up and discussing the suggested disbandment and the condition of the company generally. The citizens of Live Oak were also invited to be present. The meeting was held, about twenty-five of the enlisted men being present, as well as a number of the leading citizens of Live Oak, among them Colonel M. E. Broom, Mayor. I stated the purpose of the meeting, giving a brief outline

of the situation, and requested the sentiments freely and frankly of the officers and enlisted men, as well as of the citizens; and after a discussion which seemed to disclose the sentiments of the people against disbandment, each member of the company present was required to make an expression of his views. The result was that all of the number present, with the exception of about two, expressed themselves as in favor of continuing the company in existence, provided discipline was enforced and the full complement of officers selected. At the request of those present, the matter was postponed until the meeting two weeks later, during which time efforts were made to secure the election of satisfactory and competent officers to fill existing vacancies.

Later on I visited Live Oak and attended the meeting of the company. Everyone was in favor of carrying on the organization, and the whole trouble seemed to be the selection of competent officers. Captain William H. Lyle is very earnestly desired by the enlisted men to again assume the captaincy, but he seems to hesitate about doing so; but very recently he has practically promised me to again become captain. I believe if he would take hold of the company, he could at once bring it to a high state of efficiency.

The company has interested itself generally, under the guidance of Captain Lyle in an advisory way, in securing a new armory—which was very badly needed. I believe that this matter has already been taken up with the Adjutant General's office, and that negotiations are pending for securing an armory on the second floor of the brick building now being erected by Mr. D. L. Bird, on West Howard Street.

After having investigated the matter rather fully and becoming acquainted with all the conditions, I am of the opinion that the company should not be disbanded at this time, and that if the proper officers can be selected and a new armory obtained, this company will become one of the most efficient in the First Regiment.

I shall keep in close touch with this matter during the immediate future and extend every effort possible to get the company again on a safe footing. In the meantime, my recommendation is that steps looking toward disbandment be suspended indefinitely.

Respectfully,

A. B. SMALL,

Major, First Infantry, F. S. T.

REPORT ON INSPECTION OF COMPANY B, FIRST INFANTRY.

Headquarters First Regiment, Infantry,
Jacksonville, Florida, September 21, 1907.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:

An inspection of Company B, First Infantry, made by me at its home station on the evening of the 16th instant, discloses conditions which, in my opinion, make it necessary that I recommend its disbandment. The muster roll submitted by its commanding officer on this occasion shows the strength of the organization to be but one officer and twenty-four enlisted men and of this number there were but one officer and ten enlisted men present for muster and inspection, which, with one man who was temporarily absent, represents the present actual strength of the company, eleven of the men having recently moved to other places and beyond the jurisdiction of their company. I am given to understand that the citizens of Fernandina realize fully the importance of having a well organized military company in their city, and those to whom I have talked upon the subject so expressed themselves. I was further given to understand that the Board of Trade has shown considerable interest and activity in the past in assisting the company, and that they are ready and willing to do what they can to maintain it. It would appear that the company has been composed almost entirely of young men serving as apprentices at the railroad shops; that by reason of the many changes that have taken place at these shops, caused by the partial removal of the same to Jacksonville, and the moving away from the city of so many men, its membership has been reduced to its present strength.

The commanding officer tells me that he has made every effort possible to recruit the company up to the minimum number, but that he has found it impossible to do so. He recommends the disbandment of the present command and the organization of a new company, believing that its disbandment would more than any other means bring more forcibly to the attention of the citizens of Fernandina the necessity of maintaining a military company. Captain Calkins is of the opinion, and I concur in his belief, that an entirely new company can be formed from among the young men of the city who represent the business and

social element of the community. It seems an unquestioned fact that the present organization must go; and, believing it for the best interest of the service, I have the honor to recommend that Company B, First Infantry, be immediately disbanded, to the end that a new company may be organized and mustered into the service as early as possible.

The company is in no condition to attend camp this year, nor can it be gotten in such shape as to warrant its going. I found that the clothing and quartermaster's supplies, the ordnance and ordnance stores, in possession of the commanding officer of this company was well taken care of, it being systematically and conveniently arranged and stored and in good condition.

Captain Calkins is manifesting considerable enthusiasm in military matters, and if he can secure the support and cooperation of the citizens of Fernandina, I am of the opinion that he will give us a thoroughly well organized company—one that will reflect credit not only upon him, but upon his home town and upon our entire military establishment.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully

WILLIAM LEFILS,

Colonel, First Regiment Infantry, F. S. T.

REPORT ON INSPECTION OF ARMS, POST OF JACKSONVILLE.

Jacksonville, Florida, November 30, 1907.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:

In compliance with order contained in your letter of November 8, 1907, I submit the following report:

I inspected Company F, First Infantry, Florida State Troops, at 8:00 p. m. November 11, 1907. Found the rifles very dirty, chambers of barrels rusty; could not inspect the bore of the rifles, owing to insufficient light. Guns had been shown no attention since return from camp. Found a number of rifles in good condition. Upon inquiry, I was advised by the quartermaster sergeant that the clean rifles belonged to members of the company who failed to attend the encampment.

I inspected Company D, First Infantry, at 10:30 a. m. November 17, 1907. Found the arrangement of lights for inspection of rifles good, but the rifles in a very bad con-

dition. Locks, bolts, chambers, bore and barrels very rusty; one gun lock broken (unserviceable). Rifles shown no care since return from camp.

I inspected Company A, First Infantry, at 8:00 p. m., November 19, 1907. Found rifles in bad condition; rusty in chambers, barrels and lock bolts. Light bad for inspection. Could not inspect the bores of the rifles, but saw enough sand, rust and dirt to show that arms had had no attention since return from camp. Found the missing rifle, No. 113817 (Company number 31). Took possession of same and gave receipt to the quartermaster sergeant of Company A for the rifle.

After my inspection of rifles in Company D, I had an interview with its commanding officer with reference to the cause of the bad condition of his rifles, not altogether due to camp service. He called my attention to the damp condition of his locker and storerooms; the flooring upon the ground without ventilation underneath; the walls of the rooms without furring; two windows facing north useless, owing to the crowded condition of the rooms, with lockers and shelves covering the windows; that he is compelled to use electric light during the daytime to find equipment. He also spoke of his fear of a "call down" by the officer inspecting the rifles at the annual inspection, by finding oil or grease on them—always a terrible punishment for a good officer.

I advised the Captain that he is the responsible officer for the care of the arms, ammunition and equipment of his company, and if he found it necessary to float his rifles in oil or grease to keep them in order and free from rust, to do so.

The captain has notoriously the worst rooms for the storage of arms and uniforms in the Duval County Armory. He should have a room made for his property on the second floor, same size as for Companies A and F, or the two rooms assigned to him on the third floor, now used for non-military purposes—as sleeping quarters for some members of the band.

While making this inspection I got into the gun shed of the Machine Gun Platoon. My attention was called to the feed drums of the Gatling guns and I found to my dismay that five drums were unfit for service which means that the fighting capacity of the platoon has been reduced one-third of its force either by ignorance or criminal neglect and that no report has been made to the Post Commander. Owing to the want of proper light I had no

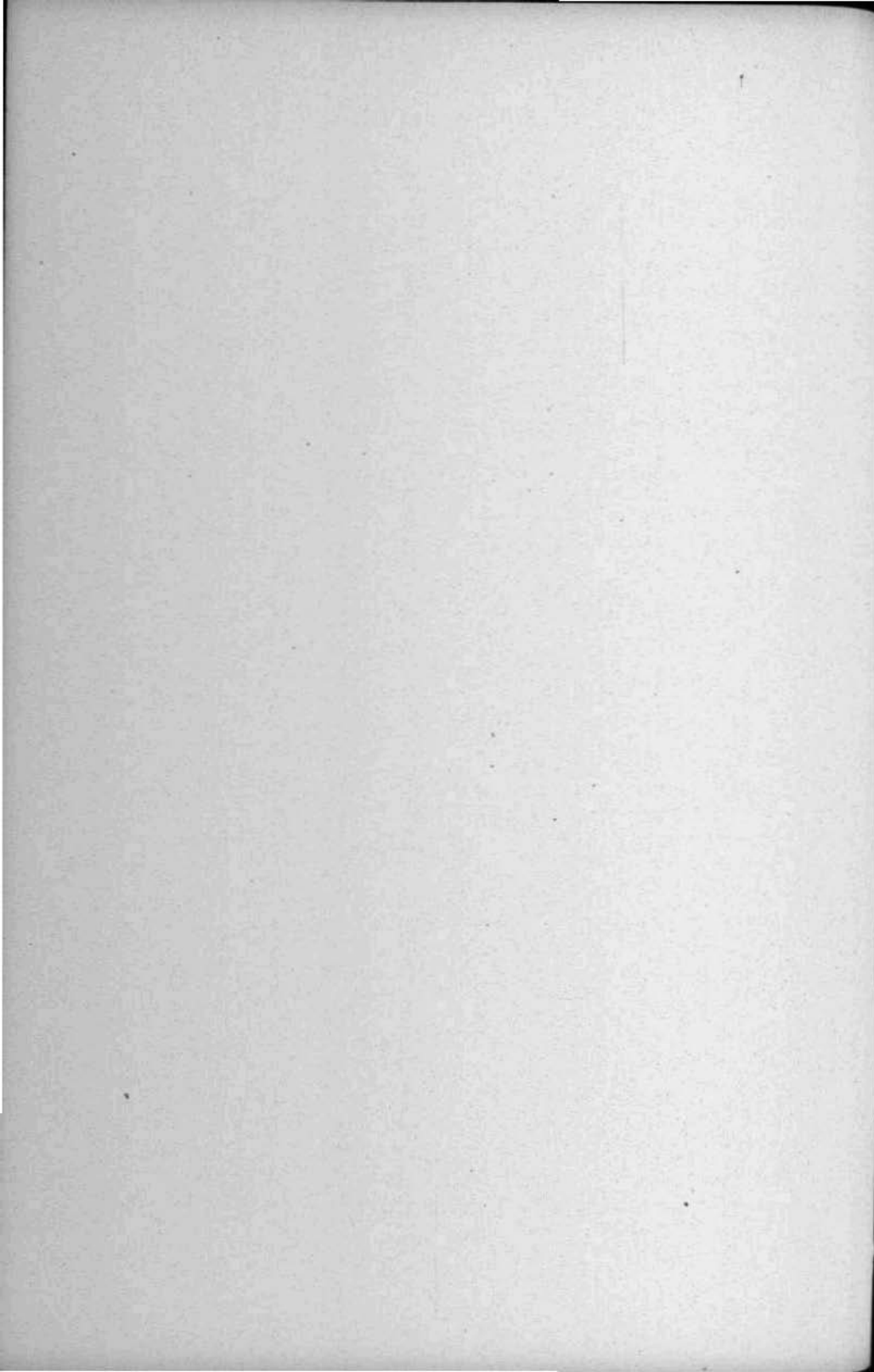
chance to inspect the condition of the barrels or the machine part of the Gatling gun.

I would recommend that every company commander be furnished with ten brass cleaning rods for the proper cleaning of the rifle bore; the rods to be public property and to be accounted for; that the enlisted men be instructed by the sergeants and corporals in the proper methods of cleaning rifles and keeping them clean, as required by the U. S. Regulations, and not by hired help; and thereby get the men better acquainted with their arms, so that they may become attached to them—which would insure better care.

Very respectfully,

JACOB GUMBINGER,

Major, Ordnance Department, F. S. T.



APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Inspector General, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, December 31, 1907.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit my report for the year 1907:

As explained in my report for 1906, I have been unable to visit and inspect the several organizations at their home stations because no provision of funds has been made by the State to defray the necessary actual expenses incident to such inspections.

In going about the State, in the conduct of my personal business I have lost no opportunity to meet and talk with the officers and enlisted men of the troops, and have endeavored to throw out such suggestions as in my judgment would tend to encourage both officers and soldiers in their work of maintaining and building up their organizations. I can recall no instance where my suggestions were not received in a most friendly and soldierly manner, and I ask the privilege of incorporating in this report an expression of my grateful appreciation of the uniform courtesy extended to me by each and every member of the Florida State Troops.

A keen sense of my obligation to the people of Florida, to my superior officers and to my comrades of the Florida State Troops as well, justifies me in adverting in this report to a matter which, under different circumstances, and conditions, might not be a proper subject for my comment. I refer to the lack of harmony between the Adjutant General of the State and the United States officer, retired, detailed by the General Government for duty with the State Troops of Florida, made regrettably

apparent by the conduct of the latter on the occasion of the annual inspection last Spring, especially at this station, which inspection, by custom, if not law, was and should be made by these two officers at one and the same time.

Our troops are composed of young men of a high grade of intelligence, averaging less than twenty-five years of age, who have been taught to look up to, and respect, and *obey without question* the orders or even the suggestions of any officer of the Regular establishment under whose authority they might at any time be placed.

Naturally they are quick to learn and quick to form impressions. The spectacle, therefore, of a "Regular Officer" exhibiting in their presence temper and disposition, both kantankerous and old-womanish, as well as conduct teeming with contemptuous disrespect towards the Adjutant General of the State, on the occasion referred to, in Jacksonville, all of which is susceptible of positive proof, can, in my humble opinion, but result in the partial undoing of the good work already done by the line and staff officers of this State.

To sum it all up, therefore, I report and submit, that from my observations of this officer of the U. S. Army, retired, I believe him to be wholly incompetent and unfit to serve in any capacity whatever with State troops, and again respectfully recommend that no further opportunity be allowed him to come into official contact with our troops.

By invitation of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, I was afforded an opportunity to make a fairly thorough, though hurried inspection of the First Regiment, under Colonel William LeFils, while encamped with the troops of the Regular Army at the forts and barracks near Pensacola, Florida, last October, and I cannot speak in too high terms of the beneficial results accruing to the officers and men of our troops from this tour of duty. The officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army at the forts, without exception so far as I could learn, were not only willing, but anxious to impart all possible knowledge of the customs of the service, and to give the utmost practical and painstaking instruction to the officers and enlisted men of our troops, regarding the care, handling and operation of the heavy guns, outpost duty, and the real work of a soldier; but they did it in such a way as to win the

immediate confidence, respect and friendship of our troops.

From the best information I have been able to gather, I am confident that very good results were obtained also by the Second Infantry, encamped with the Regulars at Fort Dade and DeSoto.

If we are to proceed, therefore, along the lines laid down under the provisions of the "Dick Law," I heartily recommend that our troops be put in camp with the Regulars at every possible opportunity.

From frequent inspections throughout the year, I find the troops at this, my home station, to be in a very flourishing condition.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER P. CORBETT,

Inspector General, F. S. T.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No Report.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Quartermaster General,

St. Augustine, Florida, December 31, 1907.

The Adjutant General,

State of Florida,

Tallahassee.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that I have been called upon to perform no special service during the year. As has been the custom in this State, the Adjutant General conducts the affairs of the supply departments except when the troops are in the field. The time has now come, however, when it is absolutely necessary to successful administration of the military affairs of the State to have an active officer of the department on duty all of the time. I hope that provision can be made to put this arrangement in effect, and recommend the appointment of a Deputy Quartermaster General, to be permanently on duty at General Headquarters.

WILLIAM A. MACWILLIAMS,

Colonel, Quartermaster General.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Commissary General,
Palatka, Florida, December 31, 1907.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee.*

SIR:—As I have not been called upon during the past year to perform any duties pertaining to the office of Commissary General, I have no service report to make. I had the pleasure, however, of attending a portion of the Coast Defense Exercises and Target Practice at Fort Pickens, as a member of the Governor's staff, with profit to myself as a soldier and citizen, which I greatly appreciate.

Very respectfully,
H. M. DEMONTMOLLIN,
Colonel, Commissary General.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Surgeon General,
Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1907.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee.*

SIR:

For a long time several matters have presented themselves to me in a way that have almost induced me to mention them in my report, and among them is one which, after discussing it with many of the medical and infantry officers, and having them concur with my views upon the subject, I feel should be mentioned, and, if considered favorably, be brought to the attention of the proper authorities and an effort be made to have an order issued which will put the plan into effect.

There are a great many recruiting stations in the United States, and many men are constantly being examined by more or less experienced surgeons—military and otherwise, with more or less satisfaction. It is the avowed desire of the heads of the different departments in Washington, I am informed, and have been taught, to afford to the National Guard officers and soldiers every opportunity to perfect themselves in their work and aid in every way their acquirement of military knowledge, and I believe

that conscientious efforts are constantly being made in that direction, and only when such matters escape the attention of the authorities are they neglected.

Physical examinations of recruits for the Regular Army should, in my judgment, be made by a medical officer in the service, and his appointment should not be left to the haphazard selection of the recruiting officer at each station; but an order should be issued requiring such officer to inquire in each city where there may be a recruiting station whether or not there is a body of militia located there and whether they have a medical officer on duty with them. If so, the recruiting officer should be required to call upon such militia medical officer first to make any necessary physical examinations, and to him should be paid the usual fees therefor.

The medical officer is certainly more competent than ordinary civilian physicians for this particular work, by reason of the experience he has had in examining militia recruits; is certainly more familiar with the requirements of the service than one who has never done the work, and can certainly do it more expeditiously. At all events, it gives him something to do in line with his military work which interests, and puts him more or less in touch with the officers and soldiers of the Regular Army and their methods of doing such duty.

While the remuneration is not great, it is something, and may direct the interest of a young medical officer of the militia in a military career, which at the present time is to be desired. At all events, it would be a good stimulant for him; can do no harm and may do much good. It undoubtedly will do good in the militia organizations, and would, I believe, in time, be of benefit in the Regular service. The requirements for enlistment and blanks to be filled out are almost, if not identically, the same.

Another phase of the question which should be considered, and I can safely assert that it is by no means unimportant, is that a possible reflection might be cast upon the reputation of a competent and worthy medical man by the selection of an examiner not in the service in a place where several medical officers of the militia are located and practicing medicine. This may seem a trifling matter, but I know that it has caused comment in the past, and to obtain the best results for the service, such opportunities should not exist for a public always ready to criticise, to take advantage of and unfavorably comment upon. Certainly no physician or surgeon would be

willing to hold any position in the National Guard if he felt that if by so doing he was being placed in unfavorable comparison with others of his profession.

My actual duty this year has been confined to attendance upon the convention of Military Surgeons of the United States at Jamestown, a report in regard to which has been made, and the usual routine duties of the office—which have not been numerous in the absence of the usual encampment.

The selection of the permanent camp site by the Commission was work well done, and while it took some time and trouble, will result in benefit to the military of the State.

Very respectfully,

HENRY BACON,

Colonel, Surgeon General, F. S. T.

SPECIAL REPORT BY SURGEON GENERAL.

Office of the Surgeon General,

Jacksonville, Florida, November 8, 1907.

The Adjutant General,

State of Florida,

Tallahassee.

SIR:

As your delegate to the meeting of Military Surgeons of the United States, held on the grounds of the Jamestown Exposition, I must mention one or two interesting subjects which came up before the convention for discussion, and at the same time express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me, and my pleasure at being present at so important a convention.

So important do I consider some of the questions discussed by the members of the Association, that unless crowded out of my annual report by more urgent matter, I feel disposed to mention several of them therein, and feel that they will be of interest to the military establishment of Florida, as well as to the many who are not directly interested in the affairs of the Florida State Troops.

The medical officer of the United States Army appointed to be with the Russian forces during the recent Russian-Japanese War, and who was captured by the victorious Japanese at Mukden, read a learned and able article before the Association. It received most favorable criticism and was of great interest to all. Particularly so because of the extensive newspaper comments upon the

marvelous progress of the Japanese Army in sanitation and care of the injured and sick, the small mortality and their immunity from disease during their trying campaign. He called attention to the climatic conditions, their valuable influences, and concluded his paper with the assurance that while the result of their methods was wonderful, this was not due to anything new, or heretofore unknown or even unsaid, but was the result of the application of well established rules of military sanitation, carried out by the troops under a discipline and with a care never before exercised in any army. This statement was pleasing to us all, as it emphasized the importance of maintaining the full strength of the army unit by careful discipline in the rules of hygiene.

There were many foreign delegates present, and an article on sanitary matters during the Boer War, and one on the Bubonic Plague in India, by representatives of their respective countries were of great interest.

The camp of the Regulars, just outside of the Exposition grounds, was shown by the officers as a model one. It was most carefully equipped with everything modern, and it certainly was complete and orderly. It was well worth visiting, and deserved a more careful inspection than our time permitted.

Many courtesies were extended to us, and I feel that the meeting has been beneficial to me as a member of the Medical Department of the Florida State Troops.

Very respectfully,

HENRY BACON,

Colonel, Surgeon General, F. S. T.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Inspector General
of Small Arms Practice,

Fernandina, Florida, November 1, 1907.

The Adjutant General,

State of Florida,

Tallahassee, Florida.

SIR:

In compliance with orders issued from your office, I proceeded to the St. Augustine rifle range on August 5, 1907, and after four days' preliminary practice in the State Competition, picked the following individuals to compose the rifle team to represent the State of Florida in

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the National Matches, held at Camp Perry, Ohio, August 28 to 31, 1907, inclusive, viz.: Colonel Robert P. Carleton, Major Fred G. Yerkes, Captain John W. Blanding, Captain Horace Williams, Lieutenant Cramer B. Potter, Color Sergeant Harry P. Davies, Corporal S. B. Kitchen, Private Harry M. Snow, Private J. Herman Lynn, Private Harold O. Hinch, Private J. A. Crenshaw and Private Harry K. Jackson, with Lieutenant Emmett T. Riley and Artificer Charles Pinkoson as alternates. A tabulated statement of their total scores at the several ranges fired at in the National Matches, is hereto annexed, marked "Exhibit A", and made a part of this report.

I desire to call attention to the fact in this my report, that while the team holds twenty-seventh place this year against fourteenth place last year, the score is ninety-seven points higher this year than it was last.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT P. CARLETON,
Colonel, General Staff, F. S. T.,
Inspector General of Small Arms Practice.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL SERVICE REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE BRIGADE COMMANDER.

Headquarters First Brigade,
Florida State Troops,

Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1907.

The Adjutant General,

State of Florida,

Tallahassee, Florida.

SIR:—In accordance with your oral request, I have the honor to submit the following annual service report of the First Brigade, Florida State Troops, for the year ending December 31, 1907:

CHANGES IN TROOPS.

During the year, the changes in the personnel of the officers and men, especially the officers, were very numerous. Under such conditions, it is extremely difficult to bring the troops to a high standard of efficiency and maintain the same. It is hoped that some means may be devised to make the service sufficiently attractive to retain the officers and men longer in the troops. In the main, however, the new officers and men are young, active and ambitious, and experience will make them efficient.

I appreciate the fact that the service demands more and more of the time of the officers, and requires a higher degree of efficiency than formerly; and for that reason, in connection with others, I hope the day is not far distant when financial aid will be given to officers and men, or at least to company commanders. In fact the standard of efficiency for the militia has been placed so high—and justly so—that the militia is practically a part of the military forces of the Federal Government. More and more demand is made upon the time of officers and men; more and more exacting are the requirements of discipline; and the officers and men are, in consequence, beginning to

feel that some compensation should be returned for their sacrifice. The demand for pay for the militia from the Federal Government is being heard from the wealthy, populous States as well as from the poorer and more sparsely settled States, and is becoming stronger each passing year.

With the minimum fixed as high as it now is, and the standard of efficiency and discipline based upon what is required of the regular army, it is becoming more and more apparent that compensation to the officers and men must be provided if the militia is to continue in existence and improve in personnel, efficiency and discipline. The United States expends about \$1,000 a year for every regular soldier it educates and keeps, while it would only cost the Federal Government about \$90.00 per man a year for every officer and enlisted man of the militia at its present strength if it would increase the annual appropriation from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and in addition pay the militia as follows: Enlisted men, privates \$2.00 a month, corporals, \$2.20 a month, sergeants, \$2.40 a month, and so up to the highest enlisted grade; and officers, 2d lieutenants, \$10.00 a month, 1st lieutenants, \$15.00 a month, captains, \$20.00 a month, and so on up to the highest commissioned grade; requiring the officers and men to assemble for studying, drilling, instruction in small arms firing, or to perform some prescribed military duty, once a week.

On June 7, 1907, a company was mustered into the service at Tallahassee, Florida, and was assigned to the Second Battalion, First Infantry, Florida State Troops, and designated officially as Company C. On October 24, 1907, the company at Fernandina, Florida, designated officially as Company B, First Infantry, Florida State Troops, was disbanded because it had fallen below the minimum enlistment. The First Infantry now consists, therefore, of the band, nine companies, a detachment of the hospital corps, and the regimental and battalions field, staff and non-commissioned staff. The First Battalion, First Infantry, also has a machine gun platoon attached to it, composed of enlisted men detailed from Companies A, D and F. Returns of strength of the regiments are not required to be made to Brigade Headquarters, so that it is impossible for me to give an accurate report of the strength of the troops. Quarterly returns and drill reports from

battalion and regimental commanders should be required to be made to the Brigade Commander.

Incidentally, I may mention that I am informed, unofficially, that there is good reason to expect the organization of a new company at Fernandina, Florida, and also at two other places in the district of the First Infantry. Company H. at Lake City, and Company E, at Live Oak, are, however, below the minimum; but the commanding officer of the regiment is taking steps to remedy this.

SERVICE IN AID OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

It appears that during the year, Companies C, E and L, First Infantry, have each been called out, at separate times, in aid of the civil authorities. As I did not learn of this until long after the tours of duty were ended, I did not request a report from the officers commanding. The troops are, under the law, called out by the order of the Commander-in-Chief, or the Adjutant General, in the event the Commander-in-Chief cannot be reached or the emergency will not permit the awaiting of the order of the Commander-in-Chief, or by the County Judge of the county in which the trouble is in the event that neither the Commander-in-Chief nor the Adjutant General can be reached; but, nevertheless, the brigade commander should be advised when any portion of the troops are ordered out, and service reports should be made to his regimental and brigade commanders as well as to the Adjutant General, or at least a copy of the service report made to the Adjutant General should be furnished to his brigade and regimental commanders, by the commanding officer of the troops ordered out to aid the civil authorities.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

This year the troops joined in the joint army and militia coast defense exercises. The brigade commander and his staff did not participate in these exercises.

The field, staff and non-commissioned staff, the machine gun platoon, the detachment of the hospital corps, and companies A, C, D, E, F, H, K, L and M, First Infantry, and the field, staff, non-commissioned staff, and companies A, E and H, of the Third Battalion, Second Infantry, participated in such exercises in the Artillery District of Pen-

sacola, being distributed at Forts Pickens and McRee; such exercises covered the period of time from October 19 to October 28, 1907, inclusive.

The field, staff and non-commissioned staff (excepting the field, staff, non-commissioned staff, and Companies A, E and H, Third Battalion), the Band, the detachment of the hospital corps, and companies B, C, D, F, G, I, K, L and M, Second Infantry, and the Band, First Infantry, participated in such exercises in the Artillery District of Tampa, being distributed at Forts Dade and DeSoto; such exercises covered the period from October 19 to October 28, 1907, inclusive.

From reports received, I should say these exercises were very successful and proved of great value in the character of instruction given, both theoretical and practical. The Commanding Officer of the First Infantry, in his report of this tour of duty in the Artillery District of Pensacola, says: "The instruction received at the hands of the Regular officers, both theoretical and practical, was much more thorough than was ever before given the Florida State Troops, and the result of the efforts of these officers for the betterment of the militia was shown in a marked manner by the decided improvement made by them in both discipline and drill. The spirit of harmony which existed between the regular and militia officers is largely responsible for the good results obtained. There was no friction, no antagonism, but all worked for the general betterment of the troops."

In this connection, I further submit that while these exercises have proven very beneficial, they should not be repeated—certainly not annually—unless the troops are sociologically made coast artillery reserves. In this State there seems to be a necessity for ten companies of coast artillery reserves. These troops are designed for a particular and special service, a service requiring peculiar qualifications and long training; hence men recruited for these companies should be informed of the nature of the service, both in time of peace and in time of war, and of the qualifications necessary therefor, and should of their own volition choose between this branch of the service and the other branches—cavalry, infantry and artillery. Nor do I think that the infantry militia companies should be assigned as supports for the coast artillery defenses. In time of war, the infantry companies of the militia naturally want to go to the front; the possibility of this

service has as much influence in attracting young men to enlist in the militia as the possibility of serving the State as militia, and to have this possibility eliminated from the terms and conditions of the enlistment would deter a majority of those who do now enlist in the militia from doing so. If the young men are made to understand, or even suspect, that enlistment in the militia deprives them of all opportunity, or possibility, of serving at the front with the regular troops in time of war; that the long service and arduous training as now in practice means that they are to be set aside for home or coast defense solely, while the volunteer with no training, who has made no sacrifices to fit himself for military work, is to be given service which naturally appeals most to young and active men; then, under these circumstances, I feel that the young men will reason out the proposition and reach the conclusion that they had better avoid the sacrifices and hard work of militia and trust to volunteering when war is declared. Announce today to the regular troops that in case of war they, because of their better training, will be used solely for home or coast defense, awaiting in camp a possible but not probable attack, and that the volunteers will be sent to the front on the firing line where the enemy is certain to be met with, and it would not merely be hard to get recruits, but impossible to do so. And this is practically the proposition put up to the militia, especially of the coast States, by the Federal Government in the coast defense scheme published. I do not oppose the organization of coast artillery reserve companies; but I do say that young men should enlist into these companies with a thorough understanding of the duties and responsibilities that will be met and discharged, both in time of peace and in time of war. The choice must be a free and voluntary one, made with a full understanding of the nature of the service, if these troops are to be content and cheerfully perform the services expected of them when the necessity therefor arises. I do oppose the designation of militia infantry organizations as supports to the coast artillery reserves. This duty should be performed by volunteers in time of war, who can be camped at the various forts and trained in the art of war with especial reference to the territory in which their service will be confined. The trained, or partly trained, militia forces should, by law, become at once, in time of war, a part of the land forces of the United States for

either defensive or offensive operations, without any limitation or restriction upon the nature, place or time of service, except the conclusion of the war.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

Shortly after I was commissoined as brigadier general and assigned to the command of the brigade, authority was given to rent rooms for brigade headquarters. Rooms 14 and 15, Herkimer Block, Jacksonville, Florida, were rented in pursuance of the authority so given, and brigade headquarters established there. The regimental headquarters of the First Infantry, Florida State Troops, are also at the same place. Since the establishment of brigade headquarters, I have been able to take more active command of the brigade than was formerly the case. I attach hereto, as a part of this report, the General Orders issued from brigade headquarters during the year. It will be observed that a course of instruction has been prescribed for the troops. This course is being, in the main, followed and will, from present indications, prove beneficial.

I may report, finally, that the troops are, as a whole, becoming more and more efficient; and I think that the next encampment will show the result of this year's work.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. MAXWELL,
*Brigadier General, F. S. T.,
Commanding First Brigade.*

HEADQUARTERS

FIRST BRIGADE, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 1.

Jacksonville, Fla., August 3, 1907.

I. Brigadier General John Stevens Maxwell, assigned to First Brigade, Florida State Troops, by General Orders, No. 16, A. G. O., July 29, 1907, hereby assumes command of the brigade.

II. Brigade Headquarters are established in Rooms 14 and 15, Herkimer Block, Jacksonville, Florida.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL MAXWELL:

BRAXTON B. MACDONELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS

FIRST BRIGADE, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

GENERAL ORDERS, Jacksonville, Fla., August 3, 1907.

No. 1.

III. Pursuant to G. O. No. 8, A. G. O., June 4, 1907, the following course of instruction is hereby prescribed:

Officers' school must be held at each post at least once each week from the date of this order until the date fixed for the joint army and militia coast defense exercises, and the post commander will be the instructor therein. Theoretical instruction will be given:

1. *In the Drill Regulations:* In the school of the soldier and school of the squad (paying especial attention to loadings and firings and extended order), and in extended order in the school of the company and school of the battalion, including troops in battle; in Guard Mounting, Manual of the Saber, Advance and Rear Guard, Outposts, Marches, Camping, Pitching Tents, and Honors;

2. *In the Guard Manual:* In the duties of the officer of the day and commander of the guard, and compliments from sentinels and guards;

3. *In Advance Guard Drill* (found in "Security and Information," or in "Catechism of Outpost Duty");

4. Also General Orders, No. 99, War Department, May 1, 1907, must be carefully studied, and the paragraphs of the Army Regulations (U. S. A.) and of the Field Service Regulations, and the Articles of War, therein specified, must be carefully read and reread.

Non-commissioned officers' school, in charge of a commissioned officer, must be held at each post at least once a week during the period specified for officers' school. Theoretical instruction will be given:

1. *In the Drill Regulations:* In the same subjects prescribed for officers' school, except Manual of the Saber, particular attention being given to the duties of non-commissioned officers, their posts, etc.;

2. *In the Guard Manual:* In the duties of sergeants, corporals and privates of the guard, and especially as to the compliments required from sentinels and guards;

3. In the duties of non-commissioned officers in Advance Guard Drill.

Drills must be held at least twice a week by each company from the date of this order until the date fixed for the joint army and militia coast defense exercises, each drill of at least one hour and a half duration. Instruction at these drills will be principally devoted to the school of the soldier and to the loadings and firings and extended order in the school of the squad and of the company, and also to stacking and taking arms. Practical instruction will also be given in advance guard formation and in pitching shelter tents. Some instruction should also be given in the ceremonies of guard mounting, inspections, and muster. At least one-half of the time during one drill period each week must be devoted to the instruction of the privates by the non-commis-

sioned officers, under the supervision and direction of the commissioned officers, in the duties of privates of the guard as prescribed in the Guard Manual, especial attention being given to the memorizing of the "General Orders" and to practical instruction by illustration and practice in walking post, challenging, advancing parties challenged, calling for corporal, compliments from sentinels, and the proper method of saluting with and without arms.

In the case of recruits and inexperienced men, company commanders will detail a non-commissioned officer or officers to give such special additional instruction in the school of the soldier on other than the prescribed drill nights as may be necessary.

IV. Regimental and battalion commanders are charged with the enforcement of this order within their respective jurisdictions.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL MAXWELL:

BRAXTON B. MACDONELL,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS

GENERAL ORDERS, FIRST BRIGADE, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
No. 2. *Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 18, 1907.*

I. From and after November 1st, 1907, until further orders, the companies, machine gun platoons, and hospital corps detachments of the Florida State Troops, must be assembled at least once each week for instruction and drill. Such instruction and drill, except for frequent and short rests, must be continued for an hour and a half from the time of actual assembling, unless otherwise prescribed in this order.

II. The following course of instruction and drill is prescribed for the companies until further orders:

1. On the first drill night of each and every month, the privates will be given instruction for an hour in that portion of the Guard Manual relating to privates of the guard, orders for sentinels, and compliments from sentinels; in paragraphs 19 to 24, inclusive, 83 and 84, and 587 to 599 inclusive, of the Infantry Drill Regulations; in Small Arms Firing Regulations as to paragraphs 59, 61 to 63 inclusive, and 433. Upon dismissal of the company, officers' and non-commissioned officers' schools will be held for an hour and a half, at which theoretical instruction will be given in the Infantry Drill Regulations through the School of the Battalion, and in Ceremonies and in Honors; in the Guard Manual; in advance and rear guard and outpost duty as prescribed in the Infantry Drill Regulations and Wagner's Catechism of Outpost Duty.

2. On the second drill night in each and every month instruction in drill, close and extended order, especial attention being given to extended order, will be given.

3. On the third drill night in each and every month, the men will be instructed in sighting, position and aiming drills, and given gallery practice, as prescribed in Small Arms Firing Regulations.

4. On the fourth drill night in each and every month, instruction will be had in actual drill for three-quarters of an hour, and, after a quarter of an hour rest, gallery practice, sighting, position and aiming drills will be taken up for three-quarters of an hour.

5. In the event of a fifth drill night in any month, such instruction will be given as the post commander may prescribe.

III. Company commanders will, each drill night, report by postal card to the brigade, regimental and battalion commanders, respectively, the number of officers and men present and absent, and the character of instruction given.

IV. Post commanders are directly charged with the enforcement of this order, but the regimental and battalion commanders will keep in constant and close touch with their commands and assist in the enforcement thereof.

V. The machine gun platoons will follow the above course, substituting, however, instruction and practice with the machine gun for infantry drill.

VI. The Chief Surgeon of the Brigade will prepare a course of instruction for the Hospital Corps detachments, with the approval of the Surgeon General, and will submit the same to the brigade commander for promulgation.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL MAXWELL:

GEORGE H. WELLER,
*Lieutenant Colonel and
Assistant Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS

GENERAL ORDERS, FIRST BRIGADE, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
No. 3. *Jacksonville, Fla., September 23, 1907.*

I. All communications intended for these headquarters will hereafter be addressed as follows:

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

*First Brigade, F. S. T.,
Rooms 14 and 15, Herkimer Block,
Jacksonville, Fla.*

II. The joint army and militia coast defense exercises will actually commence, as the Brigade Commander has been advised, on October 19, 1907. After the receipt of this order, therefore, until the troops depart from their home stations, especial attention must be devoted to extended order drill, advance and rear guard drill, outpost duty, and to the instruction of the enlisted men as non-commissioned officers and privates of the Guard.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL MAXWELL:

GEORGE H. WELLER,
*Lieutenant Colonel and
Assistant Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 4.

FIRST BRIGADE, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
Jacksonville, Fla., September, 26, 1907.

I. The following extract from General Orders No. 135, War Department, dated June 18, 1907, is hereby published for the information and guidance of the First Brigade, Florida State Troops:

EXTRACT.

"III. Paragraphs 137 and 138, Appendix, Infantry Drill Regulations, are amended to read as follows:

"137. Paragraph 137 of the text does not apply to the United States magazine rifle, model 1898.

"138. Being in line at order arms: 1. SQUAD. 2. LOAD. At the command LOAD, each front rank man makes a half face to the right and plants the right foot so that the heel is about six inches to the rear and two inches to the right of the left heel, the feet making with each other an angle of about seventy degrees; each rear rank man moves forward, plants his left foot toe near the right toe of his file leader, and brings the right foot to its corresponding position as described for the front rank; the men of both ranks raise the piece with the right hand and drop it into the left at the balance, left thumb extending along the stock, muzzle at the height of the breast, and carry the right hand to the small of the stock. (TWO). With the right hand turn and draw the bolt back, take a cartridge between the thumb and first two fingers and place it in the receiver; place palm of the hand against the back of the bolt handle and thrust the bolt home with a quick motion, turning down the handle; CARRY THE HAND TO THE SMALL OF THE STOCK. THIS POSITION IS DESIGNATED FOR REFERENCE AS THAT OF LOAD (STANDING)."

II. The following extract from Circular No. 46, War Department, dated June 30, 1907, is hereby published for the information and guidance of the First Brigade, Florida State Troops:

EXTRACT.

"3. MANNER OF CARRYING TIN CUP. To secure uniformity, dismounted troops will hereafter carry the tin cup inside the haversack."

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL MAXWELL:

GEORGE H. WELLER,
*Lieutenant Colonel and
Assistant Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS

GENERAL ORDERS, FIRST BRIGADE, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
No. 5. *Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 22, 1907.*

I. Attention is called to the amendment of the Infantry Drill Regulations, Field Service Regulations, Manual for Court-Martial, Manual of Guard Duty, and Small Arms Firing Regulations, since the publication thereof, as follows:

1. Infantry Drill Regulations (1904):—Paragraph 54, 4th Rule, is construed by Circular No. 36, War Department, 1906. Paragraphs 69 and 74 are amended by G. O. No. 98, War Department, 1907. Paragraphs 137 and 138, Appendix, are amended by G. O. No. 135, War Department, 1907. Paragraph 207 is corrected by Circular No. 11, War Department, 1905. Paragraph 285 is construed by Circular No. 61, War Department, 1907. Paragraphs 477, 588 and 604 are amended by G. O. No. 207, War Department, 1906.

2. Field Service Regulations (1905):—Paragraphs 3, 4, 8, 9, 16, 18, and 25 are amended, and 26 is rescinded by G. O. No. 146, War Department, 1907. Paragraph 482 is amended by G. O. No. 201, War Department, 1906. Paragraph 509 is amended by G. O. No. 130, War Department, 1906. Paragraph 664 is amended by G. O. No. 18, War Department, 1907.

3. Manual for Court-Martial (1905):—Paragraph 6 is amended by G. O. No. 201, War Department, 1906.

4. Manual of Guard Duty (1902):—Paragraph 14 is rescinded by G. O. No. 179, War Department, 1907. Paragraphs 55 and 69 are amended by G. O. No. 189, War Department, 1906.

5. Small Arms Firing Regulations (1906):—Paragraph 85 is amended by G. O. No. 153, War Department, 1907. Paragraph 86 is amended by G. O. No. 11, War Department, 1907. Paragraphs 91, 106, and 238 are amended by G. O. No. 71, War Department, 1907. Paragraphs 140, 141, and 146 are construed by Circular No. 20, War Department, 1907. Paragraph 190 is amended by Circular No. 22, War Department, 1906. Paragraph 231 is amended by G. O. No. 7, War Department, 1906. Paragraphs 261 and 405 are amended by G. O. No. 34, War Department, 1907. Paragraphs 283 and 286 are amended by G. O. No. 137, War Department, 1906. Paragraph 333 is amended by G. O. No. 44, War Department, 1907.

II. All officers and non-commissioned officers of the troops will familiarize themselves with these amendments, and will note the fact of amendment and authority therefor on the margin of the paragraphs, in red ink, thus: "Amended, G. O. 98, W. D., '07," or "Construed, Cir. 36, W. D., '06," or "Rescinded, G. O. 179, W. D., '07," as may be proper.

III. These amendments as noted are complete up to September 12, 1907; and attention will be specifically called to any other changes as they are announced by the War Department.

IV. All officers should carefully observe and note all changes in the Army Regulations in the manner above indicated. Those directly interested and concerned should likewise observe and note all changes in the following Manuals: Medical Department, Pay, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Post Exchange Regulations, and Transport Regulations.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL MAXWELL:

GEORGE H. WELLER,
*Lieutenant Colonel and
Assistant Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS

FIRST BRIGADE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,

GENERAL ORDERS,

December 9, 1907.

No. 6.

I. The following course of instruction and drill for the Detachments of the Hospital Corps, on duty with the commands of the First Brigade, F. S. T., as prepared by Lieutenant Colonel A. D. Williams, Chief Surgeon, is hereby prescribed:

1. On the first drill night of each and every month, for one hour, to salute, whom, when and how; duties of the Hospital Corps, in hospital, on march and when troops are in action.

2. On the second drill night of each and every month, for one hour—first aid to sick and wounded; sunstroke; heatstroke; exhaustion; frostbite; drowning; poisons and antidotes; hemorrhage, (venous, capillary, arterial) distinction, methods of arresting and the points of selection.

3. On the third drill night of each and every month, for one hour—gunshot wounds; fractures, splints and bandaging; the first aid package, what it contains and how to use the contents, dwelling particularly upon the importance of sepsis, in handling and dressing wounds, what the soldier of the Hospital Corps is to do in these emergencies.

4. On the fourth drill night of each and every month, for one hour—drill with and without the litters; the handling of sick and wounded; Ambulance Drill.

II. Commencing December 12th, the blue uniform will be exclusively worn by all organizations of the Florida State Troops while participating in drill and other exercises. The commanding officer of each company, band and detachment will at once cause all field service uniforms which have been issued to his organization by the State to be turned in to him at the armory or quarters of his command. Such uniforms should be first cleaned, pressed and put in good repair; this to be provided for by the individual soldier, or may be paid for from any public funds in the hands of the commanding officer, as the latter may decide. For the purpose of identification each service coat, breeches and hat will be tagged with the name of the soldier to whom it has been issued. Large packing cases will be secured and lined with tarred paper, in which the coat and breeches will be packed together, with moth balls between each layer. The hats will be packed separately.

Care will be taken to make the boxes, with their paper lining, as tight as possible, and to secure them against opening by unauthorized persons.

The provisions of this paragraph are mandatory, and a strict compliance will be required of all commanding officers. The uniforms should be packed as soon after December 2d as practicable, and not later than December 20th.

III. Before packing away the clothing, as provided for under paragraph II. of this order, it will be carefully inspected, and such articles as are found to be absolutely unserviceable, not susceptible of being repaired and unfit for further use, will be separately packed and set aside for the action of a surveying officer and, if the quantity be sufficient to warrant it, application may be made immediately for the appointment of a surveying officer.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL MAXWELL:

GEORGE H. WELLER,

Lieutenant Colonel an'

Assistant Adjutant General.

REPORT OF COLONEL, FIRST INFANTRY.

Headquarters First Regiment Infantry,
Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1907.

*To the Adjutant General,
First Brigade, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Florida.*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual service report of the First Regiment Infantry, Florida State Troops, for the year 1907.

I was commissioned colonel of infantry July 27, 1907, and assigned to the command of the First Regiment under General Orders No. 16, A. G. O., current series.

I found upon assuming command of the regiment a most decided laxity existing with some of the units of the command, and a woeful lack of knowledge on the part of some of the officers, both field and line, as to discipline, administration, and all other matters with which officers should be familiar. This evil continues unabated, and we will be confronted with the same proposition of incompetency among the officers just as long as we continue to have such frequent changes in the personnel of the company and detachment commanders.

The line officers, with a few exceptions, are zealous in the discharge of their duties, and show an active interest in the betterment and proper maintenance of their respective commands; and where such interest exists, the good result is evinced in a most marked manner by the improvement in the general efficiency of such organization.

All the field officers are not showing that energy and interest in the commands to which they have been assigned, and which the betterment of the service demands. So far as I can see, some of them make very little effort to familiarize themselves with the different units of their commands and permit matters therein to jog along as best they may. If battalion commanders would become more active in the discharge of their duties, duties which they have voluntarily assumed, and would take a greater and more active interest in the drills, discipline, administration, and other matters affecting the companies of their battalions, the result would very soon be shown in an increased efficiency throughout the entire regiment.

With few exceptions, the records and paper work of the companies receive very little attention. In some instances, no attention whatever is paid to either, and generally, where records are kept, it is done in a manner and style not at all in accord with the prescribed methods, but more in accordance with the ideas and convenience of the officer attempting to keep them. Battalion commanders could render valuable service in this connection, and between their efforts and the efforts of these headquarters, a uniformity throughout the regiment could and would be established within a very short while.

The annual inspection of the companies and detachments of the regiment took place at their home stations during the month of February. I have no information as to whether the showing made by these organizations proved creditable or otherwise.

Company C was mustered into the service on June 7, 1907, under General Order No. 11, A. G. O., c.s. This organization has zealous and hard-working officers, and through their efforts the company has been brought to the point of a well disciplined and efficient body, and it is believed that if the same zeal as is now being manifested by its officers and men continues, it will very soon take rank with the best organizations in the service.

Companies A, C, D, E, F, K, L and M, participated in the State Rifle Competition at St. Augustine during the month of August, as provided for in General Order No.

14, A. G. O., c.s., each of these companies being represented by a team of five. Company H did not send a team to this shoot, and took no part therein; its commanding officer offering as an excuse for non-attendance a wrong interpretation of the orders covering the competitions.

Company L, authorized under Special Order No. 86, A. G. O., c.c., attended the Jamestown Exposition during the month of September. There having been no report submitted these headquarters covering the details of this trip, nothing is known of the benefits, if any, derived therefrom.

Conical tents were issued to Companies A, D and F during the month of May, and were used by those organizations at the maneuvers at Fort Pickens, October 18 to 29, inclusive. They proved entirely satisfactory, and it is hoped that the entire regiment will be equipped with them before the next tour of field duty.

The regiment participated in the joint Regular and Militia Coast Defense Exercises at Forts Barrancas, Pickens and McRee, October 18 to 29, inclusive. The instructions received during this tour of duty were most thorough, and very beneficial to both officers and men.

Three companies of the Third Battalion, Second Infantry, were attached to the First Infantry for service during these exercises, and made a most creditable showing in every respect. These companies were commanded by competent and hard-working officers, zealous at all times in the discharge of their duties. The battalion commander, Major Albert H. Blanding, proved a most proficient officer. He had his command under perfect control at all times, and handled such matters as were entrusted to him with accuracy and dispatch.

The companies composing the First and Third Battalions, First Infantry, and Company C, Second Battalion, First Infantry, maintained excellent discipline and rendered very efficient service. Companies D, L and C, First Infantry, maintained especially good discipline throughout the exercises. Company K, First Infantry, but for the laxity of discipline which was permitted by the sergeant in command of the company during the absence of its captain, would have made a most excellent record for itself; however, as a whole, this company (as is usual with it) proved one of the best organizations in camp.

Companies E, H and M, First Infantry, while working hard and rendering good service, did not maintain such

discipline as was expected of them; and in the cases of E and H some criticism was made by the Regular officers, which, in view of the excellent work done by them, is to be regretted.

The detachment of the Hospital Corps rendered such service and assistance as was necessary, though fortunately, there was no serious sickness during the exercises. Surgeon-Major Blinn and Assistant Surgeons Philbrick and Elmore were zealous in the performance of their respective duties, taking an active interest in all matters pertaining to their branch of the service.

The Commanding Officer, First Infantry, proved a capable officer and rendered valuable assistance in line with his duties; but it is thought that he was not at all time in as close touch with his command as would seem to be necessary to insure the proper control of the battalion.

During the months of August and September, and until the departure of the troops for the maneuvers in the Artillery District of Pensacola, officers' and non-commissioned officers' school was held every Friday night at Post Jacksonville; the officers' school being conducted by the Post Commander, and that of the non-commissioned officers by Lieutenant M. C. Greeley, Company A. These instructions were conducted pursuant to and in conformity with General Order No. 1, Brigade Headquarters, c.s. The instructions given were both theoretical and practical, and related to such matters as were thought would most likely confront the regiment during the exercises in the Artillery District of Pensacola. These schools proved interesting and beneficial to those taking part in them.

Companies C, E and L were each called out during the year in aid of the civil authorities. The Commanding Officer of Company C received orders from the Governor on August 21st to report with his command to the sheriff of Leon County. The order was received by Captain Lewis at 5:45 p. m., and by 6:30 p. m. forty-four men of his command had reported for duty. This company performed in a creditable manner such duties as were given it by the sheriff, and conducted itself in a soldierly and business-like manner throughout the performance of this service. There having been no reports received at these headquarters with reference to the calling out of Companies E and L, nothing is known here as to the dates on which they were assembled in aid of the civil authorities, nor of the duty performed by them.

Company B, by reason of its having fallen below the required standard of efficiency, was disbanded by direction of the Governor, under General Order No. 20, A. G. O., c.s. There is every evidence of the reorganization of this company at an early date, and it is believed that the new will be a better organization in every respect than was the old one.

Companies E and H are both below the required strength; and while it is believed that the latter will be able to recruit up to the required fifty-eight, it is questionable whether Company E will be able to do so.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM LEFILS,
Colonel, First Infantry, Commanding.

REPORT OF COLONEL, SECOND INFANTRY.

Headquarters Second Regiment Infantry,
Orlando, Florida, December 31, 1907.

*To the Adjutant General,
First Brigade, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Fla.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following annual service report of the Second Regiment of Infantry, Florida State Troops, for the year ending December 31, 1907.

Commissioned Colonel of Infantry on January 15, 1907, I assumed command of the regiment on June 10th, relieving Colonel Charles M. Bingham, who was placed on the retired list. After assuming command, I issued several general and special orders—among them a general order appointing a court-martial at Tampa for the trial of Corporal Charles J. Burns, of Company M, and a special order relieving Captain Richard M. Hudson from command of Company C, and assigning Lieutenant Preston Ayers to its command.

Nothing of an unusual character took place during the summer months until the annual maneuvers, which were held in October and participated in by this entire regiment of twelve companies, band, and detachment of of the hospital corps, distributed as follows:

Companies A, E and H, in command of Major Albert H. Blanding, at Fort Pickens.

Companies D, K and L, in command of Lieutenant Colonel John B. Parkinson, at Fort DeSoto.

Companies B, C, F, G, I, M, Band, and detachment of the Hospital Corps, at Fort Dade.

My service report on the Joint Regular and Militia Coast Defense Exercises will show that although these maneuvers were held late in the year, most companies had a good average attendance, and some had their full minimum strength. The Suregon's report will show very little sickness while at camp.

Since returning from the maneuvers, only routine business has been transacted. The quarterly drill reports for the period ending December 31, 1907, indicates a very good average of attendance at the weekly drills, which goes to show that the men are satisfied and feel more encouraged since encampment.

I feel proud to say that very few changes among the officers have taken place in this regiment during the past year, and trust there may be still fewer in 1908. In my opinion, there should be some provision whereby the commanding officer may visit and inspect the companies in his regiment at least once a year. In this manner, he will personally ascertain their needs and requirements, will note defects, etc., and thereby have his entire command equipped and uniformed in full; will be able to show the company commanders how they can best maintain their organizations, and instill in both officers and men what is required of them.

I would recommend that during the annual State encampments, officers required to be mounted should receive enough extra pay to cover horse hire. I would further recommend that a typewriting machine be issued to each regimental headquarters.

Very respectfully,

FRANK X. SCHULLER,
*Colonel, Second Infantry,
Commanding.*

APPENDIX E.

*List of Comptroller's Warrants Issued on Account of
Fund for the Expenses of the Florida State Troops
During 1907.*

No.	Date and Payee.	Amount.
	January 10, 1907.	
287	The Capital Publishing Co.....\$	15.00
288	A. Covert.....	75.00
289	Hendry & Knight	75.00
290	Vincenzo Valenti.....	75.00
291	Curtis & O'Neal.....	75.00
292	H. & W. B. Drew Company.....	6.00
293	William Dudley	60.00
294	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	1.47
295	John H. Carter and W. H. Milton....	75.00
296	T. J. Ivey, Agent.....	52.50
297	S. R. Chitty.....	7.50
298	E. Baird.....	90.00
299	J. G. Alvarez.....	60.00
300	W. W. Flournoy.....	120.00
301	John McDougall, P. M.....	34.92
302	Southern Express Co.....	1.80
	January 14, 1907.	
346	H. H. Newsum, Chief Musician, Band, First Infantry	25.00
347	First Lieutenant John W. Blanding, Co. H, Second Infantry.....	25.00
348	Capt. W. W. Flournoy, Co. K, First Infantry	25.00
349	Capt. Joseph P. Hickey, Co. L, First Infantry	25.00
350	Capt. Benjamin C. Abernethy, Q. M. Second Infantry	50.00
351	Capt. A. E. Leslie, Company E, First Infantry	25.00
352	Capt. M. Henry Cohen, Co. F, Second Infantry	25.00

No.	Date and Payee.	Amount.
353	Capt. James F. Jaudon, Co. L, Second Infantry January 17, 1907.	25.00
480	Treasurer of Volusia County, Florida.	120.00
481	Julia C. Herring	60.00
482	Harry Goldstein	75.00
483	L. B. Varn	60.00
484	Smith & Matheson.....	25.00
485	Florida Hardware Company .....	.30
486	Capt. Guy B. Reynolds, Co. D, Second Infantry	50.00
487	Capt. A. E. Leslie, Co. E, First Infantry	25.00
488	Capt. S. C. Harrison, Jr., Co. D, First Infantry	25.00
489	B. Genovar	75.00
490	Capt. Cromwell Gibbons, Co. A, First Infantry	25.00
491	The Capital Publishing Co. February 6, 1907.	6.00
592	J. F. Hill .....	.25
593	John McDougall, P. M.....	10.14
594	Clarisse Owen	8.00
595	Western Union Telegraph Co.	7.57
598	The Capital Publishing Co.	78.00
601	Treasurer Franklin County, Florida..	75.00
602	Barrett Lodge No. 43, F. & A. M.	162.50
603	First Lieutenant A. V. Long, Co. E. Second Infantry	25.00
604	Capt. S. J. Wolf, Co. I, Second Infantry.	25.00
605	Capt. George A. Nash, Co. A, Second Infantry	25.00
606	Capital City Livery & Feed Stable....	5.00
607	American Show Case Co.	70.00
608	Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.	15.00
609	H. Clay Crawford, Secretary of State. February 8, 1907.	5.00
970	Capt. Charles O. Andrews, Co. M, First Infantry	25.00
971	Capt. E. A. Moreno, Co. M, Second Infantry	25.00
972	Major F. X. Schuller, Second Infantry	18.50

No.	Date and Payee.	Amount.
973	E. A. Armstrong Mfg. Co.	3.50
974	Capt. Henry M. Snow, Jr.	30.90
975	The Capital Publishing Co.	2.50
	February 11, 1907.	
1000	Smith Mercantile Co.	56.00
1001	Capt. J. D. C. Morris, Co. K, Second Infantry	25.00
	February 15, 1907.	
1060	Julia C. Herring.	60.00
1061	The Capital Publishing Co.	4.00
	February 23, 1907.	
1100	The Capital Publishing Co.	12.00
1101	S. A. L. Railway.	2.03
	March 8, 1907.	
1302	The Capital Publishing Co. \$	12.00
1304	John McDougall, postmaster.	15.04
1306	Western Union Telegraph Co.	11.30
1469	William Dudley	60.00
1470	The Hayes Bros. Co.	30.00
1471	Captain J. W. Stephens, Co. H, 1st Infantry	50.00
	March 14, 1907.	
1472	The Seaboard Air Line Ry.	1.36
1473	Southern Express Co.	4.95
	March 19, 1907.	
1585	Julia C. Herring.	60.00
1586	The Seaboard Air Line Ry.	36.83
1587	Major Jacob Gumbinger.	6.75
1588	General J. Clifford R. Foster.	231.71
	March 25, 1907.	
1611	B. Genovar	25.00
	March 26, 1907.	
1617	W. V. Knott, Treasurer.	2,040.94
	March 28, 1907.	
1642	City of St. Petersburg.	150.00
1643	Major Jacob Gumbinger.	2.84
1644	Gilmore & Davis.	2.95
1645	The Capital Publishing Co.	9.00
	March 29, 1907.	
1654	Thomas E. Pasteur.	120.00
	April 3, 1907.	
1786	E. W. Clark. ....	.55
1787	William Dudley	60.00
1788	John McDougall, postmaster.	76.04

No.	Date and Payee.	Amount.
1789	Major Caleb R. Layton.....	105.55
1790	A. Donaldson	3.61
1791	The Seaboard Air Line Ry.....	54.78
1792	Acme Publishing Co.....	15.00
1793	L. B. Varn.....	60.00
1794	Capt. J. P. Hickey, Co. L, 1st Infantry.	25.00
1795	Capt. J. D. C. Morris, Co. K, 2d Inf..	25.00
	April 10, 1907.	
1950	Southern Express Company.....	5.16
1951	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	9.41
1952	General J. Clifford R. Foster.....	5.00
1953	T. J. Ivey, agent.....	52.50
1954	S. R. Chitty.....	7.50
1955	E. Baird	90.00
1956	Harry Goldstein	75.00
1957	V. Velanti	75.00
1958	Hendry & Knight.....\$	75.00
1959	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.....	9.85
1960	A. Covert	75.00
1961	Curtis & O'Neal.....	75.00
1962	Matheson & Smith.....	25.00
1963	Capt. John W. Blanding, Co. H, 2d Inf.	25.00
1964	Capt. George A. Nash, Co. A, 2d Inf..	25.00
1965	Capt. E. J. Johnson, Co., D, 2d Inf....	25.00
1966	Armstrong Mfg. Co.....	35.00
	April 16, 1907.	
2160	Capt. S. J. Wolf, Co. I, 2d Infantry..	25.00
2161	County Commissioners of Franklin County	75.00
2162	Carter & Milton.....	75.00
2163	Capt. M. Henry Cohen, Co. F, 2d Inf..	25.00
2164	The Seaboard Air Line Ry.....	2.20
2165	A. Donaldson	5.80
	April 18, 1907.	
2216	J. G. Alvarez.....	60.00
2217	A. Donaldson	1.91
	April 25, 1907.	
2240	General J. Clifford R. Foster.....	117.30
2241	Julia C. Herring.....	60.00
	May 1, 1907.	
2256	Col. R. H. Patterson, U. S. Army....	3.22
2257	A. Donaldson	23.02
	May 8, 1907.	
2327	John McDougall, postmaster.....	14.12

No.	Date and Payee.	Amount.
	May 10, 1907.	
2500	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	6.11
	June 10, 1907.	
2729	Warren Davis	5.85
	June 28, 1907.	
3144	J. W. Corbett.....	1.50
3145	Army and Navy Register.....	3.00
	July 1, 1907.	
3164	The Capital Publishing Co.....	70.75
	July 3, 1907.	
3284	John McDougall, postmaster.....	12.04
3303	John McDougall, postmaster.....	32.88
3304	Yaeger-Bethel Hardware Co.....	1.45
3305	Harry Goldstein	75.00
3306	First Lieutenant A. Forrest Burns...	60.00
3307	Curtis & O'Neal.....	75.00
3308	Southern Express Co.....	11.08
	July 6, 1907.	
3363	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	23.51
3364	The H. & W. B. Drew Co.....	2.80
3365	First Lieut. Aubrey G. Sawyer, Co. A, First Infantry	25.00
3366	Captain M. Henry Cohen, Co. F, Sec- ond Infantry	25.00
3367	T. J. Ivey, agent.....\$	52.50
3368	A. Covert	75.00
3369	Ignacio Italiano	75.00
	July 6, 1907.	
3370	Hendry & Knight.....	75.00
	July 12, 1907.	
3458	The Capital Publishing Co.....	69.00
	July 19, 1907.	
3760	A. Donaldson	82.62
	July 20, 1907.	
3780	Gilmore & Davis Co.....	10.20
3781	Target Supply Company.....	10.00
3782	Julia C. Herring.....	60.00
3783	Miss Vida Gainey.....	8.00
3784	Barrett Lodge No. 43.....	37.50
3785	The Capital Publishing Co.....	12.00
3786	Captain D. M. Hopson, Sr., Co. B, Sec- ond Infantry	25.00
3787	Captain A. E. Leslie, Co. E, First In- fantry	25.00

No.	Date and Payee.	Amount.
3788	Captain J. P. Hickey, Co. L, First Infantry	25.00
3789	Captain J. W. Blanding, Co. H, Second Infantry	25.00
3790	Second Lieut. B. I. Solomon, Q. M. & Com., 3d Batt. First Infantry.....	20.00
3791	Smith & Matheson.....	25.00
3792	Captain E. J. Johnson, Co. D, Second Infantry	25.00
3793	E. Baird	90.00
3794	Captain Harry E. Waters, Quartermaster, Second Infantry.....	50.00
3795	Volusia County	120.00
3796	J. K. Dorn	48.00
3797	J. W. Watson	105.00
3798	Captain Cromwell Gibbons, Co. A, First Infantry	25.00
3799	Captain S. C. Harrison, Jr., Co., D, First Infantry	25.00
	July 22, 1907.	
3807	Captain Samuel J. Wolf, Co. I, Second Infantry	25.00
3808	City of St. Petersburg.....	75.00
3809	Major J. A. Dapray, U. S. Army, retired	75.64
3810	Captain W. W. Flourney, Co. K, First Infantry	60.00
	July 26, 1907.	
3842	S. R. Chitty	7.50
3843	The H. & W. B. Drew Co.....	96.75
3844	J. G. Alvarez.....	60.00
3845	Captain A. V. Long.....	25.00
3846	First Lieut. G. J. Garcia, Co. F, First Infantry	25.00
3847	W. V. Knott.....	1,615.40
3848	Captain J. Stuart Lewis, Co. C, First Infantry	25.00
	August 1, 1907.	
3966	Julia C. Herring.....	60.00
3967	General J. Clifford R. Foster.....	122.04
3968	General J. Clifford R. Foster.....	6.75
3969	Second Lieut. Preston Ayers, Co. C, Second Infantry	25.00
3970	S. C. James .....	.75

No.	Date and Payee.	Amount.
3971	The H. & W. B. Drew Co.....	28.25
3972	Col. W. A. MacWilliams, Quarter- master General	7.50
3973	Board of Commissioners of Duval County	300.00
3974	Geo. D. Bernard & Co.....	16.50
3975	A. Donaldson	37.25
	August 6, 1907.	
3984	Major Harvey R. Payne, Quarter- master, First Brigade.....	200.00
3985	Western Union Telegraph Co.	25.12
3986	Gilmore & Davis Co. ....	.20
3987	W. R. Wilson.....	6.08
	August 17, 1907.	
4250	The Capital Publishing Co.....	12.50
4251	A. Donaldson	17.25
4252	Captain George H. Weller, Quarter- master, First Infantry	50.00
4253	Southern Express Co.....	21.56
4254	First Lieut. A. Forrest Burns, Co. B. Second Infantry	14.79
4255	Captain G. A. Nash, Co. A, Second Infantry	25.00
	August 28, 1907	
4378	Phillips & Son	25.00
4379	A. Donaldson	38.73
4380	The Capital Publishing Co.....	3.00
	August 31, 1907.	
4429	The H. & W. B. Drew Co.....	2.00
4430	General J. Clifford R. Foster	12.75
4431	Captain Horace Williams, Co. G. Second Infantry	25.00
4432	Julia C. Herring	60.00
	September 6, 1907.	
4610	John McDougall, postmaster.....	7.12
4631	The Capital Publishing Co.	7.50
4632	Captain J. F. Jaudon, Co. L. Second Infantry	50.00
4633	Southern Express Co.	38.55
4634	Western Union Telegraph Co.	4.83
	September 12, 1907.	
4707	Western Union Telegraph Co.	4.30

No.	Date and Payee.	Amount.
	September 24, 1907.	
4772	A. Donaldson	9.58
4773	County Commissioners of Franklin County	75.00
4774	The Elliott Company	150.25
4775	General J. Clifford R. Foster	2.00
4776	Julia C. Herring	60.00
	September 30, 1907.	
4842	The National Guard Association of the United States	12.00
4843	Harry Goldstein	75.00
4844	Captain E. A. Moreno, Co. M. Second Infantry	25.00
4845	Mrs. J. D. Streety	75.00
4846	A. Donaldson	16.50
4847	Captain J. Stuart Lewis, Co. C, First Infantry	77.47
4848	Captain J. P. Hickey, Co. L, First Infantry	208.27
	October 4, 1907.	
4975	Captain W. D. Barnes, Co. M. First Infantry	25.00
4976	Captain J. W. Blanding, Co. H. Second Infantry	25.00
4977	Western Union Telegraph Co.	9.95
4978	Jere S. Smith, Jr.	44.00
4979	Board of County Commissioners of Duval County	300.00
4980	Mrs. Henry N. Felkel	60.00
4981	John McDougall, Postmaster	12.69
4982	J. G. Alvarez	60.00
4983	Ignacio Italiano	75.00
4984	A. Covert	75.00
4985	Hendry & Knight	75.00
4986	Childs Brothers	1.92
4987	T. J. Ivey, Agent	52.50
4988	Carter & Milton	150.00
	October 7, 1907.	
5023	Captain S. C. Harrison, Jr., Co. D, First Infantry	25.00
5024	Captain A. V. Long, Co. E. Second Infantry	25.00

5025	Captain J. P. Hickey, Co. L, First Infantry	25.00
5026	Captain J. Stuart Lewis, Co. C, First Infantry	25.00
5027	Captain George J. Garcia, Co. F. First Infantry	25.00
5028	Captain Horace Williams, Co. G, Second Infantry	25.00
	October 10, 1907.	
5039	Major Dominick Brown, 3rd Batt., First Infantry	81.94
5040	Captain A. E. Leslie, Co. E. First Infantry	20.10
5041	A. B. Dick Co.	5.00
5042	City of St. Petersburg	75.00
5043	The H. & W. B. Drew Co.....	6.30
5044	W. H. Duff.....	.60
3045	Smith & Matheson	25.00
5046	S. R. Chitty.	7.50
	October 10, 1907.	
5047	E. Baird	90.00
5048	Southern Express Co.....	7.68
	October 17, 1907.	
5387	Marion County	120.00
5388	J. W. Watson	105.00
5389	Curtis & O'Neal.....	75.00
5390	First Lieutenant A. F. Burns.....	60.00
5391	Lewis M. Lively.....	75.00
5392	The Capital Publishing Co.....	3.50
5393	Barrett Lodge No. 43.....	37.50
5394	Florida Hardware Company.....	5.50
	December 3, 1907.	
6090	John McDougall, postmaster.....	58.75

APPENDIX F.

*List of Comptroller's Warrants Issued on Account of
Fund for the Expenses of an Encampment of the
Florida State Troops in 1907.*

No.	Date.	Payee.	Amount.
3309,	July 3—	Hayes Bros., Company.....\$	68.00
3310,	July 3—	Captain George H. Weller....	19.05
3311,	July 3—	Colonel William LeFiils, First Infantry	19.05
3312,	July 3—	The Seaboard Air Line Ry....	5.00
3371,	July 6—	General J. Clifford R. Foster..	47.25
3978,	Aug. 3—	National Rifle Supply Co....	135.00
3979,	Aug. 3—	The Seaboard Air Line Ry...	24.00
4426,	Aug. 31—	W. V. Knott, Treasurer, for J. C. R. Foster.....	135.00
4427,	Aug. 31—	Eugene Masters	134.75
4428,	Aug. 31—	Hotel Supply Co.....	76.82
4989,	Oct. 4—	Hayes Brothers Co.....	6.00
5487,	Nov. 1—	William Dudley	150.00
5488,	Nov. 1—	J. Herman Lynn.....	1.25
5489,	Nov. 1—	Harry P. Davies.....	1.25
5490,	Nov. 1—	Baker Art Gallery.....	7.50
5970,	Nov. 12—	Brig. General John W. Sackett.	22.05
5971,	Nov. 12—	Alfred Donaldson	63.20
5972,	Nov. 12—	Captain Charles S. Noble, Sec- ond Infantry .....	.90
6568,	Dec. 20—	Roland Woodward	486.20
6578,	Dec. 23—	General Foster, for P. & O. S. S. Co.....	51.25
6579,	Dec. 23—	The L. & N. R. R.....	13.80
6580,	Dec. 23—	The Seaboard Air Line Ry...	29.65
6581,	Dec. 23—	W. W. Helvenston.....	5.00
6582,	Dec. 23—	Major L. S. Oppenheimer.....	7.00
6583,	Dec. 23—	The Florida East Coast Ry...	291.60
6615,	Dec. 30—	The Atlantic Coast Line R. R..	39.38
6616,	Dec. 30—	Georgia Southern & Florida Ry.	13.10
6617,	Dec. 30—	General Foster, for the L. & N. R. R.	34.60
6618,	Dec. 30—	Independent Line Steamers...	3.90
514,	Jan. 14—	General J. Clifford R. Foster..	2,321.72

APPENDIX G.

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

Statement of clothing and Quartermaster's supplies now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is now accountable for them to the United States).

	Blankets, Woolen.	Blouses, Made.	Caps, Forage; and Caps, Dress.	Cap Ornaments.	Chevrons, Cloth, Pairs, N.C.S. Color, and First Sergeants.	Chevrons, Cloth, Pairs, Sergeants.	Chevrons, Cloth, Pairs, Corporals.	Chevrons, Cloth, Pairs, Co. Q. M. Sergeants.	Chevrons, Khaki, Pairs, Non-Commissioned Staff.	Chevrons, Khaki, Pairs, Color and 1st Sergeants.	Chevrons, Khaki, Pairs, Sergeants.	Chevrons, Khaki, Pairs, Corporals.	Chevrons, Khaki, Pairs, Co. Q. M. Sergeants.	Coats, Khaki.	Hats, Campaign.	Hat Service
Total charged against State of Florida, January 1, 1907.....	10	2552	2128	644										2045	2808	
Total received from U. S. Quartermaster Department during year 1907...		575	700	738	34	80	120	24	9	25	80	120	24	1983	199	425
Total expended, transferred and authorized to be dropped.....	7	655	599	738	34	80	120	24	9	25	80	120	24	441	780	12
Total charged against State of Florida, December 31, 1907	3	2472	2229	644										3587	2227	413

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.—(Continued.)

			Hat Cords and Tassels.
			Hat Letters.
			Hat Numbers.
800	1200	1000	Leggings, Pairs.
800	1200	1000	Ponchos.
2572	1825	2390	Trousers, Foot, Made.
			Trousers, Mounted, Made.
3573			Trousers, Khaki and Breeches, Khaki.
			Trouser Stripes, N. C. S. and H. C. Pairs.
125	125		Trouser Stripes, Sergeants, Pairs.
225	225		Trouser Stripes, Corporals, Pairs.
480	480		Buttons, Bronze, Large.
480	480		Buttons, Bronze, Small.
30	30		Chevrons, Cloth, Pairs, Artificer's.
30	30		Chevrons, Cloth, Pairs, Cook's.
			Chevrons, Cloth, Pairs, Service, Peace.
			Chevrons, Cloth, Pairs, Service, War.
			Chevrons, Cloth, Pairs, Sergeants 1st Class, H. C.
			Chevrons, Cloth, Pairs, Sergeants, H. C.
			Chevrons, cloth, pairs, Privates, H. C.
30	30		Chevrons, Khaki, Pairs, Artificers.
30	30		Chevrons, Khaki, Pairs, Cooks.
			Chevrons, Khaki, Pairs, Sergeants, 1st Class, H. C.
			Chevrons, Khaki, Pairs, Sergeants, H. C.

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES—(Continued.)

			Chevrons, Khaki, Pairs, Privates, H. C.
1462	68	10	Bed Sacks.
200	34	10	Books, Co.
68	10	10	Books, Post.
1594	34	10	Books, Regimental.
	5	6	Bugles.
	52	54	Desks, Field.
	3	3	Belt and Sling for Flags.
	3	3	Camp Clors.
	2	2	National Colors.
	1	1	Garrison Flags.
	2	2	Post Flags.
	23	23	Storm and Recruiting Flags.
			Halyards.
	2	2	Ambulance Guidons.
	2	2	Artillery Guidons.
	1	1	Field Hospital Flags.
	3	3	Staffs.
	1	1	General Hospital Flags.
	4	4	Hand Litters.
	4	4	Hand Litter Slings.
	52	52	Music Pouches.
	1	1	Ovens ("K. K. K.").
	25	25	Ranges, Field.

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.—(Continued.)

Stencil Plates, Sets.																							
Stoves, Tent.																							
Stove Pipe Joints, Tent.																							
Common Tents.																							
Common Poles, Ridge.																							
Common Poles, Upright.																							
Conical Wall Tents.																							
Conical Wall Poles and Straps.																							
Conical Wall Tripods.																							
Hospital Tents.																							
Hospital Flies.																							
Hospital Poles, Ridge.																							
Hospital Poles, Upright.																							
Shelter Halves.																							
Shelter Poles.																							
Wall Tents.																							
Wall Flies.																							
Wall Poles, Ridge.																							
Wall Poles, Upright.																							
Pins, Large.																							
Pins, Small.																							
Pins, Shelter.																							
Trumpets.																							
Trumpet Cords and Tassels.																							
1			244	606	1210				14	16	17	34	1763	1825	124	129	131	262	380	4744	7503	39	46
1	32	160	10	10	20	32	32	32					100	100						1776	500	6	50
			41	15	24				5	3			60	32	10	6	4	9	200	3000	4001		6
2	32	160	213	601	1206	32	32	32	9	13	17	34	1803	1893	114	123	127	253	180	3520	4002	45	90

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTERS STORES.—(Continued.)

2	2	Ambulance Wagons.
3	3	Paulins, Wagon.
2	2	Bars, Lead.
2	2	Wrenches, Wagon.
4	4	Harness, Wheel, Ambulance, Sets.
6	5	Altos.
3	2	Baritones.
2	1	Bassos.
5	4	Clarionets.
5	4	Cornets
1	1	Cymbals, pairs.
2	1	Drums, Bass.
2	2	Drums, Snare.
1	1	E b Tuba.
8	6	Trombones.
3	3	Bags.
32	25	Cases.
1	1	Baton, Drum Major's.
1	1	Saxaphone, Alto.
1	1	Saxaphone, Baritone.
1	1	Drum Sticks, pairs.
1	1	Mouthpiece, Slide Trombone.

APPENDIX H.

ORDNANCE STORES.

A statement of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is accountable for them to the United States.)

	Gatling Guns, Cal. 45. Model, Nos.	Gatling Gun Carriages, Cal. 45. Model, Nos.	Limbers for Gatling Guns, Cal. 45. Model,	Carriages and Limbers for light 12-pounder guns.	Feed Magazines.	Padlocks and Keys, large, for limber chests.	Padlocks and Keys, small, for axle chests.	Gunners' Haversacks.	Handspikes, trail.	Lanyards.	Priming Wires.	Tube Pouches.	Sponges and Rammers.	Sponge Buckets.	Thumbstalls.	Tompions.
Total charged against the State January 1, 1907.....	2	2	2	2	15	4	4	2	4	2	2	2	4	2	6	2
Total received from U. S. Ordnance Department during year 1907.....																
Total expended, transferred and authorized to be dropped																
Total charged against the State December 31, 1907.....	2	2	2	2	15	4	4	2	4	2	2	2	4	2	6	2

ORDNANCE STORES—(Continued.)

2	2	Vent Covers
2	2	Worms and Staves.
2	2	Artillery Paulins.
4	4	Harness, two Lead Horses, sets of, Black Leather.
4	4	Harness, two Wheel Horses, sets of, Black Leather.
94	96	Springfield Carbines, Cal. 45.
21352	1328	U. S. Magazine Rifles, Model 1898, with Model 1901 sights.
221417	22	Gallery Practice, Rifle, Cal. .22, Model 1898.
2	24	Baynets, Cal. .30.
116	116	Bayonets, Cal. 45.
146	141	Colt's Revolvers, Cal. 45.
47	47	Colt's Revolvers, Cal. 38.
58	58	Artillery Sabers.
47	47	N. C. O. Swords.
58	58	Saber Scabbards.
2	2	Sword Scabbards, N. C. O.
2	2	Officers' Sabers.
289	266	Saber Scabbards, Officers.
1489	166	Screw Drivers.
1621708	1476	Wiping Rods, wood, for S. R., Cal. 45.
1457	156	Small Arm Oilers.
2872	1729	Screw Drivers, Revolver.
	1397	Combined Muzzle and Front Sight Covers.
	2794	Cleaning Rods, First Section.

ORDNANCE STORES.—Continued.

Cleaning Rods, Second and Third Sections.	Cleaning Rods for Gallery Practice, Rifle, Cal. .22.	Barrack Cleaning Rods.	Covers for Breech Mechanism.	Bayonet Scabbards, Cal. 30.	Blanket Roll Straps, sets of.	Canteens.	Canteen Straps, Cavalry, short, with snap.	Canteen—Haversack Straps.	Cartridge Belts, Cal. 30, with loops, Infantry.	Belts, Model 1903.	Fasteners, Model 1903.	Suspenders, Model 1903.	Webb Canteen Straps, Model 1903.	Haversack Hooks, Model 1903.	Knives.	Forks.	Spoons.	Meat Cans.	Tin Cups	Gun Slings.	Haversacks.	Revolver Holsters, Cal. 38.	Revolver Holsters, Cal. 45.	Revolver Cartridge Boxes, Cal. 38.
2794	...	48	20	1374	65	1556	27	479	1057	349	277	349	350	700	1683	1620	2234	1599	1656	1167	1575	133	134	33
98	22	...	...	28	...	40	....	...	....	64	64	74	104	400	460	400	500	200	200	49	80	12	....	....
20	...	...	...	9	...	83	....	1	34	2	2	2	3	440	46	....	31	56	85	42	167	1	20	...
2872	22	48	20	1389	65	1508	27	478	1023	411	339	421	451	660	2097	2020	2703	1743	1771	1174	1488	144	114	33

...	...	Revolver Cartridge Belts, Infantry.
...	...	Waist Belts.
39	42	Waist Belt Plates, N. C. O.
42	117	Waist Belts with Buckles, Russet.
117	43	Saber Attachments.
43	72	Sliding Frogs, for N. C. O. Waist Belts.
72	28	Hospital Corps Knives.
28	35	Scabbards for Hospital Corps Knives.
35	1126	Canteen Straps, old style, Black Leather.
864	1122	Haversack Straps, old style, Black Leather.
1122	91	Carbine Slings.
32	48	Carbine Sling Swivels.
32	44	Saber Belts, old style, Black Leather.
54	54	Saber Belt Plates.
107	107	Cartridge Belt Plates.
7	7	Artillery Saddle Blankets.
7	7	Artillery Saddle Cloths.
86	86	Bridle Headstalls.
85	85	Bridle Reins.
85	85	Curb Straps.
85	85	Curb Bits.
50	51	Halter Headstalls.
51	51	Halter Straps.
1	1	Housing, with Insignia, (Major General).

ORDNANCE STORES.—(Continued.)

9	9	Lariats.
9	9	Lariat Straps.
15	15	Nosebags.
9	9	Picket Pins.
82	82	Saddles, complete.
38	38	Saddlebags.
73	74	Saddle Blankets.
52	53	Saddle Cloths, dress.
25	25	Spurs, pairs.
25	25	Spur Straps, pairs.
60	60	Surcingles.
2	2	Stirrups, with Sockets for Guidon.
41	41	Saddlecloths for Officers, service.
37	37	Breast Straps for Officers' Bridles.
18000	18000	Ball Cartridges, Cal. 30.
5000	5000	Blank Cartridges, Cal. 30.
23000	23000	Multiball Cartridge, Cal. 30.
2900	2900	Revolver Ball Cartridges, Cal. 38.
2000	2000	Revolver Ball Cartridges, Cal. 45.
1000	1000	Carbine Ball Cartridges, Cal. 45.
50000	50000	Gallery Practice Cartridges, Cal. 22.
21500	21500	Gallery Practice Cartridges, Cal. 30.
21500	21500	Saluting Ammunition, (powder).
11	11	Texas Targets, 6x6 feet.

30	30	Target Frames, D. steel.
30	30	Target Frames, E, steel.
20	20	Targets, iron, for Gal. Practice, 50 l.
2	2	Revolving Targets, 6x12 feet.
4	4	Sliding Targets, 6x12 feet.
12	12	Target Frames, 6x6, 6x12 feet.
14	14	Marking Discs and Staves, mid range.
1	1	Marking Discs and Staves, long range
37	37	Marking Rods, Discs and Brushes, sets.
40000	14000	Pasters, Black.
8000	38000	Pasters, White.
100	50	Paper Targets, A.
100	50	Paper Targets, B.
100	100	Paper Targets, C.
50	50	Paper Targets, F.
50	50	Paper Silhouettes, D.
50	50	Paper Silhouettes, E.
12	12	Cloth Silhouettes, D.
12	12	Cloth Silhouettes, E.
500	1000	Paper Targets, Y.
500	1000	Paper Targets, Z.
7	7	Danger Flags.
8	8	Ricochet Flags.
13	13	Expert Rifleman's Badge.

ORDNANCE STORES—(Continued.)

.....	50	74	68	3	23	2	1	Marksman's Pins.
50	.....	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Marksman's Buttons.
50	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sharpshooter's Badges.
.....	50	74	71	3	23	2	1	Arm Chests, Rifles.
.....	50	74	71	3	23	2	1	Arm Chests, Revolvers.
.....	50	74	71	3	23	2	1	Boxes of Cleaning Material.
.....	50	74	71	3	23	2	1	Officers' Saber Covers.
.....	50	74	71	3	23	2	1	Puttee Leggings, pig skin, pairs.

APPENDIX I.

MEDICAL STORES.

A statement of the U. S. Medical property now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is accountable for them to the United States.)

A statement of the U. S. Medical property now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is accountable for them to the United States.)

Manuals for the Medical Department.	Handbook for H. E. (Macon.)	Hand Books for H. C. (Smarts).	Canvas Bedding Case, 16 x 22 x 30 inches, with contents.	Cases, Bedding (reserve).	Blankets, rubber, 68x80 inches.	Pillow Cases, cotton, 18 1-2x29 inches.	Sheets, cotton, 50 to 86 inches.	Suits, convalescent.	Towels, bath.	Towels, hand.	Folding field furniture chest, with contents (par. 298).	Basins, wash, hand, agate ware, in nest.	Buckets, agate ware, 3 in nest.	Chest, combined medical and surgical, for detached service, 305.	Chests, commode (par 300).	Chests, food, (par 292), without supplies.
Total charged against the State January 1, 1907.....	5	5	2	2	2	24	48	24	12	36	2	6	2	2	2	2
Total received from U. S. Medical Department during year 1907.....	6															
Total expended, transferred and authorized to be dropped.....																
Total charged against the State December 31, 1907.....	5	6	5	2	2	24	48	24	12	36	2	6	2	2	2	2

2	...	2	Chest, medical, regimental (par 304a.)
2	...	2	Chest, mess, small.
2	...	2	Chest, sterilizer, regimental (par 304c).
2	...	2	Cups, spit, paper, nests.
2	...	2	Desk, field (par 294).
1	...	1	Hatchets.
2	...	2	Lantern Wicks, dozens.
3	...	3	Lanterns.
24	...	24	Litter Slings and Rings.
2	...	2	Surgical Dressings, in wooden packing box (par 304d).
7	...	7	Cases, emergency.
8	...	8	Case, field operating (par. 306):
1	...	1	Case, general operating (par 259).
23	...	23	Pouches, Hospital Corps.
9	...	9	Pouches, orderly.

MEDICAL STORES.—(Continued).

APPENDIX J.

SUBSISTENCE STORES.

A statement of the U. S. Subsistence property now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

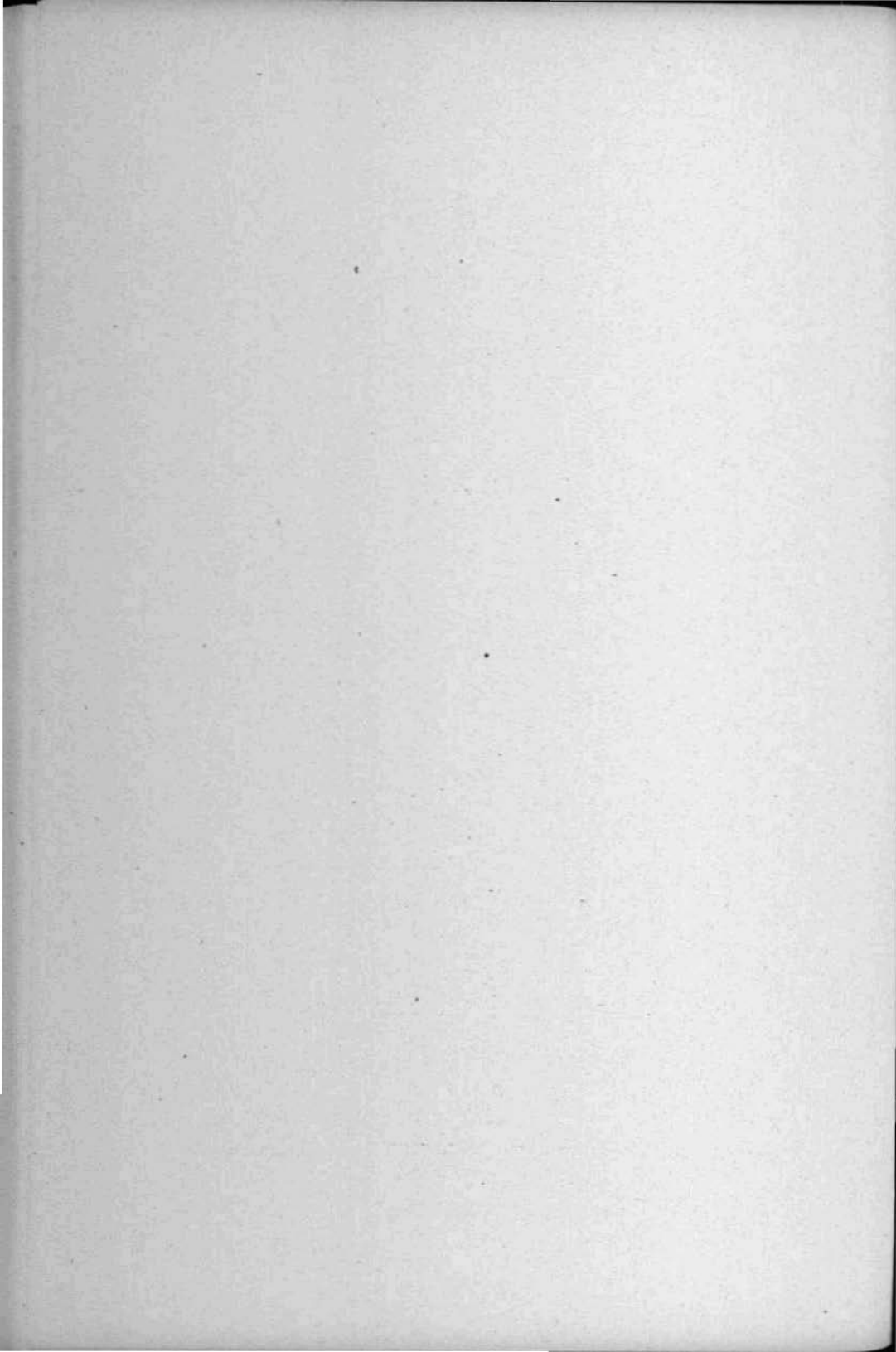
(This property obtained from the General Government, under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended, being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is accountable for it to the United States.)

	Desks, field.	Auger Bits.	Axes.	Box Openers.	Box Scrapers.	Brushes, Counter.	Brushes, Marking.	Brushes, Stencil.	Bung Starters.	Butcher Knives.	Butcher Steels.	Candlesticks.	Can Openers.	Carpenter's Braces.	Cleavers.	Commissary Chests.
Total charges against the State, January 1, 1907.....	2	26	2	2	2	2	12	2	2	8	2	12	12	2	4	4
Total received from the U. S. Commissary Department, during 1907.....																
Total expended, transferred and authorized to be dropped																
Total charged against the State December 31, 1907.....	2	26	2	2	2	2	12	2	2	8	2	12	12	2	4	4

2	2	Cooper's Drivers.
6	6	Faucets, Wood.
2	2	Funnels, Tin, Pint.
2	2	Funnels, Tin, Quart.
2	2	Funnels, Tin, Half-Gallon
2	2	Funnels, Tin, Gallon.
2	2	Hammers, Claw.
2	2	Ax Handles.
2	2	Hammer Handles.
2	2	Hatchets, Claw.
2	2	Making Pots.
2	2	Pint Measures, XXX Tin.
2	2	Quart Measures, XXX Tin.
2	2	Half-Gallon Measures, XXX Tin.
2	2	Gallon Measures.
16	16	Meat Hooks.
2	2	Meat Saws.
4	4	Meat Saw Blades.
2	2	Nail Pullers.
12	12	Needles, Packing.
2	2	Saws, Hand, Crosscut.
2	2	Saws, Hand, Rip.
2	2	Scales, Counter.
2	2	Scoops, XXX Tin, Large.

SUBSISTENCE STORES.—(Continued.)

4	4	Scoops, XXX Tin, Medium.
2	2	Scoops, XXX Tin, Small.
2	2	Screw Drivers.
2	2	Stencil Plates, Brass, sets.
2	2	Steelyards.
2	2	Tap Borers.
2	2	Twine, Cotton, balls.
2	2	Whetstones.



APPENDIX K.

GENERAL ORDERS AND CIRCULARS.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Tallahassee, January 2, 1907.

GENERAL ORDERS,
 No. 1.

I. The annual inspection of the Florida State Troops at their home stations as provided for under Section 14 of the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903, and under Section 729 of the Florida Military Code ("General Statutes"), will be made this year at the respective armories of the several organizations upon the following dates:

POSTS.	ORGANIZATIONS.	DATE.
DeFuniak.....	Co. "K," 1st Infantry.....	Tuesday, Feb. 5.
Marianna.....	Co. "M," 1st Infantry.....	Wednesday, Feb. 6.
Apalachicola....	Headquarters 3d Battalion and Co. "L," 1st Infantry	Friday, Feb. 8.
Tallahassee.....	General Headquarters of the Florida State Troops	Monday, Feb. 11.
Live Oak.....	Co. "E," 1st Infantry.....	Wednesday, Feb. 13.
Lake City.....	Headquarters 2d Battalion and Co. "H," 1st Infantry	Thursday, Feb. 14.
Jacksonville....	Headquarters 1st Brigade; Headquarters, Headquar- ters 1st Battalion, Band, Companies "A," "D," and "F," and attached de- tachment of the Hospital Corps of the 1st Infantry	Friday, Feb. 15.
Fernandina.....	Co. "B," 1st Infantry.....	Tuesday, Feb. 19.
Starke.....	Co. "E," 2nd Infantry.....	Wednesday, Feb. 20.
Gainesville.....	Headquarters 3d Battalion and Co. "H," 2d Infantry	Thursday, Feb. 21.
Ocala.....	Co. "A," 2d Infantry.....	Friday, Feb. 22.
Brooksville.....	2d Platoon Co. "B," 2d In- fantry	Saturday, Feb. 23.
Leesburg.....	Co. "B," (1st Platoon), 2d Infantry	Monday, Feb. 25.
St. Petersburg..	Co. "G," 2d Infantry.....	Tuesday, Feb. 26.
Orlando.....	Headquarters 1st Battalion and Co. "C," 2d Infantry	Thursday, March 7.
Fort Myers.....	Co. "D," 2d Infantry.....	Saturday, March 9.

POSTS.	ORGANIZATIONS.	DATES.
Tampa.....	Band, Companies "F," and "M," and attached detachment of the Hospital Corps, 2d Infantry.....	Monday, March 11.
Key West.....	Co. "I," 2d Infantry.....	Thursday, March 14.
Miami.....	Co. "L," 2d Infantry.....	Saturday, March 16.
Daytona.....	Headquarters, Headquarters 2d Battalion and Co. "E," 2d Infantry.....	Tuesday, March 19.

All the officers of the General Staff and of the several staff departments, officers on the Supernumerary List, and all officers and non-commissioned officers not residing at the headquarters of their respective organizations, will be present in uniform and under arms at the time and place fixed for the inspection of the troops at the post nearest their place of residence, and will report in person to the inspecting officer.

The inspection will be made by the Adjutant General of the State and such officer of the United States Army as may be designated by the Secretary of War.

The troops at each post will be paraded by company in the blue (dress) uniform, without leggings. All officers will appear in regulation dress uniforms.

All public military property, of every character whatsoever, will be arranged conveniently for inspection by the inspection officers.

Inspection of quarters will precede (or follow, as may be specially directed in each case) the ceremony of inspection and muster.

Unless otherwise specially directed, the troops at each post will be formed in such time as to be *ready* for inspection *promptly* at 8:00 o'clock p. m.

The inspection for companies as to knowledge of duties and proficiency in drill will include the "school of the squad" and "school of the company," in both close and extended order, as far as may be practicable. The organizations will be rated as to attendance, general appearance, condition of arms, uniforms and equipments, discipline, interior economy and drill, with the view of determining their relative degree of merit in accordance with the provisions of General Order No. 8, A. G. O., series of 1906.

II. The Adjutant General of the State, having been duly appointed as a surveying officer under order of the Governor, company commanders and all other officers who may be either accountable or responsible for public military property will submit to him upon the occasion of the inspection provided for under Paragraph I of this order, and at such hour as he may specially direct in each instance, all articles which are considered to be unserviceable—by reason of wear and tear or damage, together with such testimony (in the form of affidavits in triplicate) as may be relied upon by them to relieve the responsible officer or soldier in all cases involving damage to or loss of such property.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 2.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Tallahassee, February 14, 1907.

I. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted, and they are honorably discharged the service of the State:

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *George C. Horne*, Company "M," January 29, 1907.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant *Herbert A. Ross*, Company "E," February 11, 1907.

II. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

GENERAL STAFF.

Major *Abraham D. Williams*, to be Surgeon with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from February 2, 1907. Lieutenant Colonel *Williams* is hereby assigned to the First Brigade as Chief Surgeon.

Captain *Caleb Rodney Layton*, to be Inspector General with rank of Major, from January 8, 1907. Major *Layton* is hereby assigned to duty on the staff of the Brigadier General commanding the First Brigade.

Captain *William Church Croom*, to be Commissary with rank of Major, from February 2, 1907. Major *Croom* is hereby assigned to the First Brigade as Chief Commissary.

George Edward Lewis, to be Paymaster with rank of Captain, from February 2, 1907.

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *William Vinzant, Jr.*, to be Captain of Company "F," with rank from January 2, 1907; promoted, vice *Yerkes*, relieved.

First Lieutenant *Aubrey George Sawyer*, to be First Lieutenant of Company "A," with rank from July 18, 1906; reappointed.

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *Estevan Alexander Moreno*, to be Captain of Company "M," with rank from December 27, 1906; vice *Jewel*, relieved.

First Lieutenant *John William Blanding*, to be Captain of Company "H," with rank from January 7, 1907; vice *Layton*, promoted.

First Lieutenant *Edward John Johnson*, to be Captain of Company "D," with rank from January 17, 1907; promoted; vice *Reynolds*, relieved.

Second Lieutenant *Louis Louis*, to be First Lieutenant of Company "I," with rank from January 17, 1907; promoted, vice *Curry*, resigned.

Second Lieutenant *Frank Kellow*, to be First Lieutenant of Company "D," with rank from January 9, 1907, promoted; vice *Johnson*, promoted.

III. The following transfers and assignments in the Medical Departments are announced:

Major *Louis Sims Oppenheimer*, Surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty on the staff of the Brigadier General commanding the First Brigade and is assigned as Surgeon of the Second Infantry.

Major *John B. Malony*, Surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty with the Second Infantry and assigned to the General Staff.

The following officers of the Medical Department are assigned as Post Surgeons. They will command detachments of the Hospital Corps, which may be stationed at their respective posts, make physical examinations of recruits, and perform such other proper military duties as may relate to the office of Post Surgeon, or as may be required of them by competent authority:

Daytona, First Lieutenant *James E. Rawlings*, Assistant Surgeon.

Jacksonville, First Lieutenant *William T. Elmore*, Assistant Surgeon.

Key West, Major *John B. Maloney*, Surgeon.

Tallahassee, Captain *Edward E. Philbrick*, Assistant Surgeon.

Tampa, Major *Louis S. Oppenheimer*, Surgeon.

First Lieutenant *McR. Winton*, Assistant Surgeon.

IV. The Examining Board appointed under paragraph 1 of General Order No. 34 is hereby continued in service for the examination of all candidates who may properly present themselves for examination up to and including the last day of February, 1907.

V. Under Paragraph 1, of S. O. No. 11, A. G. O., c. s., dated 2nd, First Lieutenant *Shields Warren* is relieved from duty with Company "L," First Infantry, and assigned to Company "H," Second Infantry.

VI. Paragraph 11, of War Department General Order No. 11, dated January 21, 1907, announces that Paragraph 86, Small Arms Firing Regulations, is amended so as to read as follows:

86. RESTRICTIONS AS TO THE ARM.—The object of all instructions, of which range firing merely forms one of the final steps, is to increase the soldier's accuracy of fire with the small arm as he will take it into action. It is therefore requisite that his practice should be conducted with the rifle or pistol exactly as it is supplied by the department having charge of the fabrication of arms, except that the sights may be blackened if desired. Additional appliances, such as temporary shades for the sights, detachable spirit levels, orthoptic eyepieces, etc., which in the field would practically never be applied to the rifle or used in aiming, and would only make

the soldier dependent upon conditions unlike those which obtain in battle, will not be used in regular practice. *The front sight cover, however, being a necessary adjunct to the proper protection of the sight, will be kept on the rifle at all times, except during rifle-range practice, when its use is optional.* In the regular practice the firing must be held "in the open" and not from any sheds or shelters. The troops in each organization will use, in small-arms practice, the weapon with which they are armed. Infantry and artillery (except field batteries) will, therefore, practice with the rifle; cavalry with the rifle and the pistol, and field artillery with the pistol.

"Small arms issued by the Ordnance Department for test and report may be used in target practice, but in all such cases the fact will be noted in the reports of such practice."

VII. Paragraph 457, United States Army Regulations, as amended and published in War Department General Orders No. 3, dated January 7, 1907, is as follows:

"458. By direction of the President the minimum enlisted strength for each organization of the organized militia is fixed as follows:

For a company of infantry, enlisted, 58. This is based on apportionment to grades as follows, viz.: 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 4 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 musicians and 42 privates.

For a company of engineers, total enlisted, 58. This is based on apportionment to grades as follows, viz.: 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 4 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 musicians, 21 privates first-class, and 21 privates second-class.

For a company of coast artillery, total enlisted, 63. This is based on apportionment to grades as follows, viz.: 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 4 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 mechanics, 2 musicians, and 45 privates.

For a battery of field artillery, total enlisted, 133. This is based on apportionment to grades as follows, viz.: 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 stable sergeant, 6 sergeants, 12 corporals, 2 musicians, 4 artificers, 2 cooks and 104 privates.

For a company of signal corps, total enlisted, 58. This is based on apportionment to grades as follows, viz.: 5 sergeants first-class, 5 sergeants, 10 corporals, 2 cooks, 18 privates first-class, and 18 privates second-class.

For the hospital corps: (a) Ambulance company section, total enlisted, 43. This is based on apportionment to grades as follows, viz.: 2 sergeants first-class, 7 sergeants, and 34 privates, first-class and privates. (b) Field hospital, total enlisted, 33. This is based on apportionment to grades as follows, viz.: 3 sergeants first-class, 6 sergeants, and 24 privates, first-class and privates."

Section 3, of the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903, contains the following provision:

"Provided, That the President of the United States, in time of peace, may, by order, fix the number of enlisted men in each

company troops, battery, signal corps, engineer corps, and hospital corps."

Accordingly, the organization prescribed in Paragraph 457, United States Army Regulations, as above quoted, is that prescribed for the Florida State Troops. In all infantry companies where the present organized strength is below the minimum number thus prescribed by the President (58 enlisted), steps will be taken to recruit the organizations to the required standard at once.

VIII. Section 694 of the Military Code is as follows:

"Every officer to whom public funds or property is issued shall receipt for the same, and shall give a bond in such a sum and with surety or sureties as may be required by the Governor for the proper expenditure of, and the care and safe keeping of all public funds and military property which may at any time be under his control or in his charge and to account for the same, which bond shall be approved by the Board of County Commissioners of the county in which the officer is stationed, and shall be filed with the Adjutant General. Upon the discharge, removal, dismissal or death of an officer who has given bond for the safe keeping of public funds or property, he or his legal representative shall be released from responsibility upon filing with the Adjutant General the receipt of the officer succeeding him for all public funds or property with which he is charged, and the certificate of such officer that the articles so transferred are, at the date of the certificate, in good order and condition, reasonable use and wear thereof excepted. All accounts will be finally settled by the Adjutant General.

Changes in the commissioned personnel are of such frequent occurrence, that it is believed the spirit and purpose of the above provision of law can only be met by requiring all commissioned officers to give a bond. By direction of the Governor, bonds in the following sums will hereafter be required of all officers:

All purchasing and distributing officers, including paymasters, quartermasters and commissaries (except battalion quartermasters and commissaries), one thousand dollars.

All others (except chaplains), five hundred dollars.

Paragraph 1, of G. O. No. 20, A. G. O., series of 1903, is hereby rescinded.

All officers who are not already under bond will at once comply with the requirements of this order. Blank forms for bonds may be obtained upon application to the Adjutant General's office.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 3.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 5, 1907.

1. Paragraph 1, of the General Order No. 1, A. G. O., current series, is amended as follows:

The inspection of the remaining organizations will be made upon the following dates:

POSTS.	ORGANIZATIONS.	DATE.
Fort Myers.....	Company "D," 2d Infantry	Saturday, March 9.
Tampa.....	Band, Companies "F," and "M," and attached detachment of the Hospital Corps, 2d Infantry.....	Monday, March 11.
St. Petersburg..	Company "G," 2d Infantry	Tuesday, March 12.
Key West.....	Company "I," 2d Infantry	Thursday, March 14.
Miami.....	Company "L," 2d Infantry	Saturday, March 16.
Daytona.....	Headquarters, Headquarters 2d Battalion, and Company "K," 2d Infantry	Tuesday, March 19.

The inspection for the United States will be made by such officer of the Army as may be designated by the Secretary of War.

The inspection for the State will be made by Major *Caleb Rodney Layton*, Inspector General, Brigade Staff.

In all other particulars the provisions of Paragraph 1, General Order No. 1, A. G. O., current series, will govern.

II. The survey of public military property provided for under Paragraph II, of General Order No. 1, A. G. O., current series, will be made by Major *Caleb Rodney Layton*, Inspector General, instead of by the Adjutant General, and Major *Layton* is hereby appointed surveying officer for this purpose.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 4.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, March 20, 1907.

I. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned to duty as follows:

GENERAL STAFF.

Captain *Fred G. Yerkes*, to be Signal Officer, with rank of Major, from March 6, 1907.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain *Edward E. Philbrick*, to be Assistant Surgeon, with rank of Captain, from March 7, 1903; reappointed.

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *Augustine V. Long*, to be Captain of Company "E," with rank from February 23, 1907; promoted, vice *Heiberger* relieved.

Second Lieutenant *William L. Wall*, to be First Lieutenant of Company "E," with rank from February 23, 1907; promoted, vice *Groff* relieved.

II. Captain *Harvey R. Payne* is hereby assigned to duty as Commissary of the First Infantry, but will continue to perform the duties of Quartermaster of the First Brigade until relieved

III. Captain *James Y. Wilson* is hereby relieved from duty with the First Infantry and Captain *George Heber Weller* is assigned as Regimental Adjutant. Captain *Weller* will continue to perform the duties of Quartermaster until relieved as such.

IV. An election is hereby ordered in the First Battalion, First Infantry, to fill the vacancy which will be occasioned by the promotion of Major *William LeFils*, and such election will be held on April 5, 1907, by which date the votes of all officers qualified to participate in such election must be filed with the officer herein designated as Inspector. The election will be conducted as prescribed by Paragraphs 27, 28 and 29, of the Regulations for the Florida State Troops, as published in General Order No. 18, A. G. O., series of 1905.

Detail for inspector of election:

Colonel *Walter P. Corbett*, Inspector General.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL ORDERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 5. Tallahassee, April 25, 1907.

I. During the period commencing May 1st and ending September 30th of this year the field service uniform will be exclusively worn by all organizations of the Florida State Troops while participating in drill and other exercises. The commanding officer of each company, band and detachment will at once cause all blue uniforms which have been issued to his organization by the State to be turned in to him at the armory or quarters of his command. Such uniforms should first be cleaned, pressed and put in good repair; this is to be provided for by the individual soldier, or may be paid for by any public funds in the hands of the commanding officer, as the latter may decide. For the purpose of identification, each blue blouse, trousers and cap will be tagged with the name of the soldier to whom it has

been issued. (The use of shipping tags is suggested). Large packing cases will be secured and lined with tarred (roofing) paper, in which the coats and trousers will be packed together, with moth balls between each layer. The caps will be packed separately, and, if possible, will first be incased in the individual card-board boxes in which they were originally received.

For any special occasion of ceremony, the importance of which would seem to warrant it, the Post Commander may by order authorize any organization to appear in blue uniform; provided, that upon the conclusion of such ceremony the clothing must be again packed in the manner herein prescribed.

Care will be taken to make the boxes, with their paper lining, as tight as possible, and to secure them against opening by unauthorized persons.

The provisions of this paragraph are mandatory, and a strict compliance will be required of all commanding officers. The uniforms should be packed as soon after May 1st as practicable, and not later than May 15th.

II. Before packing away the blue clothing, as provided for under paragraph I, of this order, it will be carefully inspected, and such articles as are found to be absolutely unserviceable, not susceptible of being repaired and unfit for further use, will be separately packed and set aside for the action of a surveying officer; and, if the quantity be sufficient to warrant it, application may be made immediately for the appointment of a surveying officer.

III. It is proposed to issue to each company, band and other detachment such additional number of cotton khaki service coats and breeches as, with those now on hand, will supply each organization with two field service uniforms. As soon as this has been accomplished commanding officers will issue two uniforms to each soldier, and, through proper company orders, will require that one suit be laundered and kept clean while the other is in use. Close supervision will be exercised by commanding officers over the condition of the uniforms of their men, and, when the additional clothing has been provided, should any enlisted man fail or refuse to keep his uniform in good condition, or to present a proper appearance at any drill or ceremony, charges will be promptly filed against him for trial by summary court.

IV. Requisitions will be prepared and forwarded by all commanding officers before the last day of May for such number of cotton khaki service coats and breeches, as, with the number of these articles now on hand in their respective organizations, will supply each enlisted man with two suits.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Major General, F. S. T.,

Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 6.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, April 26, 1907.

I. Commissions have been issued the following named officers, and they are assigned as follows:

GENERAL STAFF.

Major *Jacob Gumbinger*, Florida State Troops, retired, to be Ordnance officer with rank of Major, with rank from March 22, 1907. He is hereby assigned to duty on the staff of the Brigadier General commanding the First Brigade.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Major *William LeFils*, to be Lieutenant Colonel, with rank from January 9, 1907; promoted, Vice *Maxwell*, promoted.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Duke M. Hopson, Sr., to be Captain of Company "B," with rank from January 2, 1907; vice *Kramer*, relieved.

William Darrow Wheeler, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "H," with rank from February 21, 1907; vice *Graham*, discharged.

First Sergeant *Joseph R. Stirrup*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "I," with rank from March 4, 1907; promoted; vice *Louis*, promoted.

By COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 7.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, May 21, 1907.

1. The following named officer has this day, at his own request, been placed upon the Retired List:

SECOND INFANTRY.

Colonel *Charles M. Bingham*.

MILITARY RECORD.

Charles Mortimer Bingham enlisted in Company "D," Second (separate) Battalion, Florida State Troops, in November, 1884, and was appointed Corporal; appointed Sergeant in April, 1885; commissioned First Lieutenant March 22, 1888, and Captain July 9, 1899. Upon the expiration of his term as Captain he was commissioned First Lieutenant and assigned as Quartermaster and Commissary of the Fourth (separate) Battalion; was reappointed First Lieutenant May 27, 1895, and assigned as Adjutant of the Fourth (separate) Battalion. On April 20, 1896, he was assigned to Company "D," Fourth (separate) Battalion, and on

December 4, 1896, was commissioned Captain. Commissioned Major in the Second Infantry and assigned to the Third Battalion August 21, 1899; reappointed April 21, 1903. Commissioned Lieutenant Colonel March 6, 1906; commissioned Colonel and assigned to command the Second Infantry July 17, 1906. Service continuous since November, 1884.

II. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted and they are honorably discharged the service of the State:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Captain *William D. Vinzant*, Company "F," May 17, 1907.

First Lieutenant *Lyman Helvenston*, Company "H," May 11, 1907.

III. The following named officers have been commissioned and they are assigned as follows:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant *Joseph F. Zingarelli*, to be First Lieutenant of Company "L," with rank from April 12, 1907; vice *Warren* transferred.

Second Lieutenant *Gray Thomas Jarrell*, to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, with rank from March 16, 1907; vice *Helvenston*, transferred.

Candidate *Ozzie E. Fisher*, to be Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster and Commissary of the 2nd Battalion, with rank from March 16, 1907; vice *Jarrell*, promoted.

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *Horace Williams*, to be Captain of Company "G," with rank from April 19, 1907; vice *Ridgely*, relieved.

Second Lieutenant *Cramer B. Potter*, to be First Lieutenant of Company "G," with rank from April 19, 1907; vice *Williams*, promoted.

Sergeant *Joseph E. Yelvington*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "D," with rank from April 4, 1907; vice *Kel-low*, promoted.

IV. An election is hereby ordered to be held in the First Battalion of the Second Infantry for the purpose of nominating for appointment a major, and such election will be held on June 5, 1907, by which date the votes of all officers qualified to vote in such election must be filed with the officer herein designated as inspector. The election will be conducted as prescribed by paragraphs 27, 28 and 29 of the Regulations for the Florida State Troops, as published in General Order No. 18, series of 1905.

Detail for inspector of election:

Major *Caleb R. Layton*, Inspector General, Gainesville, Fla.

V. An election is hereby ordered to be held in the Second Battalion of the Second Infantry for the purpose of nominating for appointment a major, and such election will be held on June 5, 1907, by which date the votes of all officers qualified to vote in such election must be filed with the officer herein designated as inspector. The election will be conducted as prescribed by para-

graphs 27, 28 and 29 of the Regulations for the Florida State Troops, as published in General Order No. 18, series of 1905.

Detail for inspector of election:

Major *Caleb R. Layton*, Inspector General, Gainesville, Fla.

By COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Major General, F. S. T.,

Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Tallahassee, June 4, 1907.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 8.

I. The Governor having accepted the invitation of the Secretary of War for the troops of this State to participate this year in joint maneuvers with the Regular Army at the several coast fortifications in Florida, these exercises will be held during the first two weeks in August. It is therefore important that all vacancies in the commissioned personnel shall at once be filled and nominations will be forwarded immediately to fill all vacancies now existing among the staff officers, and elections will at once be held for the purpose of filling all vacancies among the company officers. Steps will also be taken to recruit each organization up to the prescribed standard, and in this connection attention is invited to paragraph 87 of the Regulations for the Florida State Troops, as published in General Order No. 19, A. G. O., series of 1905, from which it will be seen that enlistments cannot be made after July 1. Every effort should therefore be directed toward recruiting within the next three weeks.

Participation by the State Troops in these camps of instruction will be by company, but the field, staff and non-commissioned staff officers of the regiments from which companies are detailed will take part in the course of instruction, and will be assigned to the command of troops, or as observers, by the Commanding Officer of the Artillery District to which they may report.

Directions covering the movements of troops will be made the subject of later orders, but it is at present contemplated that the organizations composing the First Infantry shall be assigned to Fort Pickens and Fort McRee (near Pensacola), except the band, which will go to Fort Dade; and that the organizations composing the Second Infantry shall be assigned to Fort Taylor (at Key West), Fort Dade and Fort DeSoto (near the entrance to Hillsborough Bay).

NECESSARY PREPARATIONS.

The Brigade Commander will at once prescribe a proper course of instruction for the troops preparatory to their engaging in these exercises; providing for frequent drills and that special attention be given to guard duty, advance and rear guard duty and extended order. Provision will be made for giving recruits and inexperienced men thorough training in the school of the soldier on other than regular drill nights.

The following general directions are given relative to company administration: "Company commanders should familiarize themselves with the details of the messing, cooking, and sanitation of their companies from the time they leave their home stations, during the period in camp, and on the return journey. The success of the camp as well as the health of the men depends directly upon how well the officers perform these most important duties. All possible details and preliminary work should be attended to before the companies leave their home stations; no duty connected with the care of his men should be too small to engage the attention of the company commander. He should inspect each meal, see that it is properly prepared, and that his camp and the grounds adjacent thereto are kept in a proper state of police, and that the sanitary regulations in respect to the company kitchen and sinks are observed; he should have company orders prepared for issue upon arrival covering the time and details of his daily inspection of the orderly room, tents, kitchen, sinks, and the part of the camp grounds allotted to his company for general police. At this daily inspection company papers should be inspected and delinquent members of his company called to the orderly room and advised, and all errors and irregularities in his company corrected. The cooks, kitchens, and cooking utensils must at all times be scrupulously clean and no part of the ration should be exposed to flies. On this subject company officers should read Interior Economy of Companies and Messing and Cooking, paragraphs 274 to 293, U. S. Army Regulations. All officers should read paragraphs 359 to 397, U. S. Army Regulations (The Roster, Detachments, Daily Service and Honors), and the following Articles of War: 8, 12 to 17, 31 to 42, 54, 55, 56, and 60 to 70.

EQUIPMENT.

The troops will take with them into the field their camp equipment, including tentage, tools, field ranges and cooking utensils. Each soldier will be supplied with a service hat, two suits of the cotton khaki service uniform, one pair of leggins, one shelter tent half, with pole and five pins, one bed sack, one poncho, his appropriate arm and accoutrements, canteen and haversack, with mess kit. In addition to these articles, which are furnished by the State, he should be supplied with a woolen blanket, two shirts (olive-drab or blue chambray), two suits of underclothing, three pairs of stockings, two pairs of shoes (should be russet leather) and necessary toilet articles. It is important that each soldier have two pairs of shoes and that they shall be comfortable and suitable for marching. With two field uniforms the men should be required to keep one laundered and clean, ready for use whenever required. No article of the blue uniform will be taken into the field.

The character of the coast defense exercises which are to take place is outlined in War Department Circular No. 17, dated March 8, 1907, to which attention is invited.

Every field, staff and company officer in the First and Second Regiments of Infantry will read and carefully study the provisions of General Order No. 99, from the War Department under date of May 1, 1907. It is required that they shall thoroughly

familiarize themselves with every detail of the instruction and information published in such order for the government and guidance of those who are to participate in these joint exercises, and officers will be held rigidly responsible for any failures or neglects resulting from indifference to or disregard of the directions therein given.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 9

STATE OF FLORIDA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, June 5, 1907.

I. The within acts of the Legislature of 1907 are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
Adjutant General.

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTIONS 669, 694, 727, 728 AND 733 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA, RELATING TO THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That Section 669 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 669, PERSONAL AND GENERAL STAFF—The Commander-in-Chief shall have a personal staff to consist of not more than ten aids-de-camp with rank of colonel, and one military secretary with rank of major; Provided, That the commissions of the aids-de-camp and of the military secretary shall not continue in force beyond the term of office of the Governor by whom they are appointed. There shall be a general staff to consist of the several staff departments organized as follows: The adjutant general's department, to consist of an adjutant general with such rank as may be prescribed by the Constitution of the State, two assistant adjutants general, one with rank of colonel, and one with rank of lieutenant colonel; the quartermaster's department, to consist of a quartermaster general with rank of colonel, who shall also be chief of ordnance, a quartermaster with rank of major and not more than three post quartermaster sergeants; the ordnance department, to consist of a chief of ordnance with rank of colonel, who shall also be quartermaster general, an ordnance officer with rank of major and not more than three ordnance sergeants; the subsistence department, to consist of a commissary general with rank of colonel, a commissary with rank of major, and not more than two post commissary sergeants; the inspector general's depart-

ment, to consist of an inspector general with rank of colonel and an inspector general with rank of major; the judge advocate general's department, to consist of a judge advocate general with rank of colonel and a judge advocate with rank of major; the pay department, to consist of two paymasters, one with rank of major and one with rank of captain; an inspector general of small arms practice with rank of colonel; an engineer officer and a signal officer, each with rank of major; the medical department, to consist of a surgeon general with rank of colonel, a surgeon with rank of lieutenant colonel, three surgeons with rank of major, not more than eight assistant surgeons with rank of captain or first lieutenant, and the hospital corps; and a general service corps to consist of not more than fifteen enlisted men, five of whom may be sergeants, for detail to duty at brigade headquarters and in the several staff departments. Enlisted men may be transferred to the various staff departments from the line, or may be enlisted under the direction of the Adjutant General. The Adjutant General shall be appointed by the Governor, and the remaining officers of the general staff shall be appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the Adjutant General. No person shall be appointed chief of any department of the general staff who has not held commission in the Army or Navy of the United States, the Confederate States, or in the organized militia of this State for at least two years; Provided, That the provisions of this section shall in no way affect the commission of any officer holding commission at the time of the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. That Section 694 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 694. RECEIPTS FOR PUBLIC PROPERTY AND FUNDS, BONDS—Every officer to whom public property or funds is issued shall receipt for the same, and every officer who may become either accountable or responsible for public property or funds shall give a bond, in such sum and with such surety or sureties as may be required by the Governor, for the proper expenditure of, and the care and safekeeping of all such public funds or public military property which may at any time be under his control or in his charge, and to account for the same; which bond shall be approved by the Board of County Commissioners of the county in which the officer is stationed, and shall be filed with the Adjutant General. Upon the discharge, removal, dismissal or death of an officer who has given bond for the safekeeping of public funds or property, he or his legal representative shall be released from responsibility upon filing with the Adjutant General the receipt of the officer succeeding him covering all public funds or property with which he is charged; and the certificate of such officer to the effect that the articles so transferred are, at the date of the certificate, in good order and condition, reasonable use and wear thereof excepted, or, when any deficiency or damage which may appear to exist has been accounted for in the manner prescribed by military regulations and is shown not to be due to any carelessness or neglect upon the part of the officer under bond; Provided, That all bonds shall remain in full force and effect until final settlement of an officer's accounts has been made, even though he may have passed

out of the military service. Upon the final settlement and adjustment of an officer's money and property accounts a certificate of non-indebtedness will be issued him through the office of the Adjutant General.

Sec. 3. That Section 727 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: Section 727. ARMORY BOARD; ARMORIES; HOW OBTAINED—(a) That there shall be appointed within the State of Florida an Armory Board, to consist of the Governor, the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and two other persons, to be appointed by the Governor, who shall be commissioned officers of the organized militia of Florida, whose duty it shall be to consider and approve plans for all armories or other buildings to be used for military purposes before such armories or other buildings to be used for military purposes shall be either rented, purchased, or constructed by the State.

(b) That whenever appropriation may be made by the Legislature for the purpose, the Armory Board, as appointed, is empowered to erect or provide, upon such terms as may be decided upon by such Armory Board as being most advantageous to the State, an arsenal and armories for the use of the organized militia, and in which shall be stored and safely kept all property of the United States and of the State issued for military purposes, and which armories shall be used for drill, meeting and rendezvous purposes by the organizations of the Organized Militia occupying the same.

(c) The commanding officer at every station of the troops may, when authorized by the Armory Board, rent an armory for the use of the troops at his station; and if there be two or more organizations in the same city or town, they should be quartered in the same armory. Each armory must contain an assembly room of suitable proportions, individual lockers for all men to be quartered therein, and sufficient secure storing room to accommodate all public property issued for the use of the troops at that station. No armory shall be rented or accepted for use by any commanding officer until a plan or description of the building, showing dimensions and appointments, shall have been submitted to and approved by the Armory Board.

(d) The said Armory Board shall have full power to purchase ground in the various localities throughout the State, wherever the erection of an armory may be authorized; said ground, in each instance, to be purchased in the name and for the use of the State of Florida; and, upon the ground so purchased, the Armory Board is authorized to erect, for the use of the Organized Militia at that post, an armory to be used for meeting, rendezvous and drill purposes, and in which shall be stored the ordnance, quartermaster's stores and other military property issued for the use of the organizations occupying said armory. When such armory or armories are erected or provided, the said Armory Board shall have charge thereof, and arrange for their occupancy and use under the direction and responsibility of the senior line officer in command at such post.

(e) The Armory Board shall have power to receive from cities, municipalities and other sources, donations of land and contributions of money to aid in providing, improving and maintaining

an arsenal, armories, camp site, target ranges, etc., throughout the State, and any property so donated shall be held as other property for the use of the State of Florida; and such cities or other municipalities are hereby authorized and empowered to make such donations and contributions for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 4. That Section 728 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 728. ARMORY BOARD; ARMORIES, CONTROL OF—(a) The Armory Board shall also constitute a board for the general management and control of all armories when established, and shall have the power to adopt and prescribe rules for their government and management. All United States and State property must be kept therein, and the commanders of troops using the armories will be held responsible for the safekeeping and proper care of such property and its protection against misappropriation or loss. Armories, while occupied by the troops, shall be considered military posts, and be under exclusive control and jurisdiction of the officer commanding the post.

(b) The Armory Board shall also be charged with the supervision and management of any permanent camp site, target range or ranges, which are now or may hereafter become the property of the State; or which, being the property of the United States, may be turned over to the State to be used for military purposes; such board shall have the authority to provide for the maintenance and proper equipment of the same from any funds which may be available for the purpose.

(c) The term of each member of the Armory Board, other than the Governor, Adjutant General and Quartermaster General, shall be four years from the date of his appointment, and in case of a vacancy in such board, by death or otherwise, the Governor shall have authority to fill the same.

(d) The members of the Armory Board shall perform the duties imposed upon them by the provisions of this act without any special compensation for their services; but their actual and necessary expenses, incident to the performance of their official duties, shall be borne by the State, and be payable from the appropriation for the expenses of the Florida State Troops.

(e) The Armory Board shall make a report annually of the proceedings incident to the location and management of armories, respectively, and also as to the management of other property entrusted to its care, with a detailed account of all disbursements; which report shall be filed in the office of the Adjutant General, and shall be printed in the annual report of his department.

Sec. 5. That Section 733 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 733. THE ADJUTANT GENERAL—The salary of the Adjutant General shall be two thousand five hundred (\$2,500.00) dollars a year. All orders and instructions emanating from the Commander-in-Chief, and all general regulations, shall be communicated to the troops and to the indi-

viduals in the military service through the Adjutant General, and he shall be the organ of all written communications from the Florida State Troops to the Commander-in-Chief. He shall attend the Commander-in-Chief when required in reviews of the Florida State Troops, or whenever ordered, in the performance of military duty, and shall obey and issue all orders in relation thereto, and to all other military matters, as the Commander-in-Chief may give. He shall cause to be prepared and issue to the different organizations of the Organized Militia all necessary books and blanks for reports, records, returns, and general administration, and shall, at the expense of the State, cause the military laws, military code and regulations in force, to be printed, bound in proper form, and distributed, one copy to each commissioned officer, and to each Sheriff and County Clerk, to be turned over by them to their successors in office, and shall procure and supply all necessary text books of drill and instruction. He shall prepare, attest and distribute all military commissions issued by the Governor, and shall keep a record of the same, and of all changes occurring in the commissioned force. He shall enroll the names of all enlisted soldiers, and shall keep and file in his office all enlistments and descriptive lists, official bonds, the reports and returns of troops and heads of military departments, and all other writings and papers which are required to be transmitted to and preserved at the general headquarters of the State militia.

Sec. 6. This act shall become effective as soon as approved by the Governor.

Approved June 3, 1907.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT CAMP SITE FOR THE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the State Armory Board be and it is hereby authorized to establish a permanent camp site for the Florida State Troops upon the tract of land known as Philbrofen, at Black Point on the St. Johns River.

Sec. 2. That to enable the State and the United States to acquire as much of this land as may be required for the purpose, the State Armory Board is hereby granted the power to exercise the right of eminent domain.

Sec. 3. That any funds appropriated for the purpose of covering the expenses of encampments and field exercises for the Florida State Troops, and not wholly so expended, may be applied to the purpose of preparing, equipping and maintaining this camp site.

Sec. 4. This act shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 3, 1907.

**AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE ARSENAL
AND GENERAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.**

Whereas, There is now in the hands of the Florida State Troops Military property of the United States to the value of more than one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, for which the Governor must account to the Federal Government, and for which the State is responsible; and

Whereas, This property is accepted under a contract to provide for its proper care and safekeeping; and

Whereas, There is at present no State arsenal or other building provided for a general military headquarters; no adequate provision for storing and caring for the uniforms, arms and accoutrements provided by the general government for the equipment of the militia, the lack of which facilities for caring for and securing such stores prevents the keeping on hand of supplies in such quantities as to meet the necessities of the troops, as they arise from time to time throughout the year; rendering it impracticable to make repairs to arms and accoutrements, and thereby materially militating against the maintenance of a proper standard of efficiency and preventing an economical and advantageous administration and handling of the clothing and munitions of war which are provided by the United States; and

Whereas, The Governor in his biennial message has urged the necessity of providing a State arsenal at some central point; and

Whereas, St. Francis Barracks, at St. Augustine, Florida, has been abandoned and is no longer used as a military post by the general government; and

Whereas, The main buildings at said St. Francis Barracks are well adapted for arsenal purposes, being of stone, substantial and secure; and

Whereas, In view of the very liberal policy adopted by the general government in aiding the States in maintaining and improving the Organized Militia, it is believed that, upon proper application, the use of St. Francis Barricks could be obtained for a State arsenal; therefore

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section-1. That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to make formal application to the War Department for the use of St. Francis Barracks, at St. Augustine, as a State arsenal.

Sec. 2. That if this property is turned over to the State by the United States, to be used for the purposes herein named, the State Armory Board is hereby authorized to take charge of the same and provide for its care and safekeeping, and the Governor is authorized to establish there a State arsenal and general military headquarters, allotting proper accommodations for store rooms and vaults for all ordnance and ordnance stores, clothing and quartermasters supplies, and such other classes of military stores as must necessarily be kept on hand for the proper equipment of the troops. There shall also be provided in such building or buildings, suitable apartments as offices for the administrative officers of the general staff, and suitable rooms for the bureau of records and archives established under Section

735 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, with a trophy room in which shall be kept all relics and trophies relating to the military history of Florida and Florida soldiers, and a military library in which shall be deposited all books, histories, pamphlets and other documents or publications upon military subjects which may be received in exchange or otherwise acquired by the State.

Sec. 3. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. That this act shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 3, 1907.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 10.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, June 7, 1907.

I. The season for outdoor small arms practice commenced April 1, and post commanders are reminded that it devolves upon them to see that all of the troops of their respective posts participate in such practice, which is by far the most important part of the course of instruction prescribed for those in the military service of the State.

No man should be taken upon the range for practice who has not received preliminary armory instruction, but it is expected that every officer and enlisted man shall fire his full allowance of ammunition during the practice season.

Rifle ranges should be established at all posts, and where it is not practicable to secure sufficient or suitable ground for firing up to 1,000 yards, shorter distances should be employed.

Attention is invited to the provisions of the Regulations for the Florida State Troops relative to small arms practice, as published in General Order No. 17, A. G. O., series of 1906, and to Chapter 3, Part 3, of the United States Small Arms Firing Regulations, edition of 1906.

STATE RIFLE COMPETITION OF 1907.

II. The State Rifle Competition of 1907 will be held on the range near St. Augustine, Florida, commencing July 15.

The program of events is now in course of preparation and will be published at an early day, but it may be stated that the Competition will include the annual match for the Talliaferro Trophy, which will be open to teams from all companies, and a series of individual matches based upon each feature of this year's National Match, in accordance with the general plan which was observed last season; the individual matches to be open to all officers and enlisted men in the Florida State Troops.

If suitable trophies or prizes are available, additional events will be added.

Unless expressly excused by the Governor, all companies will be required to send teams of five men to participate in this competition; which teams will be entered for the Talliaferro Trophy Match.

Transportation will be furnished by the State to all officers and enlisted men who are shown by certificate of their respective commanding officers to have qualified this year upon their home ranges as Expert Riflemen.

All others in the military service desiring to attend and participate in the competition will be able to avail themselves of the reduced rates which it is thought will be offered for the occasion.

A camp and mess will be established adjacent to the range, where accommodations will be provided for all officers and enlisted men who attend.

A team to represent Florida in the National Match to be held this year at Camp Perry, Ohio, will be selected from among those who participate in the individual matches at the State Competition.

A complete list of events, and of the prizes which are offered; the rules which will obtain, and full information as to the details of the Competition, will be announced in the Official Program shortly to be issued.

RELATIVE EFFICIENCY.

III. Decision as to the relative standing of all companies in the Florida State Troops, based upon the result of the annual inspections at home stations, the character of service performed during the annual encampments, and the work of the several organizations throughout the year as indicated by the official records, will be announced at the close of the season for outdoor small arms practice.

IV. That the provisions of paragraphs VI., VII. and VIII., General Order No. 8, A. G. O., series of 1906, may be carried out, the commanding officer of each company will, not later than October 30, 1907, certify to the Adjutant General's office the names of the two men of his command who have attained the highest degree of efficiency during the current year, and whose service is deemed to have been the most honest and faithful. Forms for this purpose will be supplied from the Adjutant General's Office. Should it not be practicable to make the awards from the information contained in these certificates, the three or more soldiers having the highest percentages may be assembled at some central point for competitive inspection and examination.

V. During the encampments soon to be held, the senior line officer of the State Troops present in each Artillery District will, after conference with the United States Officer commanding the District, arrange for and conduct the competitive drill provided for under paragraph IX. of General Order No. 8, A. G. O., series of 1906. This competition will be held at such time as not to interfere with the drill and other exercises for which the troops are assembled. The name of the successful competitor at each place of encampment will be at once certified to this office, and the soldiers so reported will be required to present themselves later at some central post for final determination of the competition.

For the purpose of selecting the best drilled soldier to represent each organization in the competitions above provided for, the commanding officer of every company will arrange for and

conduct a competitive drill in his command on the last regular drill night in July.

VI. This order will be read in full before every command in the Florida State Troops when next assembled.

By COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 11.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, June 8, 1907.

I. The following communication from the Executive Office is published for the information of all concerned:

STATE OF FLORIDA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Tallahassee, June 6, 1907.

The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.

Sir:

I have the honor to advise that, under the provisions of Sections 727 and 728 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, as amended, I have today appointed Brigadier General *John W. Sackett* and Major *Fred G. Yerkes* to be members of the State Armory Board.

Respectfully,
N. B. BROWARD,
Governor.

The State Armory Board, organized under Sections 727 and 728 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, as amended by the Act of the Legislature approved June 3, 1907, is, therefore, constituted as follows:

Hon. N. B. Broward, Governor.
Major General J. Clifford R. Foster, Adjutant General.
Brigadier General John W. Sackett, 1st Brigade.
Colonel William A. MacWilliams, Quartermaster General,
and
Major Fred G. Yerkes, Signal Officer.

II. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

FIRST INFANTRY.

J. Stuart Lewis, to be Captain of Company "C," with rank from April 24, 1907.

Second Lieutenant George John Garcia, to be First Lieutenant of Company "F," with rank from January 2, 1907, promoted; vice Vinzant, promoted

SECOND INFANTRY.

Major Frank X. Schuller, to be Colonel, with rank from January 15, 1907, promoted; vice Bingham, retired

Major John B. Parkinson, to be Lieutenant Colonel, with rank from February 27, 1907, promoted; vice Bingham, promoted.

Second Lieutenant *Joseph Bell*, to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Third Battalion, with rank from May 15, 1907, promoted; vice *Long*, promoted.

First Sergeant *James T. Willis, jr.*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "E," with rank from March 23, 1907, promoted; vice *Ross*, resigned.

III. The application by petition of Captain *G. Stuart Lewis* and other citizens of Tallahassee, Florida, to be organized, equipped and mustered into the military service of the State as a company of infantry having been granted by the Governor, and such petitioners having been organized in accordance with law and duly mustered into the service on the night of June 7, 1907, such company is hereby assigned to the Second Battalion of the First Infantry, and will be designated as Company "C."

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Major General, F. S. T.,

Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 12.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Tallahassee, June 19, 1907.

The following general rules are announced and will govern all organizations of the Florida State Troops attending the Jamestown Exposition:

Application to leave the State, under arms and as a body, for the purpose of attending the Exposition, must be made to the Adjutant General's Office at least fifteen days in advance of the proposed date of departure.

Perfect discipline will be maintained at all times, and commanding officers of the respective organizations will be responsible for the conduct and behavior of the members of their commands en route to and from the Exposition and while there.

Organizations attending the Exposition under the terms prescribed by its management for participation by military bodies, will be governed by such regulations and restrictions as may be applied to all of the troops by the Commanding Officer of the military encampment at the Exposition. In all other respects they will be subject only to the orders of their immediate commanding officers, and such officers will not impose unnecessary restrictions or military duties; in fact, the drills and exercises may well be limited to such only as are required by the Exposition authorities.

Under no circumstances will ammunition of any character be taken by any organization or individual member thereof.

No person in the military service will be excused from the performance of duty in connection with the approaching annual encampment of instruction because of having attended the Exposition with the organization to which he belongs. Commanders

of companies which may be granted permission to visit the Exposition prior to the encampment are enjoined to caution their men in this respect, and will govern themselves accordingly.

Authority has been given for organizations of the Florida State Troops to pass through the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, under arms, en route to and from the Exposition.

2. Permission has been granted Company "A," Second Infantry, to leave the State, under arms, from June 19 to July 1, 1907, for the purpose of attending the Jamestown Exposition.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Major General F. S. T.,
Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 13.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, June 24, 1907.

1. The list of matches, rules, officers and general terms and conditions of the State Rifle Competition to be held on the rifle range near St. Augustine, Florida, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., Monday, July 15, are announced in the Official Program, copies of which have been supplied all organizations.

For the purpose of participating in the "Taliaferro Trophy Match," a team of five will attend the competition from every company in the Florida State Troops. These teams will be selected by company commanders from among the best marksmen of their respective commands, and their departure from their home stations will be so timed as to enable them to reach St. Augustine before the hour set for the opening of the match. The camp at the rifle range will be established and ready for occupancy by noon of July 14, and the first meal served will be supper on that day. Lists of those selected to compose the respective teams should be forwarded to the Adjutant General's Office not later than July 7.

The "Taliaferro Trophy Match" will be held on the first day of the Competition, and upon its conclusion, members of the company teams not desiring to stay and participate in the individual matches will be permitted to return immediately to their home stations.

Upon application to the Adjutant General's Office transportation will be furnished the company teams and officers of the Competition. Transportation will also be furnished all other officers and enlisted men who may desire to attend and participate in the Competition upon payment by them of mileage at the special rate made by the Florida railroads for this movement.

In order that adequate wagon transportation may be provided Team Captains should send notice of the probable hour of their arrival to the Post Quartermaster of the Competition, at St. Augustine, at least six hours in advance.

Those who contemplate competing for a place on the State

Rifle Team should take with them to St. Augustine certificate of their respective commanding officers to the effect that during the twelve months next preceding the Competition they have performed not less than 75 per cent of military duty.

The field service uniform will be worn by all officers of the competition and participants. Every competitor must be equipped with rifle, belt and sidearms.

The baggage of both officers and enlisted men attending the Competition may include a small trunk or bag for necessary changes of clothing and toilet articles; a bedding roll, including poncho and at least one blanket, and a folding cot and camp chair. The total weight not to exceed 150 pounds. Those not supplied with folding cots should carry a bed sack, and straw for bedding will be supplied them by the Post Quartermaster. No cots other than those of folding pattern will be carried as baggage.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR,

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Major General, F. S. T.,

Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL ORDERS,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

No. 14.

Tallahassee, July 1, 1907.

I. At the suggestion of the War Department, and because of unfavorable climatic and other conditions which obtain during the summer months at the locations of the several U. S. fortifications about the coast of Florida, it has been decided to postpone the annual tour of field exercises of the Florida State Troops, announcement of which was made in General Order No. 8, current series from this office.

The date upon which these exercises will commence will be published in later orders, but will not be earlier than October 15, 1907.

2. The second annual Rifle Competition of the Florida State Troops, provided for under Paragraph II. of General Order No. 10, and by General Order No. 13, current series from this office, and as announced in the Official Program prepared and issued by the Florida Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, is hereby postponed, and, instead of being held July 15, will commence at 9 o'clock a. m. Monday, August 5, 1907.

The list of events, rules and general conditions will be the same as previously announced, except that, upon the conclusion of the State Competition, the members of the team selected to represent Florida in the National Match will be required to remain upon the range at St. Augustine for practice up to the time of their leaving for Camp Perry, Ohio.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR,

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Major General, F. S. T.,

Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 15.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Tallahassee, July 8, 1907...

1. The accompanying tables show the prices of Quartermaster Supplies, including clothing, the property of the United States, which are issued, or may be purchased for the use of the Organized Militia of this State.

In case of loss, damage, or otherwise, clothing and equipage will be charged at the prices quoted herein; these prices taking precedence over all previously published lists.

Articles in this price list marked with an asterisk (*) may be purchased for the use of officers or enlisted men of the Florida State Troops through this office. Orders must be forwarded before the last day of each quarter, as purchases will not be made oftener than quarterly, and such orders must in all cases be accompanied by postoffice or express money order for the amount of the purchase. Shipment will be made by freight or express, as directed, charges collect. Purchases for enlisted men must be made through their company commander.

For price list of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, see G. O. No. 18, A. G. O., 1906.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Adjutant General,
Major General, F. S. T.*

Statement of the prices of clothing.

CLOTHING.	PRICE.
*Blankets, woolen:	
Heavy weight.....each..	\$ 5.03
Light weight, cotton warp.....each..	2.48
*Breast cords, all arms of service.....each..	.50
Breeches, service:	
Cotton, khaki (foot or mounted).....per pair..	1.45
Olive drab, woolen (foot or mounted).....per pair..	3.81
Caps, dark blue, including bands, all arms.....each..	1.12
*Cap bands, extra.....each..	.17
Cap ornaments:	
Bronze, all arms.....each..	.07
Yellow metal, all arms.....each..	.07
Chevrons:	
Cloth, dress coats (all arms and grades).....per pair..	.17
For cotton khaki coats (all arms and grades).....per pair..	.18
For olive drab coats (all arms and grades).....per pair..	.20
Coats:	
*Dress (for all arms).....each..	5.70
Service, cotton khaki (with bellows pockets).....each..	1.84
Service, olive drab, woolen.....each..	5.41
Coat collar ornaments:	
Bronze (all arms).....each..	.07
Yellow metal (all arms).....each..	.07
Abbreviation "FLA," bronze. To be announced.	
Abbreviation "FLA," yellow metal. To be announced.	
*Collars, linen.....each..	.04

Statement of Prices of Clothing.—Continued.

CLOTHING.	PRICE.
*Gloves:	
Cotton, white.....per pair..	.11
Leather, buckskin.....per pair..	1.36
Hats, service.....each..	1.80
Hats, service, cords for.....each..	.05
Hats, service, letters for, bronze.....each..	.01
Hats, service, numbers for, bronze.....each..	.01
Leggins, canvass.....per pair..	.41
Music pouches, for bandsmen, large olive drab.....each..	3.74
Music pouches, for bandsmen, small olive drab.....each..	3.10
*Overcoats, olive drab.....each..	14.49
Ponchos, rubber:	
For dismounted troops.....each..	4.32
*Shirts:	
Chambrey.....each..	.46
Flannel, olive drab.....each..	2.38
Trousers, dress, 16 oz.....per pair..	2.07
Trouser stripes, cloth (for all arms and grades)....per pair..	.23

CLOTHING AND OTHER ARTICLES ISSUED EXCLUSIVELY TO
DRUM MAJORS.

Batons, with cord and tassels.....each..	7.50
*Epaulettes.....per pair..	3.75
*Shakos (lynx skin), foot.....each..	37.00

*Statement of prices at which clothing procured by the
U. S. Quartermaster's Department prior to the es-
tablishment of the new uniform will be issued.*

Blouses, unlined, made.....each..	1.99
Coats, khaki, service, without bellows pockets.....each..	.82
Hats, service, old pattern.....each..	.83
Shirts, dark blue flannel.....each..	1.53

*Prices at which articles of equipage will be charged
in cases of loss, damage, etc.*

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Bed sack.....\$.73		Flag, post.....	7.65
Bugle, field artillery.....	1.87	Flag, storm and recruit- ing.....	2.09
Color belt (olive drab).....	7.50	Flag halliards, garrison and post.....	2.94
Color, belt and sling.....	2.40	Flag halliards (short)....	.19
Color, camp with staff... 2.85		Guidon ambulance, in- cluding staff.....	1.90
Colors (prices specially quoted).....		Guidon, artillery, service.	4.60
Color staff.....	3.15	Guidon, artillery, silk....	18.00
Company marking stamp	3.50	Guidon staff.....	2.80
Drum, complete.....	4.32	Hand litter.....	3.97
Fife.....18½		Kettle, camp.....	.17
Flag, garrison.....	23.10	Mess pan.....	.12
Flag, hospital, field.....	2.30		
Flag, hospital, general... 3.30			

Prices at which Articles of Equipage Will be Charged in Cases of
Loss, Damage, Etc.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Tent, common, with wall.	13.03	Tent poles, shelter, each.	.26
Tents, conical wall, regulation complete.....	41.75	Tent poles, wall, set....	1.71
Tent, hospital, regulation	51.89	Tent chains, set.....	.41
Tent, shelter, and clothing roll combined, each		Tent rings, asbestos, each	1.75
half	2.28	Tent pole sockets, each....	.38
Tent, wall, regulation...	20.63	Tent stoves, each.....	.97
Tent fly, hospital regulation	15.54	Tent stove pipe, joint....	.07
Tent fly, wall, regulation.	7.56	Tent straps, each.....	.12½
Tent pins, large, each....	.02	Tent triphods, each.....	1.31
Tent pins, small, each....	.01½	Trumpet "G," with "F"	
Tent pins, shelter.....	.01½	slide and extra mouth-	
Tent poles, common, set.	.36	piece	2.20
Tent poles, hospital, set.	3.30	Trumpet cord and tassel.	.31
		Trumpet crook.....	.31
		Trumpet mouthpiece.....	.25
		Whistle .....	.13

{ Hospital tents and flies require 18 large and 28 small pins.
Common tents require 24 small tent pins.
Wall tents and flies require 10 large and 18 small pins.
Shelter tents require 10 shelter tent pins.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL ORDERS,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

No. 16.

Tallahassee, July 29, 1907.

I. The following named officer has, at his own request, been placed upon the Retired List:

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General *John Warren Sackett*.

MILITARY RECORD.

John Warren Sackett was commissioned Captain of Infantry and assigned to the command of Company "D" (St. Augustine Rifles) First (Separate) Battalion, Florida State Troops, August 6, 1895. Upon the formation of the First Regiment of Florida Volunteer Infantry, for the War with Spain, May 18, 1898, he was appointed Major and assigned to command the Third Battalion of that Regiment. On June 14, 1898, he was detached from his regiment and assigned to command a provisional engineer battalion of U. S. Volunteers, proceeding with the "Miles Expedition" to Santiago and Quantanamo, Cuba, and Porto Rico, and participating in the engagement upon the landing at Guanica, Porto Rico, July 25, 1898. Rejoining his regiment October 1, 1898, he commanded the battalion which was retained in the service after the muster out of the Regiment, and with his bat-

talion, was mustered out of the United States service January 27, 1899. Upon the reorganization of the Florida State Troops in 1899, he was appointed Major of Infantry and assigned to command the First Battalion of the First Regiment (May 8, 1899); was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel August 17, 1899, and Colonel May 20, 1903. On February 28, 1906, he was appointed Brigadier General and assigned to command the Brigade.

Service continuous since August 6, 1895.

II. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted and they are honorably discharged the service of the State:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant *Calvin E. Oak*, Company "A," June 20, 1907.

SECOND INFANTRY,

First Lieutenant *William F. Jibb*, Adjutant Second Battalion, July 5, 1907.

III. The following named officer has been honorably discharged the service of the State by reason of expiration of his commission:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Captain *Henry M. Snow, Jr.*, July 19, 1907.

IV. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned to duty as follows:

FIRST BRIGADE.

Colonel *John Stevens Maxwell*, to be Brigadier General, with rank from July 27, 1907; promoted, vice *Sackett* retired.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel *William LeFils*, to be Colonel, with rank from July 27, 1907; promoted, vice *Maxwell* promoted.

Major *Alfred Boyd Small*, to be Major of the Second Battalion, with rank from June 23, 1903; reappointed.

Captain *Harvey R. Payne*, to be Major of the First Battalion, with rank from June 26, 1907; promoted, vice *LeFils* promoted. Major *Payne* will continue to act as Quartermaster of the First Brigade until relieved.

Captain *Samuel C. Harrison, Jr.*, to be Captain of Company "D," with rank from March 13, 1906; reappointed.

Sergeant *George Russell Seavy*, to be Captain and Quartermaster, with rank from May 4, 1907; promoted, vice *Weller* transferred.

Second Lieutenant *William D. Barnes*, to be Captain of Company "M," with rank from June 17, 1907; promoted, vice *Andrews* relieved.

First Lieutenant *George John Garcia*, to be Captain of Company "F," with rank from June 25, 1907; promoted, vice *Vinzant* resigned.

First Lieutenant *Byron McG. West*, to be Captain and Commissary, with rank from June 25, 1907; promoted, vice *Payne* promoted.

First Lieutenant *Archie E. Leslie*, to be Captain of Company "E," with rank from July 9, 1907; promoted, vice *Lyle* retired.

Francis B. Winthrop, to be First Lieutenant of Company "C," with rank from April 24, 1907.

Jeff M. Walker, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "C," with rank from April 24, 1907.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Captain *Moses Henry Cohen*, to be Major of the First Battalion, with rank from June 22, 1907; promoted, vice *Schuler* promoted.

Second Lieutenant *Harry E. Waters*, to be Captain and Quartermaster, with rank from June 27, 1907; promoted, vice *Abernethy*, relieved.

Sergeant *Emmett T. Riley*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "G," with rank from June 13, 1907; promoted, vice *Potter* promoted.

V. Major *Fred G. Yerkes*, Signal Officer, is hereby assigned to duty on the staff of the Brigadier General commanding the First Brigade.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.
Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, August 20, 1907.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

I. Based upon the result of the individual matches at the recent State Rifle Competition, the following named officers and enlisted men have been designated to compose the team which will represent Florida at the National Match to be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, commencing August 28, 1907:

STATE TEAM OF 1907.

Colonel *Robert P. Carleton*, Inspector General of Small Arms Practice.

Major *Fred G. Yerkes*, Signal Officer,

Captain *John W. Blanding*, Company H, 2d Infantry,

Captain *Horace Williams*, Company G, 2d Infantry,

First Lieutenant *Cramer B. Potter*, Company G, 2d Infantry,

Second Lieutenant *Emmett T. Riley*, Company G, 2d Infantry,

Color Sergeant *Harry P. Davies*, 1st Infantry,

*Corporal S. B. Kitchen, Company F, 2d Infantry,
 Artificer Charles Pinkoson, Company H, 2d Infantry,
 Private John A. Crenshaw, Company B, 2d Infantry,
 Private Henry M. Snow, jr., General Service Corps,
 Private J. Herman Lynn, General Service Corps,
 Private Harry K. Jackson, General Service Corps,
 Private Harold O. Hinch, General Service Corps.*

TEAM CAPTAIN.

Brigadier General John S. Maxwell, 1st Brigade.

TEAM COACH.

Colonel Robert P. Carleton, Inspector General of Small Arms Practice.

The Team Coach will designate the twelve principals and the two alternates for the team at least a day prior to the commencement of the National Match.

The members of the State Team of 1907 will proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, so as to reach that point not later than August 25, 1907.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Major General, F. S. T.,
 Adjutant General.*

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 18.

**ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Tallahassee, September 1, 1907.**

I. The following instructions are announced and will hereafter govern the calling out of troops in aid of the civil authorities.

An order placing troops on duty for the purpose of aiding the civil authorities will be directed to the commanding officer of the post where the most available troops are located. As a rule the order will designate the exact force to be employed, and where the force so designated is smaller than the total strength of the garrison, the post commander will transmit the order to the commanding officer of the organization designated for duty and will require the same to be promptly executed; but in no case will the post commander place additional troops, or officers on duty without first obtaining authority to do so from General Headquarters. Where an order does not designate the force to be employed, the post commander should, if practicable, confer with the civil authorities, or by other means acquaint himself with the situation, being governed in the calling out of troops by the exigencies of the case and using only such number of troops as seem necessary to accomplish the purposes for which their services are required. Where only one company is employed, field and staff officers will not be placed on duty without special authority.

Under Section 716 of the General Statutes it is provided that where necessity arises, and neither the Governor nor Adjutant

General can be communicated with, a county judge may issue a call for troops. Such a call will be addressed to the commanding officer of the nearest post, and an officer receiving such a call will immediately acquaint himself with the situation and order out such number of troops as he may think necessary to meet the emergency. As soon thereafter as possible he will report direct to this office—either by telegram or other quickest available means of communication—his action and a brief statement of the causes upon which the call for troops was based.

Troops should not be kept on duty longer than is absolutely necessary to accomplish the purpose for which they were called out. Where troops are employed to protect prisoners, the commanding officer should at once suggest to the Sheriff or other civil officer having them in charge that he apply to the proper authority for permission to remove them to a point of safety, and this should be done with as little delay as possible. Where only a small guard is required, troops will not, ordinarily, be employed for this purpose, as such service can be rendered by deputy sheriffs or other police officers.

II. First Lieutenant *Aubrey G. Sawyer* is hereby relieved from duty with Company A, First Infantry, and is assigned as Adjutant of the First Battalion of that regiment.

III. The following named commissioned officers have been honorably discharged the service of the State because of the expiration of their commissions:

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *W. Gordon Brown*, Company H.

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *John T. Hammond*, Company C; July 13, 1907.

First Lieutenant *Harry N. Dickson*, Adjutant, First Battalion; August 27, 1907.

Second Lieutenant *James W. Dyke*, Company F; August 27, 1907.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 19.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Tallahassee, September 25, 1907.

I. The joint exercises to be held this year between organizations of the Florida State Troops and of the United States Coast Artillery, as announced in General Order No. 8, current series from this office, will cover a period of ten days from October 19, and will be participated in by the First and Second regiments of Infantry.

In accordance with the plan suggested by the War Department the troops will be disposed as follows:

TO THE ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF TAMPA.

The field, staff and noncommissioned staff of the Second Infantry (except the field and staff officers and the battalion sergeant major of the Third Battalion).

For duty at Fort Dade:

As reserves—

Companies G and M, Second Infantry.

As supports—

Companies B, C, F, and I, Second Infantry.

Band of Second Infantry.

Detachment of Hospital Corps attached to Second Infantry.

For duty at Fort De Soto:

As reserves—

Company D, Second Infantry.

As supports—

Companies K and L, Second Infantry.

Band of the First Infantry.

TO THE ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF PENSACOLA.

The field, staff and noncommissioned staff of the First Infantry, and the field and staff officers and battalion sergeant major of the Third Battalion of the Second Infantry.

For duty at Fort Pickens:

As reserves—

Companies C, H, K and M, First Infantry.

As supports—

Companies A, D and F, First Infantry, and Companies A, E and H, Second Infantry.

Detachment of the Hospital Corps attached to the First Infantry.

For duty at Fort McRee:

As reserves—

Company L, First Infantry.

As supports—

Company E, First Infantry.

The field, staff and noncommissioned staff (with the exception of the field and staff officers and battalion sergeant major of the Third Battalion), and companies B, C, D, K and L of the Second Infantry, and the Band of the First Infantry, will proceed by rail to Tampa; from which point, with the Band and companies F and M, Second Infantry, and the detachment of the Hospital Corps attached to that regiment, they will be transported by U. S. Quartermaster's boat to the respective forts to which they have been assigned. The movement by boat from Tampa to be under the direction of the U. S. Quartermaster of the Artillery District of Tampa.

The departure of the above named organizations from their home stations will be so timed as to enable them to reach Tampa early on the morning of October 19.

Company I, Second Infantry, will leave Key West on the P. and O. steamship sailing at 10:30 p. m., Thursday, October 17, for Port Tampa. This company, and Company G, Second Infantry, will be moved from the wharves at Port Tampa and St. Petersburg, respectively, early on the morning of October 19, by U. S. Quartermaster's boat.

The field and staff officers, noncommissioned staff officers and companies A, C, D, E, F, H, K, L and M, First Infantry, the detachment of the Hospital Corps attached to that regiment, and the field and staff officers, battalion sergeant major and companies A, E and H of the Third Battalion, Second Infantry, will proceed by rail to Pensacola, timing their departure from home stations so as to reach that city on the night of October 18. These troops will be transported from Pensacola to Forts Pickens and McRee on the morning of October 19, by U. S. Quartermaster's boat; which movement will be under the direction of the U. S. Quartermaster of the Artillery District of Pensacola.

Regimental and Post commanders are charged with the execution of these movements and will issue the necessary orders and directions. Post commanders will report to the Adjutant General's office promptly, by wire, the actual hour of departure from their respective home stations and the strength of their commands.

The senior line officer with the troops on each train and at the designated rendezvous (Tampa and Pensacola), will assume command, and will be responsible for the maintenance of good order and discipline.

Either en route to or immediately upon their arrival at Tampa and Pensacola, respectively, the officers of the field, staff and noncommissioned staff assigned to the Artillery District of Tampa will report to the Commanding Officer of the Second Infantry, and the officers of the field and staff and noncommissioned staff officers assigned to the Artillery District of Pensacola will report to the Commanding Officer of the First Infantry.

Immediately upon their arrival within such districts, the Commanding Officer of the Second Infantry will report to the Commanding Officer of the Artillery District of Tampa, and the Commanding Officer of the First Infantry will report to the Commanding Officer of the Artillery District of Pensacola for directions as to the assignment and duties of the field, staff and noncommissioned staff officers accompanying them.

Upon the arrival of the troops at the respective forts to which they have been assigned, the commanding officer of each company, surgeon in charge of each detachment of the Hospital Corps and chief musician of each band will report to the United States officer commanding the post.

Attention is especially directed to the provisions of General Order No. 8, current series from this office, which should be carefully read and studied. Additional directions covering in detail matters relating to subsistence, pay and transportation will be made the subject of later orders or be otherwise communicated to the officers concerned.

It is essential to the success of these exercises and to the accomplishment of the purpose for which they are to be held that each organization shall have present for duty its full commissioned and enlisted strength, and to this end the attendance of every officer and enlisted man not regularly excused is enjoined. Leaves of absence and furloughs covering the period of the exercises will only be granted for most urgent reasons. Applications for leaves of absence covering this period will require the consideration of the Governor, while furloughs will only be granted by regimental commanders.

It is made the duty of regimental commanders to investigate any case of absence without leave which may occur within their commands, and they will cause the arrest and trial of such delinquents immediately upon the conclusion of the exercises and the return of the troops to their home stations.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 20.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, October 24, 1907.

I. The following Executive Order is published for the information of all concerned:

STATE OF FLORIDA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Tallahassee, October 24, 1907.

It appears from the report of the Commanding Officer, First Infantry F. S. T., that Company B of that Regiment has fallen below the required standard of efficiency. The disbandment of that organization will be provided for, and arrangements made for turning in all public military property which has been issued to it.

N. B. BROWARD,
Governor.

Pursuant to the foregoing Executive Order Company B, First Infantry, is hereby disbanded. The Commanding Officer will discharge all enlisted men, issuing them certificates, and will comply with the instructions given him direct from this office as to the disposition of public funds and property.

II. Captain *Byron McG. West* is hereby assigned as Adjutant of the First Infantry, vice *Weller*, promoted; but will continue to perform the duties of Commissary, as Acting Commissary, until relieved (October 4, 1907).

III. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted and they are honorably discharged the service of the State:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major *John B. Maloney*, Surgeon; September 2, 1907.

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *John Moss Flournoy*, Company K; August 15, 1907.

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *Elton M. Rich*, Company K; October 8, 1907.

IV. The following named officer is honorably discharged the service of the State by reason of expiration of commission:

SECOND INFANTRY.

Captain *Harry P. Baya*, Adjutant.

V. Captain *Augustine V. Long* is hereby relieved from duty with Company E, Second Infantry, and is assigned as Adjutant of that regiment; vice *Baya* (October 8, 1907).

VI. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain *George Heber Weller*, First Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel from August 16, 1907. Assigned as Adjutant General of the First Brigade.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain *Braxton B. MacDonell*, to be Judge-Advocate, with rank of Major from August 16, 1907. Assigned to duty on the staff of the Brigadier General commanding the First Brigade.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain *Benjamin C. Abernethy*, Second Infantry, to be Paymaster, with rank of Major from September 18, 1907.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sergeant, First Class, *Theodore A. Blinn*, Hospital Corps, to be Surgeon, with rank of Major from September 13, 1907. Assigned to First Infantry; vice *Williams*, promoted.

Assistant Surgeon *William T. Elmore*, to be Assistant Surgeon with rank of Captain from October 7, 1907; promoted.

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Sergeant *Armstrong Steadman*, to be First Lieutenant of Company F, with rank from July 9, 1907; vice *Garcia*, promoted.

Second Lieutenant *Mellen C. Greeley*, to be First Lieutenant of Company A, with rank from September 22, 1907, promoted; vice *Sawyer*, transferred.

- Second Lieutenant *Abner G. Withee*, to be First Lieutenant of Company H, with rank from October 15, 1907, promoted; vice *Helvenston*, resigned.
- First Sergeant *Thomas Hope Cawthon*, to be First Lieutenant of Company K, with rank from October 24, 1907; vice *Flournoy*, resigned.
- Sergeant *Walter R. Davis*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company M, with rank from July 1, 1907; vice *Barnes*, promoted.
- Sergeant *Charles A. Peterson*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company F, with rank from July 9, 1907; vice *Garcia*, promoted.
- Private *William Perry Dodd*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company L, with rank from August 26, 1907; vice *Zingarelli*, promoted.
- First Sergeant *Cornelius D. Taylor*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company A, with rank from September 18, 1907; vice *Greeley*, promoted.
- Sergeant Major *Oscar J. Keep*, to be Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster and Commissary of the First Battalion, with rank from October 5, 1907; vice *Beerbower*, relieved.
- Lyman Helvenston*, to be Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster and Commissary of the Second Battalion, with rank from October 17, 1907; vice *Fisher*, relieved.
- Private *Alexander Robert Oliver*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company K, with rank from October 24, 1907; vice *Gillis*, relieved.

SECOND INFANTRY.

- Lieutenant Colonel *John B. Parkinson*, to be Lieutenant Colonel, with rank from February 27, 1907; reappointed.
- Major *Albert H. Blanding*, to be Major of the Third Battalion, with rank from June 25, 1906; reappointed.
- Captain *J. Donald C. Morris*, to be Major of the Second Battalion, with rank from August 19, 1907, promoted; vice *Parkinson*, promoted.
- Second Lieutenant *Preston Ayers*, to be Captain of Company C, with rank from August 12, 1907, promoted; vice *Hudson*, relieved.
- First Lieutenant *Max P. Moritz*, to be Captain of Company F, with rank from August 14, 1907, promoted; vice *Cohen*, promoted.
- William F. Jibb*, to be Captain of Company K, with rank from October 17, 1907; vice *Morris*, promoted.
- Battalion Sergeant Major *Alvie E. McGrew*, to be First Lieutenant of Company F, with rank from September 2, 1907, vice *Moritz*, promoted.

Second Lieutenant *Neville H. Clark*, to be First Lieutenant of Company K, with rank from October 11, 1907, promoted; vice *Rich*, resigned.

Battalion Sergeant Major *Walter E. Bettis*, to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the First Battalion, with rank from October 7, 1907; vice *Dickson*, discharged.

Norberry Thompson, to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Second Battalion, with rank from October 12, 1907; vice *Jibb*, resigned.

Second Lieutenant *Francis A. Taylor*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company B, with rank from June 5, 1903; reappointed.

First Sergeant *William C. Dunn*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company A, with rank from August 14, 1907; vice *Bell*, transferred.

Sergeant *Herman H. Bourquardez*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company F, with rank from September 2, 1907; vice *Dyke*, discharged.

First Sergeant *Benjamin W. Gully*, to be Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster and Commissary of the First Battalion, with rank from October 3, 1907; vice *Waters*, promoted.

Private *John Thomas Jenner*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company M, with rank from October 4, 1907.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL ORDERS,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

No. 21.

Tallahassee, November 17, 1907.

A committee of National Guard officers appointed by the Secretary of War having suggested a course of revolver firing for the Organized Militia, and such course, so suggested, having been approved by the Secretary of War and recommended to the States for adoption, it is published for the information of all concerned and is adopted for the Florida State Troops and will hereafter constitute a part of the prescribed course of instruction for all officers and enlisted men who are required to be equipped with revolvers:

REVOLVER COURSE.

Divided into three classes, viz: *Marksman, sharpshooter, expert.*
Target "A" (8-inch bullseye).

Course for qualification as marksman and as sharpshooter.

Distances, 15, 25, and 50 yards—

15 yards: 2 scores, rapid fire, 10 seconds to each score of 5 shots.

25 yards: 2 scores, rapid fire, 10 seconds to each score of 5 shots.

25 yards: 2 scores, timed fire, 30 seconds to each score of 5 shots.

50 yards: 2 scores, slow fire, 1 minute to each shot, 5 shots to each score.

Marksman qualification: Sixty-five per cent, or 130 out of 200 points. Sharpshooter qualification: Eighty per cent, or 160 out of 200 points.

Course for qualification as expert (open to sharpshooters only).

Distances, 15, 25, 50, and 75 yards—

15 yards: 2 scores, rapid fire, 8 seconds to each score of 5 shots.

25 yards: 2 scores, rapid fire, 8 seconds to each score of 5 shots.

25 yards: 2 scores, timed fire, 20 seconds to each score of 5 shots.

50 yards: 2 scores, timed fire, 20 seconds to each score of 5 shots.

75 yards: 2 scores, slow fire, 20 seconds to each shot, 5 shots to each score.

Expert qualification: Eighty per cent, or 200 out of 250 points.

Those who qualify in the course will be designated as "revolver marksmen," "revolver sharpshooters," or "revolver experts," and will be entitled to wear a suitable decoration indicating the qualification attained.

The season for revolver firing for record will commence on the first day of April of each year and end September thirtieth. The result of such firing will be reported by commanding officers annually at the close of the practice season upon forms to be supplied from this office for the purpose.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 22.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, December 10, 1907.

The following report of the Executive Officer of the State Rifle Competition of 1907, which was received at this office November 23, 1907, is published for the information of all concerned:

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF SMALL ARMS PRACTICE,
Fernandina, Fla., Sept. 15th, 1907.

The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.

SIR—I have the honor to report, that in compliance with orders issued from your office, I proceeded to St. Augustine on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1907, and held the State Competitions, a detailed statement as to the results of which is hereto attached marked Exhibit "A" and made a part of this report.

I desire to call attention to the marked improvement in the scores over previous years, and when it is remembered that all persons having served on the State Team, either as principal or alternate, were barred from team competition, it will be apparent that much progress has been accomplished in Rifle Practice.

Very respectfully submitted,

ROBERT P. CARLETON,
Colonel General Staff and Inspector
of Small Arms Practice, F. S. T.

TALIAFERRO TROPHY MATCH.

Co. A, 1st Inft.

Pvt. Reese	15	18	19—	52
Pvt. Burke	24	9	24—	57
Pvt. Hull	36	31	46—	113
Pvt. Hockett	27	18	20—	65
Sgt. Jones	28	33	12—	73
				360

Co. B, 1st Inft.

Pvt. Pendarvis	39	29	37—	105
Pvt. Surrency	28	37	29—	94
Pvt. Wilson	36	36	34—	106
Capt. Calkins	33	30	41—	104
Corpl. Balentine	20	22	17—	59
				468

Co. C, 1st Inft.

Pvt. Sauls	34	41	34—	108
Pvt. Langston	36	20	26—	82
Pvt. Sauls	31	41	35—	108
Pvt. Bernard	10	22	21—	53
Pvt. Tryon	21	33	0—	54
				405

Co. D, 1st Inft.

Pvt. Dow	27	35	29—91
Pvt. Dow	39	38	38—115
Lt. Metcalf	28	37	33—98
Corpl. Ravenel	41	37	33—111
Corpl. Joseph	31	32	38—101
			516

Co. E, 1st Inft.

Pvt. Leslie	21	27	25—73
Capt. Leslie	30	12	19—61
Pvt. Byrd	11	19	0—30
Corpl. Robinson	28	22	34—84
Pvt. Bryon	30	3—	24—86
			334

Co. F, 1st Inft.

Corpl. Whitney	34	40	42—116
Sgt. Murry	30	32	41—103
Sgt. Elliot	35	40	37—112
Sgt. Steadman	35	39	38—112
Sgt. Hull	34	37	40—116
			554

Co. H, 1st Inft., Absent.

Co. K, 1st Inft.

Sgt. Jernigon	19	30	23—72
Lt. Cawthorn	35	38	41—114
Corpl. Cayson	31	32	28—91
Sgt. Hall	32	27	30—99
Sgt. Carden	34	36	34—104
			408

Co. L, 1st Inft.

Pvt. Maddox	21	19	10—50
Pvt. Anthony	30	33	37—100
Pvt. Smith	28	27	28—83
Pvt. Montgomery	19	9	16—44
Pvt. McCleary	31	33	33—97
			374

Co. M, 1st Inft.

Pvt. Slay	37	35	12—74
Pvt. Sharfton	37	34	31—102
Pvt. Tulley	25	12	7—44
Pvt. Caffield	27	19	18—64
Pvt. Price	15	8	14—37
			321

Co. A, 2d Inft.

Pvt. Acken	32	35	15—82
Pvt. Tucker	39	39	41—119
Pvt. Booker	29	36	29—94
Sgt. Lietner	33	24	30—87
Art. Smoak	32	31	22—85
			<hr/> 467

Co. B, 2d Inft.

Pvt. Saxon	38	34	29—101
Pvt. Moon	37	43	45—125
Pvt. Cunningham	36	36	41—113
Pvt. Saxon	28	34	36—98
Sgt. Spevey	35	36	43—114
			<hr/> 551

Co. C, 2d Inft.

Lt. Ayers	34	34	48—121
Sgt. Robinson	30	31	40—101
Sgt. Robinson	36	28	29—93
Pvt. Mathews	29	34	38—101
Corpl. Long	34	18	39—111
			<hr/> 527

Co. D, 2d Inft.

Corpl. Kingle	22	25	9—56
Pvt. Lewis	22	29	9—60
Sgt. Raymond	23	28	35—83
Sgt. Wintle	30	32	31—93
Capt. Johnson	29	25	16—70
			<hr/> 365

Co. E, 2d Inft.

Pvt. Kickliter	14	11	22—47
Pvt. Fouts	7	16	11—34
Corpl. Andrews	10	13	4—27
Pvt. Long	20	25	27—72
Sgt. Barnsid	21	37	35—93
			<hr/> 273

Co. F, 2d Inft.

Sgt. Perez	22	29	5—56
Pvt. Coals	30	10	33—73
Pvt. Moon	34	35	36—105
Corpl. Bayette	27	33	28—88
Corpl. Bettes	34	36	35—105
			<hr/> 427

Co. G, 2d Inft.

Pvt. Kelsey	39	35	44—118
Sgt. Freeman	37	30	34—101
Capt. Williams	39	36	37—112
Lt. Riley	40	39	30—109
Sgt. Simms	36	41	42—119

559

Co. H, 2d Inft.

Pvt. Gibbs	35	33	37—105
Corpl. Parrish	31	38	41—110
Art. Pinkason	35	30	38—103
Pvt. Babers	32	43	37—112
Pvt. Hester	33	36	38—107

537

Co. I, 2d Inft.

Pvt. Diaz	31	36	14—71
Sgt. Fuefood	29	30	3—62
Pvt. Hicks	23	37	0—60
Sgt. DeLaney	28	4	5—37
Lt. Stirrup	15	27	17—59

289

Co. K, 2d Inft.

Sgt. Melton	32	28	32—92
Pvt. Palatz	38	33	18—89
Pvt. Roae	27	23	25—75
Corpl. Dunn	32	36	35—103
Corpl. Harley	21	13	4—38

397

Co. L, 2d Inft.

Pvt. Gleason	36	31	31—98
Pvt. Davis	11	16	2—29
Sgt. Dill	34	36	22—92
Sgt. Sanidig	8	24	7—39
Corpl. Gibson	30	31	39—100

385

Co. M, 2d Inft.

Pv. Phillips	31	21	0—52
Pvt. Mayo	23	21	13—57
Corpl. Mays	31	20	2—53
Sgt. Phillips	36	24	19—79
Sgt. Kat	38	35	31—104

345

SKIRMISH MATCH.

Col. Carleton	85	Maj. Yerkes	57
Capt. Seavy	29	Capt. Blanding	59
Pvt. Snow	46	Pvt. Lynn	43
Pvt. Hinch	56	Pvt. Jackson	37
Lt. Taylor	5	Pvt. Crenshaw	32
Sgt. Davies	32	Lt. Metcalf	12
Pvt. Daw	28	Corpl. Kitchen	25
Lt. Potter	46	Sgt. Simms	29
Lt. Riley	35	Sgt. Harris	24
Pvt. Kelsey	7	Capt. Williams	59
Pvt. Freemon	30	Pvt. Raymond	4
Corpl. Holly	31	Pvt. Babers	20
Pvt. Gibbs	41	Capt. Ayers	29
Pvt. Kah	9	Corpl. Joseph	22
Corpl. Ravinell	5	Sgt. Robinson	15
Sgt. C. Robinson	29	Corpl. Long	29
C. E. Sauls	40	W. M. Langston	12
J. T. Bernard	4	J. M. Sauls	24
W. J. Tryon	14	H. Cauthon	17
H. Hockett	4	Pvt. Booker	16
Pvt. Hull	35	Sgt. Hull	29
Sgt. Elliot	12	Sgt. Steadman	23
Pvt. Moon	20	Sgt. Carden	13
Pvt. Kennedy	35	Sgt. Jernigon	4
Pvt. Saxon	26	Pvt. W. F. Saxon	27
Pvt. Hester	14	Art. Pinkason	28

SHORT RANGE MATCH.

Col. Carleton	88	Maj. Yerkes	85
Capt. Seavy	80	Capt. Blanding	79
Pvt. Snow	84	Pvt. Lynn	92
Pvt. Hinch	77	Pvt. Jackson	76
Lt. Taylor	74	Pvt. Crenshaw	81
Sgt. Davies	83	Lt. Metcalf	66
Pvt. Dow	56	Pvt. W. T. Dow	65
Corpl. Kitchen	80	Lt. Potter	83
Sgt. Simms	67	Lt. Riley	77
J. D. Harris	78	E. N. Kelsey	80
Capt. Williams	73	Art. Freeman	71
A. E. Raymon	72	A. N. Wintle	56
E. W. Kinzie	64	W. J. Holly	67
H. J. Barbers	51	W. W. Gibbs	60
Capt. Ayers	76	W. C. Kah	81
W. Robinson	62	Sgt. Robinson	64
Corpl. Long	68	C. E. Sauls	82
W. M. Langston	66	J. T. Bernard	35
C. C. Clemons	44	J. A. McKnight	26
J. M. Sauls	80	W. J. Tryon	52
H. D. Dunn	30	A. Hartsfield	5
F. L. Booker	78	Sgt. Hull	78
Sgt. Elliot	75	Sgt. Steadman	82
Pvt. Moon	60	Lt. Winthrop	54

Pvt. Saxon	58	Pvt. W. T. Saxon	54
Capt. Leslie	66	Corpl. Robinson	42
Pvt. Leslie	56	Gen. Foster	33
Lt. Cawthorn	38	Art. Pinkoson	73
Pvt. Kennedy	67	Pvt. Hester	76

FIVE HUNDRED YARDS MATCH.

Col. Carleton	43	Maj. Yerkes	41
Capt. Seavey	36	Capt. Blanding	45
Pvt. Snow	44	Pvt. Lynn	47
Pvt. Hinch	43	Pvt. Jackson	46
Lt. Taylor	45	Pvt. Crenshaw	47
Sgt. Davies	42	Lt. Metcalf	34
Pvt. Dow	13	Pvt. W. T. Dow	31
Corpl. Kitchen	38	Lt. Potter	40
Sgt. Simms	38	Lt. Riley	44
J. D. Harris	39	E. N. Kelsey	36
Capt. Williams	36	Sgt. Freeman	27
A. E. Raymond	40	A. N. Wintle	8
E. N. Kinzie	35	W. J. Holley	39
H. J. Babers	41	W. W. Gibbs	38
Capt. Ayers	40	W. C. Kah	31
W. Robinson	23	C. Robinson	27
B. Long	32	C. E. Sauls	54
W. M. Langston	41	J. T. Bernard, Jr.	28
J. M. Sauls	28	W. J. Tryon	21
J. A. McKnight	15	F. L. Booker	31
Sgt. Hull	44	George Elliot	39
A. Steadman	42	Pvt. Moon	29
Corpl. Cayson	31	Pvt. Saxon	34
W. T. Saxon	40	H. C. Hull	39
Gen. Foster	33	Capt. Leslie	21
Corpl. Roberson	16	Pvt. Leslie	35
Lt. Cawthorn	35	Art. Pinkoson	46
Pvt. Hester	38	Maj. Payne	36
Sgt. Carden	24	Sgt. Jernigan	30
Pvt. J. J. Kennedy	29		

SIX HUNDRED YARDS MATCH.

Col. Carleton	44	Maj. Yerkes	40
Capt. Seavy	37	Capt. Blanding	42
Pvt. Snow	37	Pvt. Lynn	42
Pvt. Hinch	42	Pvt. Jackson	44
Lt. Taylor	30	Pvt. Crenshaw	46
Sgt. Davies	38	Lt. Metcalf	30
Pvt. Dow	32	Pvt. W. T. Dow	26
S. B. Kitchen	25	Lt. C. B. Potter	41
W. A. Simms	40	Lt. Riley	32
J. D. Harris	22	E. N. Kelsey	28
Capt. Williams	42	A. F. Freeman	24
A. E. Raymond	31	A. N. Wintle	32
E. W. Kinzie	29	W. J. Holley	18
H. J. Barbers	18	W. W. Gibbs	33

Capt. Ayers	37	W. C. Kah	26
W. Robinson	28	C. Robinson	21
B. Long	23	C. E. Sauls	16
W. M. Langston	9	J. T. Bernard	13
J. M. Sauls	24	W. J. Tryon	15
H. D. Dunn	11	G. F. Carden	33
J. J. Kennedy	32	F. L. Booker	29
Pvt. Hull	31	Sgt. Hull	35
George Elliot	27	A. Steadman	24
Pvt. Moon	28	Pvt. Saxon	34
Corpl. Cayson	16	Art. Pinkoson	38
Pvt. Hester	28	Capt. Leslie	5
Pvt. Leslie	26	Corpl. Robertson	13
Harry Hockett	12	Maj. Payne	34

EIGHT HUNDRED YARDS MATCH.

Col. R. P. Carleton	45	Maj. Yerkes	37
Capt. Seavy	35	Capt. Blanding	42
Pvt. Snow	42	Pvt. Lynn	41
Pvt. Hinch	35	Pvt. Jackson	41
Lt. Taylor	47	Pvt. Crenshaw	46
Sgt. Davies	39	Lt. Metcalf	33
Pvt. Dow	33	Pvt. W. T. Dow	28
Corpl. Kitchen	47	Lt. Potter	40
Sgt. Simms	40	Lt. Riley	42
J. D. Harris	37	E. N. Kelsey	31
Capt. Williams	37	A. E. Raymond	39
A. N. Wintle	36	E. W. Kinzie	12
W. J. Holly	27	H. J. Babers	19
W. W. Gibbs	30	Capt. Ayers	35
W. C. Kah	22	W. Robison	26
C. Robinson	24	B. Long	6
J. T. Bernard	5	C. C. Clemmons	10
G. F. Carden	19	J. J. Kennedy	14
F. L. Booker	38	H. M. Hull	37
George Elliot	40	A. Steadman	35
F. E. Saxon	26	W. T. Saxon	21
Art. Pinkoson	36	H. C. Hull	39
Pvt. C. Hester	22	Pvt. Hockett	15
Maj. H. R. Payne	36		

ONE THOUSAND YARDS MATCH.

Col. Carleton	14	Maj. Yerkes	39
Capt. Seavy	9	Capt. Blanding	35
Pvt. Snow	35	Pvt. Lynn	43
Pvt. Hinch	42	Pvt. Jackson	20
Lt. Taylor	15	Pvt. Crenshaw	31
Sgt. Davies	30	Pvt. Dow	26
Pvt. W. T. Dow	21	Corpl. Kitchen	28
Lt. Potter	10	Sgt. Simms	27
Lt. Riley	24	J. D. Harris	9
Capt. Williams	16	A. E. Raymond	19
A. N. Wintle	18	E. W. Kinzie	11

W. J. Holley	10	H. J. Babers	18
W. W. Gibbs	4	Capt. Ayers	29
W. Robinson	18	C. Robinson	18
J. T. Bernard, Jr.....	13	C. C. Clemons	4
G. F. Carden	29	J. J. Kennedy	16
Maj. H. R. Payne	12	F. L. Booker	5
H. M. Hull	23	George Elliot	3
A. Steadman	27	W. T. Saxon	11
Corpl. J. J. Cayson.....	19	Art. Pinkoson	34
H. C. Hull	7	Pvt. Hester	10

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Major General, F. S. T.,

The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 23.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Tallahassee, Fla., December 14, 1907.

Announcement is hereby made of the death of First Lieutenant *Joseph T. Zingarrelli*, which occurred at his home in Apalachicola this morning as the result of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of only a few days.

Lieutenant *Zingarrelli* was born at Apalachicola, Florida, July 1, 1877, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He was a prominent and successful merchant in his home city, and at the time of his death, was a member of the City Council. This officer entered the military service of the State in 1897, enlisting as a private in Company L, First Infantry, in which organization he served continuously from that time, progressing through all the grades of noncommissioned office until appointed Second Lieutenant March 30, 1906. He was promoted First Lieutenant April 12, 1907.

The news of the death of Lieutenant *Zingarrelli* will be received with deep sorrow by his comrades throughout the Florida State Troops. As a mark of respect to his memory the officers of the First Infantry will wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days. The Commanding Officer at Apalachicola will provide an appropriate funeral escort.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Major General, F. S. T.,

The Adjutant General.

CIRCULARS,

No. 1.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Tallahassee, March 21, 1907.

I. The following correspondence is published for the information of all persons in the military service of the State:

Live Oak, Florida, March 20, 1907.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Fla.*

Sir:

I have the honor to report that today, in the County Judge's Court of this County, one Harrison Bloodsworth was convicted of wearing part of a uniform and insignia of rank prescribed by General Regulations for the use of active militia, under Section 697, General Statutes of the State of Florida, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$25.00, or be confined in the County jail for a period of sixty days. Accused was passing through here, and when arrested was wearing a pair of blue trousers, with regulation stripe of commissioned officer. I placed him under arrest, obtained warrant and conducted prosecution for the State, with the above result.

This is the first case prosecuted in this community, and I report same to you, according to your instructions.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) A. E. LESLIE,

*First Lieutenant 1st Infantry, F. S. T.,
Commanding Company "E."*

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

March 21, 1907.

*First Lieutenant Archie E. Leslie,
Company "E," 1st Infantry, F. S. T.,*

Live Oak, Florida.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, and congratulate you upon the action taken in this case and the result obtained. It is of great importance to every one in the military service, and should be to every citizen as well, that the uniform of the United States soldier should be preserved for the use of those only who are in the military service of their country, and not be indiscriminately worn by unauthorized persons.

The fact that it is possible for any one to buy articles of military clothing, and that the service uniform, bearing the stamp of the United States Quartermaster Department, is commonly sold throughout the State as a substitute for overalls, is the means of cheapening the uniform and discrediting the military

service generally in the eyes of the people. Fortunately, the Florida law provides a remedy which may be applied by those who are authorized to wear the uniform and appreciate the honor of doing so.

It is earnestly hoped that officers at all the posts in the State, and members of the Regular Establishment as well, will follow the example which you have set them in this matter by causing the arrest and punishment of persons who violate this provision of our State law. As soon as it becomes generally known that the wearing of articles of the uniform by civilians will subject them to arrest, and possibly to imprisonment, even though they have purchased the articles in question, both the sale and wearing of military clothing will be effectually checked.

Very respectfully,

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant General.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
*Major General, F. S. T.,
Adjutant General.*

CIRCULARS,
No. 2.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, May 21, 1907.

I. The following letter is published:

Fort Myers, Florida, May 11, 1907.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

Sir:—

I have the honor to report that today in the Trial Justice Court, one Bob Thomas, a negro, was convicted of wearing part of a uniform and insignia of rank prescribed by general regulations, under Section 697 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and the costs of the court or serve ten days in the county jail.

The accused was wearing, when arrested, a regulation khaki coat with regulation brass buttons. I placed him under arrest, obtained a warrant and appeared against him, with result as shown above.

According to instructions I hereby report my action to you.

Very respectfully,

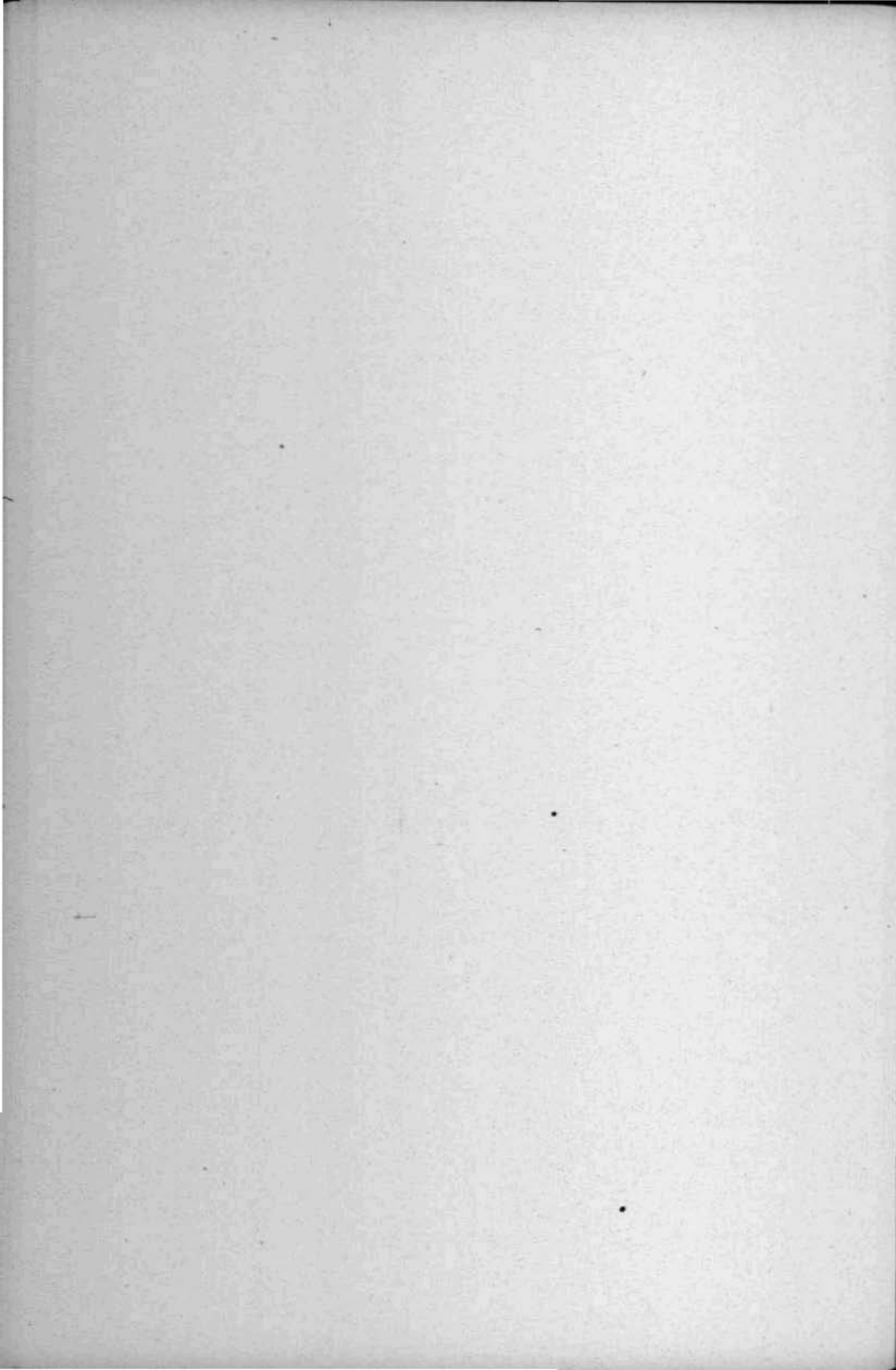
EDWARD J. JOHNSON,
*Captain 2nd Infantry, F. S. T.,
Commanding Company "D."*

The information contained in the above letter should be widely disseminated, that the indiscriminate wearing of articles of the

uniform by unauthorized persons may be checked, and that others in the military service may be stimulated to secure the enforcement of the law in this particular. Officers are cautioned, however, that it is also of great importance that the wearing of articles of the uniform by regularly enlisted soldiers, when not actually engaged in the performance of military duty, shall be stopped. The dignity of the uniform cannot be preserved, nor can the honor of wearing it be fully appreciated as long as soldiers themselves use it for unauthorized and unmilitary purposes.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
Adjutant General.

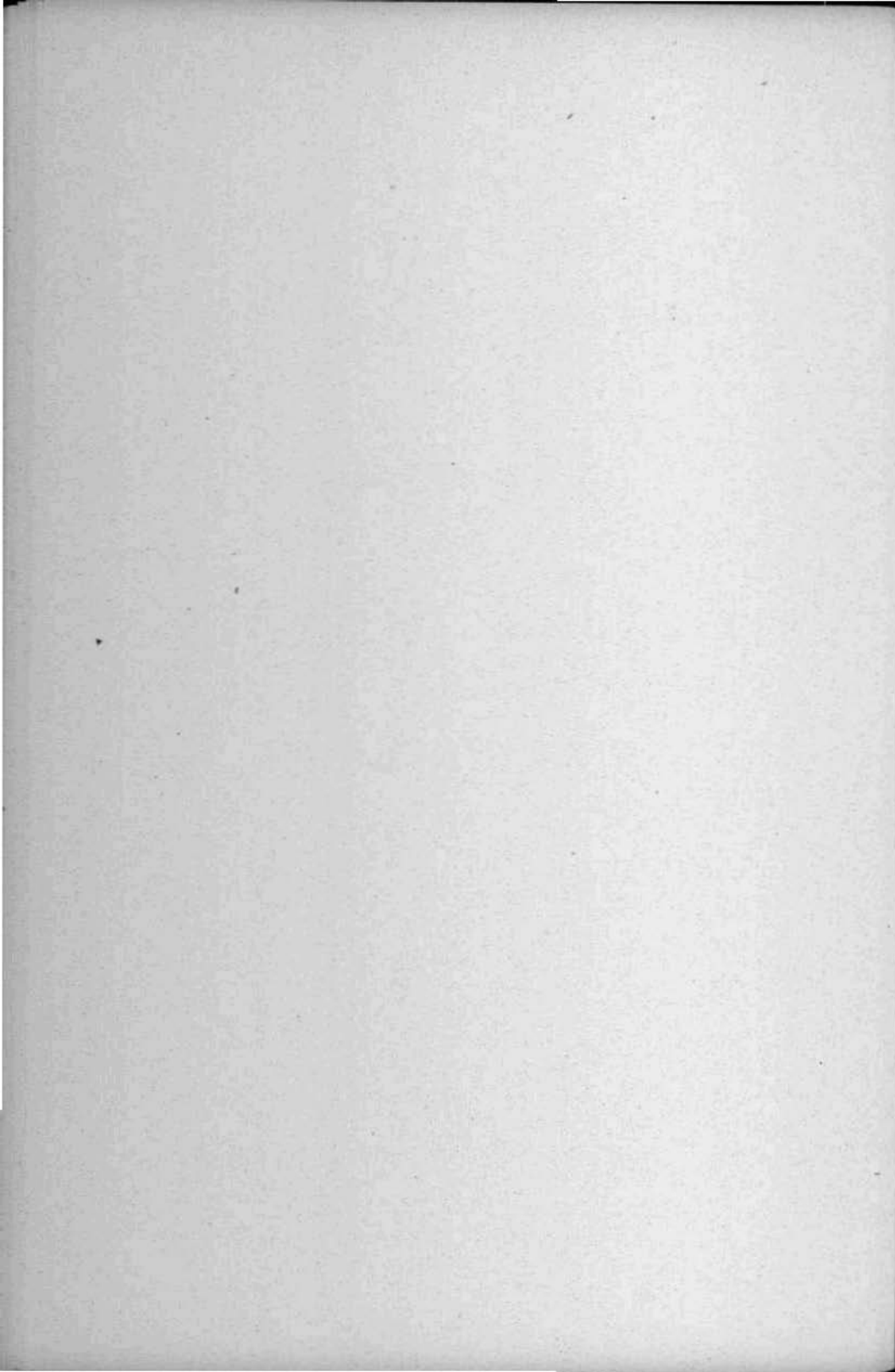


APPENDIX L.

DIRECTORY
OF THE
Florida State Troops
AND
REGISTER
OF
Commissioned Officers

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Compiled in the
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
JANUARY 1, 1908.



REGISTER OF OFFICERS OF THE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS

**COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
Governor Napoleon B. Broward.**

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
State Capitol, Tallahassee.**

NAME.	RANK AND OFFICE.	ADDRESS.
PERSONAL STAFF.		
J. Clifford R. Foster..	<i>Rank of Major-General.</i> Chief of Staff.	Tallahassee.
C. H. B. Floyd.....	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Aid de Camp.....	Apalachicola.
Richard M. Cary.....	Aid de Camp.....	Pensacola.
William B. Young...	Aid de Camp.....	Jacksonville.
Alexander R. Merrill..	Aid de Camp.....	Jacksonville.
S. C. Boylston, Jr...	Aid de Camp.....	Jacksonville.
John W. Henderson...	Aid de Camp.....	Tallahassee.
Tracy L. Acosta.....	Aid de Camp.....	Tallahassee.
George G. Brooks.....	Aid de Camp.....	Key West.
Felix C. Brossier....	Aid de Camp.....	Key West.
Thomas J. L. Brown...	Aid de Camp.....	Tampa.
.....	<i>Rank of Major.</i> Military Secretary	Vacant.
John H. Bland.....	<i>Naval Rank of Captain.</i> Naval Secretary.	Jacksonville

GENERAL STAFF.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

J. Clifford R. Foster..	<i>Rank of Major-General.</i> The Adjutant General.	Tallahassee.
Raymond Cay.....	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Assistant Adjt. Gen.	Jacksonville.
George Heber Weller.	<i>Rank of Lieut. Colonel.</i> Assistant Adjt. Gen.	Jacksonville.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Walter Provost Corbett	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Inspector General....	Jacksonville.
.....	<i>Rank of Major.</i> Inspector General....	Vacant.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Samuel T. Shaylor...	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Judge-Adv. General...	Jacksonville.
Braxton B. MacDonell.	<i>Rank of Major.</i> Judge Advocate.....	Jacksonville

GENERAL STAFF—Continued.

NAME.	RANK AND OFFICE.	ADDRESS.
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.		
William A. MacWilliams	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Quartermaster General.	St. Augustine.
Henry M. Snow, Jr...	<i>Rank of Major.</i> Quartermaster.....	St. Augustine.
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.		
H. M. deMontmolin..	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Commissary General...	Palatka.
William C. Croom....	<i>Rank of Major.</i> Commissary	Tallahassee.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.		
Henry Bacon.....	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Surgeon General.....	Jacksonville.
Abraham D. Williams.	<i>Rank of Lieut. Colonel.</i> Surgeon.....	Jacksonville.
Louis S. Oppenheimer	<i>Rank of Major.</i> Surgeon.....	Tampa.
Theodore A. Blinn....	Surgeon.....	Jacksonville.
Edward E. Philbrick.	<i>Rank of Captain.</i> Assistant Surgeon....	Tallahassee.
William T. Elmore...	Assistant Surgeon....	Jacksonville.
McR. Winton.....	<i>Rank of 1st Lieutenant.</i> Assistant Surgeon....	Tampa.
James E. Rawlings...	Assistant Surgeon....	Daytona.
.....	Assistant Surgeon....	Vacant.
.....	Assistant Surgeon....	Vacant.
.....	Assistant Surgeon....	Vacant.
.....	Assistant Surgeon....	Vacant.
HOSPITAL CORPS.		
	Detachment attached to the Brigade Staff...	Jacksonville.
	Detachment attached to the 1st Infantry....	Jacksonville.
	Detachment attached to the 2nd Infantry...	Tampa.
PAY DEPARTMENT.		
Benjamin C. Abernethy	<i>Rank of Major.</i> Paymaster	Orlando.
George E. Lewis.....	<i>Rank of Captain.</i> Paymaster	Tallahassee.
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.		
.....	<i>Rank of Major.</i>	Vacant.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT		
William A. MacWilliams	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Chief of Ordnance....	St. Augustine.
Jacob Gumbinger.....	<i>Rank of Major.</i>	Jacksonville.
ATTACHED		
Robert P. Carleton...	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Inspector General of Small Arms Practice.	Fernandina.
SIGNAL CORPS.		
Fred G. Yerkes.....	<i>Rank of Major.</i>	Jacksonville.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General and Staff.

(Headquarters, Rooms 14 and 15 Herkimer Block, Bay Street, Jacksonville, Florida.)

NAME.	RANK AND OFFICE.	ADDRESS.
John S. Maxwell...	Brigadier General.....	Jacksonville.
George Heber Weller	Assistant Adjutant Gen- (Lieut. Colonel)...	Jacksonville.
Henry M. Snow, Jr..	Quartermaster (Mjr.)..	St. Augustine.
William C. Croom....	Commissary. (Mjr.)...	Tallahassee.
Abraham D. Williams..	Surgeon. (Lieutenant Colonel).....	Jacksonville.
Braxton B. MacDonell	Judge-Advocate. (Mjr.)	Jacksonville.
.....	Inspector General, (Ma- jor).....	Vacant.
.....	Engineer Officer, (Ma- jor).....	Vacant.
Jacob Gumbinger....	Ordnance Officer, (Ma- jor).....	Jacksonville.
Fred G. Yerkes.....	Signal Officer.....	Jacksonville.
James G. Cozetter....	A. D. C. (1st Lieut.)..	Osprey.
.....	A. D. C. (1st Lieut.)..	Vacant.

FIRST INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Rooms 14 and 15 Herkimer Block, Bay Street, Jacksonville, Florida.)

NAME.	RANK AND OFFICE.	ADDRESS.
William LeFils.....	Colonel	Jacksonville.
Cromwell Gibbons....	Lieutenant Colonel....	Vacant.
Alfred B. Small.....	Major, 1st Battalion..	Jacksonville.
Dominick Brown.....	Major, 2nd Battalion..	Lake City.
Byron McG. West....	Major, 3rd Battalion..	Apalachicola.
George R. Seavy.....	Adjutant, (Captain)...	Jacksonville.
.....	Quartermaster (Capt.)	Jacksonville.
L. Fitz-James Hindry.	Commissary, (Captain)	Vacant.
Theodore A. Blinn....	Chaplain	St. Augustine.
Edward E. Philbrick..	Surgeon, (Major).....	Jacksonville.
William T. Elmore....	Asst. Surgeon, (Capt'n.)	Tallahassee.
Aubrey G. Sawyer....	Asst. Surgeon, (Capt'n.)	Jacksonville.
Gray Thomas Jarrell..	Adjutant 1st Batt. (1st Lieutenant)....	Jacksonville.
William Perry Dodd..	Adjutant 2nd Batt. (1st Lieutenant)....	Lake City.
Oscar J. Keep.	Adjutant 3rd Batt. (1st Lieutenant)....	Apalachicola.
Lyman J. Helvenston..	Q. M. and Com. 1st Batt. (2nd Lieut.)...	Jacksonville.
Bennett I. Solomon..	A. Q. M. and Com. 2nd Batt. (2nd Lieut.)...	Vacant.
.....	Q. M. and Com. 3rd Batt. (2nd Lieut.)...	Apalachicola.
.....	Detachment of the Hos- pital Corps.	Jacksonville.
.....	Band	Jacksonville.
COMPANY "A."		
Mellen C. Greeley....	Captain	Jacksonville.
Cornelius D. Taylor..	First Lieutenant.....	Jacksonville.
.....	Second Lieutenant....	Vacant.
COMPANY "B."		
.....	Vacancy.	.

FIRST INFANTRY—Continued.

Name.	RANK AND OFFICE.	ADDRESS.
COMPANY "C."		
J. Stuart Lewis.....	Captain	Tallahassee.
Francis B. Winthrop..	First Lieutenant.....	Tallahassee.
Jeff M. Walker.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Tallahassee.
COMPANY "D."		
Samuel G. Harrison, Jr	Captain	Jacksonville.
Robert F. Metcalf....	First Lieutenant.....	Jacksonville.
Daniel G. Wheeler...	Second Lieutenant.....	Jacksonville.
COMPANY "E."		
William H. Lyle.....	Captain	Live Oak.
.....	First Lieutenant.....	<i>Vacant.</i>
.....	Second Lieutenant.....	<i>Vacant.</i>
COMPANY "F."		
George J. Garcia.....	Captain	Jacksonville
Armstrong Steadman..	First Lieutenant.....	Jacksonville
Charles A. Peterson..	Second Lieutenant....	Jacksonville
COMPANY "G."		
	<i>Vacancy.</i>	
COMPANY "H."		
Abner G. Withee	Captain	<i>Vacant</i>
Lyman Helvenston...	First Lieutenant.....	Lake City.
	Second Lieutenant....	Lake City.
COMPANY "I."		
	<i>Vacancy.</i>	
COMPANY "K."		
William W. Flournoy..	Captain	De Funiak Springs.
Thomas Hope Cawthon	First Lieutenant.....	De Funiak Springs.
Alex. Robert Oliver...	Second Lieutenant....	De Funiak Springs.
COMPANY "L."		
Joseph P. Hickey....	Captain	Apalachicola.
J. Farley Warren....	First Lieutenant.....	Apalachicola.
.....	Second Lieutenant....	<i>Vacant.</i>
COMPANY "M."		
William D. Barnes...	Captain	Marianna.
Walter R. Davis.....	First Lieutenant.....	Marianna.
.....	Second Lieutenant....	<i>Vacant.</i>

SECOND INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Armory, Orlando, Florida.)

FIELD AND STAFF.		
Frank X. Schuller....	Colonel	Orlando.
John B. Parkinson...	Lieutenant Colonel...	Daytona.
M. Henry Cohen.....	Major, 1st Battalion..	Tampa.
J. Donald C. Morris..	Major, 2nd Battalion..	Daytona.
Albert H. Blanding..	Major, 3rd Battalion..	Gainesville.
Augustine V. Long...	Adjutant, (Captain)..	Starke.
Harry E. Waters.....	Quartermaster, (Capt.)	Orlando.
Charles S. Noble.....	Commissary, (Captain)	Arcadia.
Louis S. Oppenheimer.	Surgeon, (Major).....	Tampa.
McR. Winton.....	Assistant Surgeon, (1st Lieut.).....	Tampa.

SECOND INFANTRY—Continued.

NAME.	RANK AND OFFICE.	ADDRESS.
<i>James E. Rawlings...</i>	Assistant Surgeon, (1st Lieut.).....	Daytona.
<i>Lucien Allen Spencer...</i>	Chaplain	Tampa.
<i>Walter F. Bettis....</i>	Adjutant, 1st Batt. (1st Lieut.).....	Tampa.
<i>Norberg Thompson...</i>	Adjutant, 2nd Batt. (1st Lieut.).....	Key West.
<i>Joseph Bell.....</i>	Adjutant, 3rd Batt. (1st Lieut.).....	Ocala.
<i>Benjamin W. Gulley..</i>	Q. M. and Com. 1st Batt. (2nd Lieut.)..	Tampa.
<i>August H. Schmidt...</i>	Q. M. and Com. 2nd Batt. (2nd Lieut.)..	Daytona.
<i>William L. Wall.....</i>	A. Q. M. and Com. 3rd Batt. (1st Lieut.)..	Vacant.
	<i>Detachment of the Hospital Corps.</i>	Tampa.
	Band	Tampa.
COMPANY "A."		
<i>George A. Nash.....</i>	Captain	Ocala.
<i>John M. Graham....</i>	First Lieutenant.....	Ocala.
<i>William C. Dunn....</i>	Second Lieutenant....	Ocala.
COMPANY "B."		
<i>Duke M. Hopson, Sr...</i>	Captain	Leesburg.
<i>Frank A. Taylor, Jr..</i>	First Lieutenant.....	Vacant.
	Second Lieutenant....	Leesburg.
COMPANY "C."		
<i>Preston Ayers.....</i>	Captain	Orlando.
.....	First Lieutenant.....	Vacant.
.....	Second Lieutenant....	Vacant.
COMPANY "D."		
<i>Frank Kellow.....</i>	Captain	Fort Myers.
<i>Joseph E. Yelvington.</i>	First Lieutenant.....	Vacant.
	Second Lieutenant....	Fort Myers.
COMPANY "E."		
<i>James T. Wills.....</i>	Captain	Starke.
<i>William L. Wall.....</i>	First Lieutenant.....	Starke.
.....	Second Lieutenant....	Vacant.
COMPANY "F."		
<i>Max P. Moritz.....</i>	Captain	Tampa.
<i>Awie E. McGrew.....</i>	First Lieutenant.....	Tampa.
<i>Herman H. Bourquardez</i>	Second Lieutenant....	Tampa.
COMPANY "G."		
<i>Horace Williams....</i>	Captain	St. Petersburg.
<i>Cramer B. Potter....</i>	First Lieutenant.....	St. Petersburg.
<i>Emmett T. Riley....</i>	Second Lieutenant....	St. Petersburg.
COMPANY "H."		
<i>John W. Blanding....</i>	Captain	Gainesville.
<i>Shields Warren.....</i>	First Lieutenant.....	Gainesville.
<i>William D. Wheeler..</i>	Second Lieutenant....	Gainesville.
* COMPANY "I."		
<i>Samuel J. Wolf.....</i>	Captain	Key West.
<i>Louis Louis.....</i>	First Lieutenant.....	Key West.
<i>Joseph R. Stirrup....</i>	Second Lieutenant....	Key West.

*NOTE: This company holds State penant for highest efficiency.

SECOND INFANTRY—Continued.

NAME.	RANK AND OFFICE.	ADDRESS.
COMPANY "K."		
William F. Jibb.....	Captain	Daytona.
Neville H. Clark....	First Lieutenant.....	Daytona.
.....	Second Lieutenant....	Vacant.
COMPANY "L."		
G. Duncan Brossier..	Captain	Miami.
.....	First Lieutenant.....	Vacant.
.....	Second Lieutenant....	Vacant.
COMPANY "M."		
Estevan A. Moreno...	Captain	Tampa.
.....	First Lieutenant.....	Vacant.
John Thomas Jenner.	Second Lieutenant....	Tampa.

THE COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

FIRST COMPANY	U. S. Artillery District of Pensacola.....	Vacancy.
SECOND COMPANY	U. S. Artillery District of Pensacola.....	Vacancy.
THIRD COMPANY	U. S. Artillery District of Tampa.....	Vacancy.
FOURTH COMPANY	U. S. Artillery District of Key West.....	Vacancy.

MOST EFFICIENT SOLDIERS.

Pursuant to the provisions of G. O. No. 8, A. G. O., series of 1906, the names are here published of the soldiers to whom medals have been awarded for efficiency, based upon the work of 1907.)

GOLD MEDAL.		
Highest Individual Efficiency	Corporal William J. Holly, Co. "H," 2nd Infantry	Gainesville.
SILVER MEDAL.		
General Efficiency...	Private John A. Crenshaw, Co. "B," 2nd Infantry	Leesburg.
BRONZE MEDAL.		
Best Drilled Soldier in the Florida State Troop	Sergeant Luther Holloway, Co. "C," 1st Infantry	Tallahassee

DISTRIBUTION OF REGIMENTS AND BATTALIONS.**FIRST INFANTRY.**

Band.....Jacksonville.

Detachment Hospital Corps, Jacksonville.

FIRST BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Duval County Armory, Jacksonville.)

Company "A," Jacksonville. Company "F," Jacksonville.
Company "D," Jacksonville.

SECOND BATTALION.

(Headquarters Lake City.)

Company "C," Tallahassee. Company "H," Lake City.
Company "E," Live Oak.

THIRD BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Franklin County Armory, Apalachicola.)

Company "K," DeFuniak Springs. Company "M," Marianna.
Company "L," Apalachicola.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Band.....Tampa.

Detachment Hospital Corps, Tampa.

FIRST BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Tampa.)

Company "C," Orlando. Company "G," St. Petersburg.
Company "F," Tampa. Company "M," Tampa.

SECOND BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Volusia County Armory, Daytona.)

Company "D," Fort Myers. Company "K," Daytona.
Company "I," Key West. Company "L," Miami.

THIRD BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Gainesville.)

Company "A," Ocala. Company "E," Starke.
Company "B," Leesburg. Company "H," Gainesville.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

NAME AND GRADE.	NO.	OFFICE	Date of Rank.			Commission Expires		
MAJOR GENERALS.								
Foster, J. Clifford R.....	1	The Adjutant General	July	29,	1901	March	6,	1909
BRIGADIER GENERALS.								
Maxwell, John Stevens	1	Commanding Brigade	July	27,	1907	July	26,	1911
COLONELS.								
Bacon, Henry	1	Surgeon General	April	5,	1889	January	6,	1909
Shaylor, Samuel T.	2	Judge-Advocate General	June	22,	1896	January	6,	1909
Cay, Raymond	3	Assistant Adjutant General	February	4,	1897	January	6,	1909
DeMontmollin, Harry M.	4	Commissary General	January	8,	1901	January	6,	1909
MacWilliams, William A.	5	Quartermaster General	August	1,	1901	January	6,	1909
Floyd, Charles Henry Bourke....	6	A. D. C., Personal Staff.....	May	20,	1903	January	3,	1909
Carleton, Robert P.	7	Inspector General of Small Arms Practice.	June	12,	1903	June	11,	1911
Cary, Richard Miles	8	A. D. C. Personal Staff.....	July	13,	1903	January	3,	1909
Young, William B.	9	A. D. C. Personal Staff.....	January	25,	1905	January	3,	1909
Merrill, Alexander R.	10	A. D. C. Personal Staff.....	January	25,	1905	January	3,	1909
Boylston, Samuel Cordes, Jr.	11	A. D. C. Personal Staff.....	January	25,	1905	January	3,	1909
Henderson, John Ward	12	A. D. C. Personal Staff.....	January	25,	1905	January	3,	1909
Acosta, Tracey L.	13	A. D. C. Personal Staff.....	January	25,	1905	January	3,	1909
Brooks, George G.	14	A. D. C. Personal Staff.....	January	25,	1905	January	3,	1909
Brossier, Felix Clement	15	A. D. C. Personal Staff.....	March	6,	1905	January	3,	1909
Brown, Thomas J. L.	16	A. D. C. Personal Staff.....	March	6,	1905	January	3,	1909
Corbett, Walter Provost	17	Inspector General	August	5,	1905	January	6,	1909
Schuller, Frank Xavier.....	18	Second Infantry	January	15,	1907	July	16,	1910
LeFils, William	19	First Infantry	July	27,	1907	May	20,	1909
LIEUTENANT COLONELS...								
Williams, Abraham D.	1	Surgeon	February	2,	1907	February	1,	1911
Parkinson, John B.	2	Second Infantry	February	27,	1907	August	18,	1911
Weller, George Heber	3	Assistant Adjutant General....	August	16,	1907	August	15,	1911

MAJORS.

Small, Alfred Boyd	1	First Infantry	June	23,	1903	June	22,	1911
Brown, Dominick	2	First Infantry	March	20,	1904	March	19,	1908
Oppenheimer, Louis Sims	3	Surgeon	June	30,	1904	June	28,	1908
Blanding, Albert H.	4	Second Infantry	June	25,	1906	August	21,	1911
Croom, William C.	5	Commissary	February	2,	1907	February	1,	1911
Yerkes, Fred G.	6	Signal Corps	March	6,	1907	March	5,	1911
Gumbinger, Jacob	7	Ordnance Department	March	22,	1907	March	21,	1911
Cohen, Moses Henry	8	Second Infantry	June	22,	1907	March	19,	1911
MacDonell, Braxton B.	9	Judge-Advocate	August	16,	1907	August	15,	1911
Morris, J. Donald C.	10	Second Infantry	August	19,	1907	August	21,	1911
Blinn, Theodore A.	11	Surgeon	September	13,	1907	June	28,	1908
Abernethy, Benjamin Cheny.	12	Paymaster	September	18,	1907	September	17,	1911
Snow, Henry M. Jr.,	13	Quartermaster	January	14,	1908	January	13,	1912
Gibbons, Cromwell	14	First Infantry	January	21,	1908	May	20,	1911

CAPTAINS.

Noble, Charles Samuel	1	Commissary, Second Infantry ..	October	1,	1901	September	30,	1909
Nash, George Albert	2	Co. A, Second Infantry	November	5,	1901	November	4,	1909
Philbrick, Edward Edwin	3	Assistant Surgeon	March	7,	1903	March	6,	1911
Wolf, Samuel J.	4	Co. I, Second Infantry	July	27,	1904	August	9,	1908
Flournoy, William W.	5	Co. K, First Infantry	August	14,	1905	August	13,	1909
Hickey, Joseph P.	6	Co. L, First Infantry	February	6,	1906	February	26,	1908
Harrison, Samuel Charles, Jr.	7	Co. D, First Infantry	March	13,	1906	June	8,	1911
Moreno, Estevan Alexander	8	Co. M, Second Infantry	December	27,	1906	July	1,	1910
Hopson, Duke M.	9	Co. B, Second Infantry	January	2,	1907	October	30,	1907
Blanding, John William	10	Co. H, Second Infantry	January	7,	1907	April	30,	1910
Lewis, George Edward	11	Paymaster	February	2,	1907	February	1,	1911
Long, Augustine V.	12	Adjutant, Second Infantry	February	23,	1907	March	23,	1908
Williams, Horace	13	Co. G, Second Infantry	April	19,	1907	April	23,	1910
Lewis, J. Stuart	14	Co. C, First Infantry	April	24,	1907	April	23,	1911
Seavy, George R.	15	Quartermaster, First Infantry ..	May	4,	1907	June	18,	1911
Barnes, William D.	16	Co. M, First Infantry	June	17,	1907	February	6,	1909
Garcia, George John	17	Co. F, First Infantry	June	25,	1907	February	14,	1908
West, Byron McG.	18	Adjutant, First Infantry	June	25,	1907	March	1,	1910
Waters, Harry E.	19	Quartermaster, Second Infantry ..	June	27,	1907	June	26,	1911
Ayers, Preston	20	Co. C, Second Infantry	August	12,	1907	March	16,	1910
Moritz, Max Paul	21	Co. F, Second Infantry	August	14,	1907	December	7,	1911
Elmore, William Taylor	22	Assistant Surgeon	October	7,	1907	October	6,	1911

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.—(Continued.)

NAME AND GRADE.	No.	OFFICE.	Date of Rank.			Commission Expires.		
CAPTAINS—Continued.								
Jibb, William F.	23	Co. K, Second Infantry	October	17,	1907	March	17,	1909
Kellow, Frank	24	Co. D, Second Infantry	December	6,	1907	June	25,	1910
Brossier, G. Duncan	25	Co. L, Second Infantry	January	14,	1907	December	4,	1911
Lytle, William H.	26	Co. E, First Infantry	February	12,	1908	July	8,	1911
Greeley, Mellen C.	27	Co. A, First Infantry	February	15,	1908	March	21,	1910
CHAPLAINS (With Rank of Captain).								
Hindry, L. Fitz-James.....	1	First Infantry	February	20,	1905	February	19,	1909
Spencer, Lucien Allen.....	2	Second Infantry	February	27,	1908	January	7,	1912
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.								
Graham, John Marshall	1	Co. A, Second Infantry	July	2,	1904	July	1,	1908
Warren, Shields	2	Co. H, Second Infantry	August	15,	1904	August	14,	1908
Coxetter, James G.	3	Aid, Brigade Staff.....	January	6,	1905	January	5,	1909
Metcalf, Robert Floyd	4	Co. D, First Infantry	March	21,	1906	September	9,	1909
Winton, McK.	5	Assistant Surgeon	June	21,	1906	August	15,	1908
Rawlings, James E.	6	Assistant Surgeon	June	22,	1906	August	14,	1908
Sawyer, Aubrey G.	7	Adjutant 1st Batt. 1st Infantry..	July	18,	1906	July	11,	1910
Warren, J. Farley	8	Co. L, First Infantry	July	19,	1906	August	15,	1908
Louis, Louis	9	Co. I, Second Infantry	January	17,	1907	August	10,	1908
Wall, William L.	10	Co. E, Second Infantry	February	28,	1907	August	15,	1908
Jarrell, Gray Thomas	11	Adjutant, 2nd Batt. 1st Infantry.	March	16,	1907	March	15,	1911
Potter, Cramer B.	12	Co. G, Second Infantry	April	19,	1907	April	23,	1911
Winthrop, Francis B.	13	Co. C, First Infantry	April	24,	1907	April	23,	1911
Bell, Joseph	14	Adjutant, 3rd Batt. 2nd Infantry	May	15,	1907	June	24,	1909
Davis, Walter R.	15	Co. M, First Infantry	July	1,	1907	July	28,	1908
Stedman, Armstrong	16	Co. F, First Infantry	July	9,	1907	June	23,	1911
Bettis, Walter F.	17	Adjutant, 1st Batt. 2nd Infantry.	October	7,	1907	May	24,	1911
Clark, Neville H.	18	Co. K, Second Infantry	October	11,	1907	January	25,	1908
Thompson, Norberg	19	Adjutant, 2nd Batt. 2nd Infantry.	October	12,	1907	January	5,	1910

Withee, Abner G.	20	Co. H, First Infantry	October	15,	1907	May	18,	1908
Cawthon, Thomas Hope.....	21	Co. K, First Infantry	October	24,	1907	September	26,	1909
Dodd, William Perry ..	22	Adjutant, 3rd Batt. 1st Infantry.	February	15,	1908	August	15,	1908
Taylor, Cornelius D.	23	Co. A, First Infantry	February	15,	1908	January	12,	1911

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Taylor, Francis A. Jr.	1	Co. B, Second Infantry	June	5,	1903	June	4,	1911
Solomon, Bennett, Irwin.....	2	Q. M. and Com., 3rd Batt. 1st Infantry.	April	10,	1906	April	17,	1908
Wheeler, Daniel G.	3	Company D, First Infantry	May	2,	1906	October	15,	1909
Wheeler, William D.	4	Co. H, Second Infantry	February	21,	1907	February	20,	1911
Stirrup, Joseph R.	5	Co. I, Second Infantry	March	4,	1907	July	26,	1908
Yelvington, Joseph E.	6	Co. D, Second Infantry	March	4,	1907	July	20,	1910
Walker, Jeff M.	7	Co. C, First Infantry	April	24,	1907	April	23,	1911
Riley, Emmett T.	8	Co. G, Second Infantry	June	13,	1907	April	3,	1910
Peterson, Charles A.	9	Co. F, First Infantry	July	9,	1907	March	28,	1910
Dunn, William C.	10	Co. A, Second Infantry	August	14,	1907	July	28,	1908
Bouquardez, Herman H.	11	Co. M, Second Infantry	September	2,	1907	August	8,	1911
Gully, Benjamin, W.	12	Q. M. and Com., 1st Batt. 2nd Infantry	October	3,	1907	May	3,	1908
Jenner, John Thomas	13	Co. M, Second Infantry	October	4,	1907	October	11,	1911
Keep, Oscar J.	14	Q. M. and Com., 1st Batt. 1st Infantry	October	5,	1907	June	20,	1911
Schmidt, August Herman	15	Q. M. and Com., 2nd Batt. 2nd Infantry	October	15,	1907	June	12,	1917
Helvenston, Lyman	16	Co. H, First Infantry	October	16,	1907	June	15,	1910
Oliver, Alexander Robert	17	Co. K, First Infantry	October	24,	1907	September	26,	1909

RETIRED LIST—COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

NAME AND GRADE.	Date of Rank.			Date of Retirement.			ADDRESSES.
BRIGADIER GENERALS.							
Lovell, Charles P.	May	18,	1903	February	28,	1906	Jacksonville, Fla.
Sackett, John W.	February	28,	1906	July	29,	1907	Jacksonville, Fla.
COLONELS.							
Kessler, Thomas V.	February	23,	1897	January	24,	1905	Pensacola, Fla.
Lambeth, John E.	February	27,	1897	July	13,	1903	403 Arrott Building, Pittsburg.
Webster, Irving E.	August	18,	1899	May	21,	1903	Gainesville, Fla. [Pa.
Bradshaw, John Nell	May	20,	1903	March	6,	1905	Cameron, Tex.
Bingham, Charles M.	July	17,	1906	May	21,	1907	Daytona, Fla.
MAJORS.							
Stewart, E. L.	August	25,	1899	August	22,	1903	Daytona, Fla.
Howatt, Frank J.	May	20,	1903	February	7,	1906	St. Augustine, Fla.
CAPTAINS.							
Jewell, Wilson L.	December	8,	1899	December	15,	1903	Tampa, Fla.
Massey, John	July	13,	1903	August	11,	1904	Pensacola, Fla.
Moore, Thomas J.	May	26,	1904	December	20,	1905	Apalachicola, Fla.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.							
Benedict, Walter N.	September	7,	1899	June	23,	1903	Gainesville, Fla.
Caldwell, Fred James	September	10,	1899	February	28,	1906	Daytona, Fla.
Keller, J. R.	October	10,	1899	August	31,	1903	Pensacola, Fla.
Jenks, Benjamin D.	October	16,	1899	August	11,	1904	Key West, Fla.
Sharit, Walter G.	February	6,	1906	July	9,	1906	Apalachicola, Fla.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

O'Brien, Charles	August	8,	1900	August	11,	1904	Key West, Fla.
Briggs, Thomas S.	October	8,	1902	August	31,	1903	Pensacola, Fla.
Canfield, LeRoy	January	15,	1903	May	11,	1906	St. Augustine, Fla.

ENLISTED MEN.

SERGEANTS.

Tonart, John G.	August	22,	1903	Pensacola, Fla.
Stephens, Olin W.	October	20,	1903	Daytona, Fla.
Jenks, Alexander C.	February	20,	1904	Key West.
Wigg, C. H.	May	24,	1906	Palatka, Fla.

STATIONS OF THE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

POSTS.	GARRISONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.
Apalachicola	Headquarters 3rd Battalion and Company "L," 1st Inftry..	Major Dominick Brown.
Daytona	Headquarters 2nd Battalion and Company "K," 2nd Infantry.	Lieut. Colonel John B. Parkinson.
DeFuniak Springs	Company "K," 1st Infantry	Captain William W. Flournoy.
Fort Myers	Company "D," 2nd Infantry	Captain Frank Kellow.
Gainesville	Headquarters 3rd Battalion and Company "H," 2nd Infantry	Major Albert H. Blanding.
Jacksonville	Headquarters 1st Brigade, Headquarters 1st Battalion, Band, Companies "A," "D" and "F," and Headquarters 1st Infantry and Detachment of Hospital Corps attached to 1st Infantry	Colonel William LeFlis.
Key West	Company "I" 2nd Infantry.	Captain Samuel J. Wolf.
Lake City	Headquarters 2nd Battalion and Company "H," 1st Infantry	Major Alfred B. Small.
Leesburg	Company "B," 2nd Infantry.	Captain Duke M. Hopson.
Live Oak	Company "E," 1st Infantry.	Captain William H. Lyle.
Marianna	Company "M," 1st Infantry.	Captain William D. Barnes.
Miami	Company "L," 2nd Infantry.	Captain G. Duncan Brossier.
Ocala	Company "A," 2nd Infantry.	Captain George A. Nash.
Oriando	Headquarters and Company "C," 2nd Infantry.....	Colonel Frank X. Schuller.
Starke	Company "E," 2nd Infantry.	Captain Augustine V. Long.
St. Petersburg	Company "G," 2nd Infantry.	Captain Horace Williams
Tallahassee	General Headquarters, Company "C," 1st Infantry.	The Governor.
Tampa	Headquarters 1st Battalion, Companies "F," and "M" 2nd Infantry, Detachment of the Hospital Corps Attached to the 2nd Infantry.	Major M. Henry Cohen.

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